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ANNUAL  
REPORT  
1967  
ADMINISTRATOR  
OF VETERANS  
AFFAIRS

LETTER  
OF  
TRANSMITTAL

January 3, 1968

To the President of the Senate  
and the Speaker of the House of Representatives  
of the 90th Congress:

Pursuant to the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 214,

I have the honor to submit the report  
of the activities of the Veterans Administration  
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. J. Driver". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "W".

W. J. Driver

*Administrator.*

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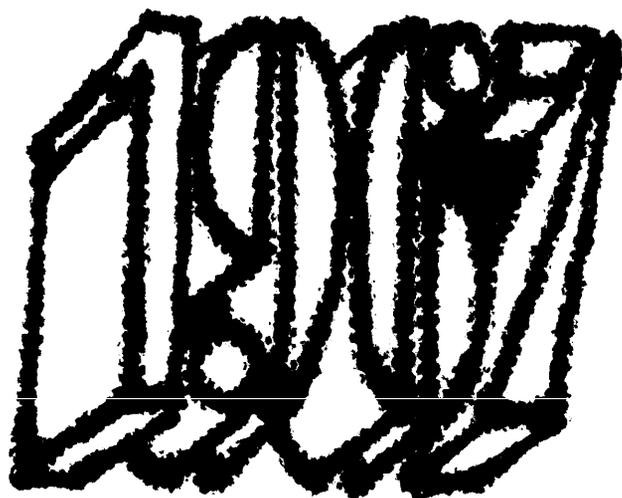
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# 1.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

The energies and talents of the Veterans Administration were engaged in a number of diverse problems of the veteran in fiscal year 1967. At one end of the spectrum was the assumption of a new role for the Agency, that of providing benefit information and assistance to servicemen in Vietnam; at the other end, the extension and refinement of care and assistance to the needy "older" veteran. And, in between, the administering of veterans' laws effectively, expeditiously and with sympathetic understanding to all veterans. This chapter summarizes these and other highlights of fiscal year 1967. Specific program information is detailed in subsequent chapters concluding with a statistical tables section.

Accomplishment of the VA mission, of administering veterans' laws and exercising leadership in the field of veterans' affairs, required the operation of 165 hospitals, 202 outpatient clinics, 16 domiciliaries, 5 restoration centers, 62 nursing bed care units and 57 regional offices. In fiscal year 1967, an existing hospital was replaced, additional nursing care units were established at 24 hospitals, and a records processing center was opened in St. Louis, Mo., for storage and maintenance of less active claims folders.

The treatment of patients continued to be a major part of the VA effort. Over 750,000 patients were treated in VA hospitals during the year, 8,500 more than in the previous year—and the highest year on record. Additionally, 30,000 patients were cared for under VA auspices in non-VA hospitals. This increase in patients treated was accomplished by reducing the treatment time of patients during an episode of care. Continued expansion of the various outplacement programs, such as nursing homes, foster homes, halfway houses and trial visits aided in the reduction of the length of time patients were confined in the hospital.

A daily average of almost 6,700 patients received nursing bed care during the fiscal year, compared to an average of 3,850 in fiscal year 1966. VA nursing bed care units were expanded from 2,262 beds at 38 VA hospitals to 4,000 beds at 62 VA hospitals and provided care for a daily average of 2,485 patients. Agreements were in effect with more than 2,300 community nursing homes throughout the country resulting in an average daily census of 2,771 patients. Eighteen state homes with 2,310 approved beds served a daily average of 1,426 nursing home care patients during the year.

Outpatients made 6,268,000 medical visits to VA facilities and to fee-basis physicians. Again, an increase was recorded over the experience of fiscal year 1966. More than half (53 percent) of the 6,268,000 visits in fiscal year 1967 were for service-connected treatment.

Activation of selected medical programs continued. Cardiac catheterization units were placed in operation at 43 hospitals; 26 more special treatment units for pulmonary insufficiency—emphysema—were activated: 10 pulmonary function laboratories, to support these treatment units were established, bringing the total number to 52; clinical radioisotope units were increased to 81; speech pathology units rose to 22; facilities for treatment of renal failure by hemodialysis increased by 15 during the year to total 28 units and installation of more supervoltage therapy units for treatment of cancer and related disorders, raised the number in use to 12.

Financial assistance to disabled veterans and their dependents continued to be the largest single program administered by the Agency; both in terms of the number assisted and the amount expended. For the past year, 3.2 million living veterans and the dependents of almost 1.4 million deceased veterans received \$4.4 billion in compensation and pension payments. The monthly rate of such payments reached \$367 million; more than \$17 million above fiscal year 1966 and \$30 million above 1965. Interesting enough, while the total number benefiting from the compensation and pension program remained relatively stable, the composition of the recipients within the various segments continued to change. For example, the number of World War II veterans receiving pensions has steadily increased from 144,000 in June 1963 to 277,200 in June 1967. Over this same period the number of World War I veterans receiving pension has declined from 1,016,000 to 876,800.

Fiscal year 1967 witnessed the first full year of operation of the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966. In the field of educational assistance, allowances were paid to 446,000 veterans and 22,000 servicemen at a cost in excess of \$251 million. Vocational counseling, which is available to veterans desiring assistance, was provided almost 38,000 of these veterans relative to their training plans.

The remaining two training programs administered by the Veterans Administration provide educational assistance to sons and daughters of deceased or permanently and totally disabled veterans and supervision and financial assistance during a course of training to help veterans with service-connected disabilities prepare for suitable occupations. During the fiscal year almost 15,000 sons and daughters of deceased or permanently and totally disabled veterans entered training for the first time, compared to 13,000 in the previous year. By year's end, the 11th year of the program, almost 110,000 had entered training. Veterans entering vocational rehabilitation training numbered 5,170, about the same as a year ago. To date, 715,000 veterans have availed themselves of this program.

Loans to veterans and servicemen totaled 167,450 in fiscal year 1967 with a value of \$2.9 billion. The number exceeded the previous year by 15,000.

Again, the impact of the Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act, as in the education and training program, was a contributing factor to the increased activity. About 70 percent of all loans made were to veterans who derived entitlement under the provisions of this act.

VA-owned properties declined for the fourth consecutive year. Properties on hand as of June 30, 1967, numbered 14,588, more than 1,000 below the number of a year ago. Other areas of loan management reported similar situations. New defaults reported during the fiscal year declined 10 percent; claims payments were down 6 percent and loans still in default were almost 18 percent below the previous fiscal year.

The total amount of insurance in force under the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance program was estimated on June 30, 1967, to be \$36 billion, approximately \$3 billion above a year ago. This program, providing group life insurance to members on active duty in the uniformed services, continued to be administered by a commercial primary insurer and supervised by the Veterans Administration.

Under the guardianship program, minors and mentally ill beneficiaries totaled 647,800 on June 30, 1967, an increase of over 45,000 over June 30 a year ago. This increase was the largest recorded in the past 5 years.

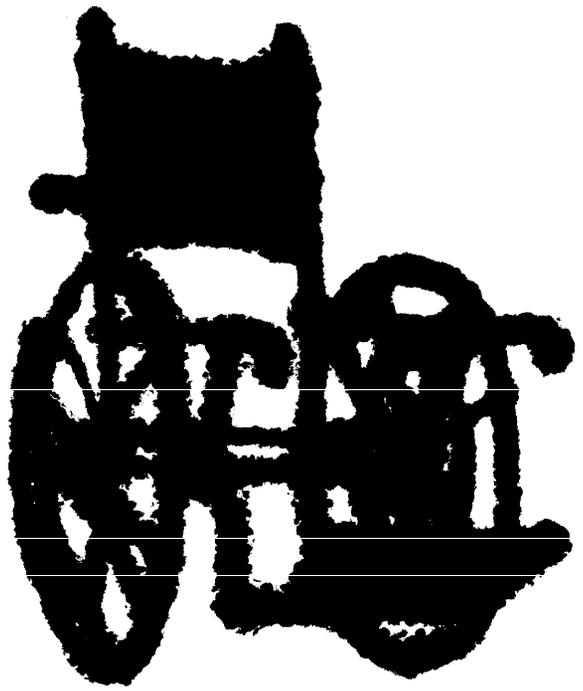
Several innovations were made in the Contact program in the last year. Starting in January 1967 contact representatives were assigned to duty in Vietnam to provide benefit assistance to men awaiting transportation home after completing tours of duty in that combat area. Since the inception of the program 70,000 servicemen have received group orientation and 13,000 men have requested and have been given personal interviews in Vietnam. Other innovations included: providing contact assistance to servicemen in military hospitals awaiting separation for reasons of disability; orienting separatees on benefit matters at over 2,000 military transfer points in the United States and installing special telephone service in certain communities when no full-time VA installation currently existed.

The continuing need for new facilities and the replacement and renovation of existing facilities was evidenced by the completion, during the year of construction on 56 projects costing \$72 million. Included in this group of projects were four replacement and relocation hospitals, one of which was placed in operation, five modernization projects at hospitals, nine nursing home care units and eight research facilities. Four States were given tentative approval for grants to assist in the construction of state nursing care homes as provided by the Congress. These grants represented a total of 298 beds with an estimated cost of \$3.6 million. VA participation is estimated at \$1.8 million.

As previously mentioned, the following pages contain a more detailed description of the activities of the Agency during the fiscal year.







# 2.

## MEDICAL CARE

### **Mission**

The mission of the VA medical program is to provide hospital, outpatient, nursing bed, restorative, and domiciliary care to eligible veterans. To accomplish this mission, the Veterans Administration conducts a research program to improve methods of diagnosis and treatment and engages in an education and training program to improve the professional competence of its staff. The mission is carried out in collaboration with the Nation's medical and dental schools and with the aid and interest of many leading members of the medical and related professions who serve in advisory, consultant, and training capacities.

### **Highlights**

- A new general hospital replaced the old hospital at Temple, Tex.
- Established additional nursing bed care units at 24 hospitals.
- Activated an additional blind rehabilitation center.
- Established new management systems centers at VA center, Temple, Tex., and VA hospital, Sepulveda, Calif.
- Treated 846,396 beneficiaries in VA hospitals, non-VA hospitals, VA domiciliaries, State domiciliary homes, VA restoration centers, VA nursing bed care units, community nursing homes, and State nursing homes.
- Provided care to outpatients who made 6,268,000 visits to VA clinics or fee-basis physicians.
- Continued to activate selected medical programs, such as cardiac catheterization units, emphysema treatment units, and intensive and coronary care beds.
- Trained 11 percent of the Nation's medical residents, as well as a substantial portion of other medical personnel.
- Made further outstanding contributions in medical research.

### **General**

Fiscal year 1967 was a year of accomplishment in the VA medical program. New all-time high levels were reached in the number of inpatients treated and in the number of visits by outpatients; the patient turnover rate continued to increase; the number of applicants on the waiting list for hospital care declined; and the nursing home care program was expanded.

The Veterans Administration continued to activate selected medical programs to provide needed treatment to eligible veterans and improve the quality of medical care.

One blind rehabilitation center was activated during fiscal year 1967 to bring the total to two. These centers are established on a regional concept basis to apply specific rehabilitation methods for bringing about the necessary reorganization to life handicapped by blindness.

During this year the VA activated cardiac catheterization units at 43 hospitals to meet the increased need in intravascular catheterization techniques.

A substantial increase in open heart surgery occurred during the year as a result of technical developments and improved diagnostic, surgical and nursing care. This surgical procedure is now being offered not only to the last chance group of older people, but to those of the younger, more elective, age-groups. During fiscal year 1967 such surgical procedures were conducted at 13 open heart surgery centers.

Pulmonary insufficiency—emphysema—is increasing at an alarming rate, greater than for any other major disease entity. The activation of 26 more such special treatment units is compatible with VA policy to provide high grade medical care to the veteran.

Ten pulmonary function laboratories were established during the year bringing the total to 52. These laboratories support the emphysema treatment units through ventilation studies, blood-gas analyses, the measurement of pulmonary capacity and reserve for diagnostic purposes, as a guide in therapy, and to determine whether a patient can successfully tolerate surgical procedures or exercise.

The Veterans Administration continued to intensify the use of outplacement programs to provide a more effective transition of psychiatric patients from the hospital to the community through the establishment of foster home care programs at 8 psychiatric hospitals. An estimated 3,500 patients now in psychiatric hospitals are medically eligible for community care if facilities can be made available.

Day hospital programs for psychiatric patients were initiated at four locations during the year. This program offers all the treatment facilities available for the psychiatrically ill patient without separation from home, family and community, thus avoiding the development of hospital dependency, regression and chronicity, and more readily facilitates readjustment to previous normal living and working conditions.

The clinical application of radioisotope techniques to diagnosis and treatment offers the most modern medical care possible to the veteran patients. During fiscal year 1967 the number of clinical radioisotope units was increased to 81. The Veterans Administration has lead the scientific community in developing safe radioactive techniques to aid the physician in diagnosis and treatment of the patient.

The aging resident population of psychiatric hospitals requires more medical and surgical care and treatment of the psychiatric. The correction of

medical and surgical conditions which have an impact in the rehabilitation of psychiatric patients is essential. The lack of such facilities at psychiatric hospitals requires transfer of patients to general hospitals in the VA system and often interferes with the basic treatment for the psychiatric conditions. During the year, 9 medical and surgical units were established bringing the total to 19 with plans for additional units as staffing and facilities become available.

During the year, 26 programs for the psychiatric medically infirm programs were established to provide adequate care and treatment for this group of patients.

Speech pathology units were activated at 20 hospitals during the year bringing the total to 22. These units provide treatment services to patients who have suffered speech and language disorders through strokes, surgical removal of the larynx because of cancer and other speech disorders.

The relatively new technique of electron microscopy has emerged as an effective tool in clinical medicine for revealing findings that are not discernible by light microscopy. To keep pace with this fast developing technique, three such units were established in fiscal year 1967 bringing the total to six units.

A prosthetic treatment center was established during the year bringing the total to two. These centers are being established to provide constantly improved prosthetic appliances and repairs to the veteran patient and to realign prosthetic facilities in the field to permit the best possible use of prosthetically trained personnel which are in a shortage category.

At the end of fiscal year 1967, the Veterans Administration had in operation 412 intensive and coronary care beds to provide special continuous care to patients who are so severely ill that their medical requirements cannot be met in a general ward environment. The establishment of these beds has significantly increased chances of returning these patients to health as well as increasing their comfort during the period of hospitalization.

The treatment of renal failure by hemodialysis continued to grow. The facilities to provide such treatment has increased by 15 during the year bringing the total to 28 units.

Installation of supervoltage therapy units reached a total of 12 during the year. Supervoltage therapy is a major treatment modality for cancer and related disorders. These units include cobalt, linear accelerators and betatrons. Future plans call for additional units to be established to maintain the high quality of medical care to veteran beneficiaries.

Surgical organ transplantations continued to increase. Such procedures were performed at nine VA hospitals during the past year and several other VA hospitals are approaching a status of capability.

To provide for veterans who have obtained maximum hospital benefit but still have need for skilled nursing care, additional nursing bed care units were established in 24 VA hospitals and the community nursing home care program was expanded for veterans in those areas where VA nursing bed care units are not available.

Increased emphasis was given during the year to the cost reduction and management improvement program. The results were reflected in the fact that whereas planned cost reduction and cost avoidance savings reported at the beginning of the year amounted to approximately \$7 million, accomplished savings reported at the end of the year totaled over \$18 million, or almost 2 percent of VA's annual budget.

A major reorganization became effective in July 1966, from which a number of new staffs and services emerged, including the administrative research staff and the management systems service.

At the close of fiscal year 1967, the Veterans Administration was operating 165 hospitals, 202 outpatient clinics, 16 domiciliaries, 5 restoration centers, and 62 nursing bed care units. Use was also made of non-VA hospitals, State domiciliary and nursing homes, and community nursing homes.

The vast resources of the VA hospital system—physical plants, equipment, and manpower—are aimed toward providing the veteran patient with a continuing high standard of medical care. The skills of many specialists—physicians, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, psychologists, dietitians, social workers, therapists, librarians, chaplains, etc.—are coordinated and combined to achieve an effective program for diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation.

While primarily of importance to veterans, the VA medical program is also important to all of the population because of its wide scope and geographical coverage. The VA hospital system comprises 7 percent of the Nation's hospital beds. It provides the clinical training for a significant portion of the physicians and others graduating from professional schools. Its resources have made possible major contributions to the general advancement of science. Professional personnel from abroad visit VA hospitals and clinics to study medical advances, and the VA medical research findings are solicited and distributed on a worldwide basis.

### **Hospital Facilities**

At the end of fiscal year 1967, the Veterans Administration was operating 165 hospitals with a total capacity of 115,684 beds. These hospitals were designated according to the predominant type of patient hospitalized: 123 general hospitals, 41 psychiatric hospitals and 1 tuberculosis hospital.

On January 1, 1967, the VA tuberculosis hospital, Baltimore, Md., was redesignated as a general hospital in order to provide a more accurate description of the type of patient care furnished.

A new 480-bed replacement general hospital at VA center, Temple, Tex., was activated on April 24, 1967. This hospital will continue to operate 320 beds in the old hospital in addition to those in the new building until activation of the new VA hospital in San Antonio, Tex., scheduled for completion in 1971.

A reduction of 2,651 beds in the total bed capacity occurred during the fiscal year. The major part of this decrease—1,671 beds—was due to con-



version of hospital bed space at 24 VA hospitals to nursing home care units. Replacement of a hospital building at Fort Meade, S. Dak., with 1 of smaller size resulted in a decrease of 44 beds. At VA hospitals, Memphis, Tenn., and Oteen, N.C., 165 beds and 154 beds respectively, were removed from hospital capacities in adjustments preparatory to activation of smaller replacement hospitals early in fiscal year 1968. At the VA psychiatric hospital, Perry Point, Md., 105 beds were removed from capacity as a result of a modernization project. At three other VA psychiatric hospitals—Northampton, Mass., North Little Rock, Ark., and Waco, Tex.—overcrowded conditions were relieved by the elimination of 271 beds from hospital capacities. The balance of the bed capacity changes resulted from rearrangement of patient care space, minor alterations to provide facilities for specialized care such as hemodialysis or intensive care, or beds not required due to insufficient demand in the geographic area.

VA nursing bed care unit capacity was 4,000 on June 30, 1967. During fiscal year 1967, 1,738 beds were added as 24 new VA nursing home care units were activated and bed capacity was increased at 3 nursing homes activated in the previous fiscal year.

The total hospital bed capacity of the VA system at the end of the fiscal year included 113,062 operating beds—i.e., beds that were equipped, staffed, and available for the daily care of veterans. In addition, 9 hospitals reported that they were operating 176 beds in excess of their total capacities in order to meet temporary increased demand.

The distribution of operating beds, by type of hospital and bed section (i.e., intended clinical use), is shown in the following table:

Type of bed section	Operating beds, June 30, 1967		
	Total	Type of hospital	
		General <sup>1</sup>	Psychiatric
Total .....	113, 062	60, 366	52, 696
Psychiatry .....	54, 345	6, 595	47, 750
Surgery .....	19, 901	18, 813	1, 088
Medicine:			
NP-TB .....	562	36	526
Tuberculosis .....	4, 128	4, 093	35
Non-TB pulmonary .....	1, 825	1, 825	.....
Intermediate care .....	1, 504	1, 504	.....
Other medical .....	23, 846	21, 242	2, 604
Neurology .....	2, 936	2, 370	566
Spinal cord injury .....	993	993	.....
Physical medicine and rehabilitation .....	1, 350	1, 223	127
Intermediate care .....	1, 672	1, 672	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes 185 beds at the tuberculosis hospital, Indianapolis (Cold Spring Rd.), Ind.

The difference between total bed capacity (115,684) and the number of operating beds (113,062) represents the number of unused beds. To be classified as unused, beds must be out of service for a continuous period exceeding two weeks. Of the 2,622 beds classified as unused, 1,082 were intended for the treatment of psychiatric patients, 290 were for patients requiring surgical care, 10 were for patients with neurological conditions, 1,195 were for patients with conditions considered to be medical and 45 were for patients requiring physical medicine and rehabilitation services. A distribution of beds according to the reason they were not in use, is contained in the following table:

Reason for nonuse	Number of unused beds	Percent of VA total bed capacity <sup>1</sup>
Total hospital beds.....	2, 622	2. 27
Hospital in process of activation.....	266	. 23
Bed space undergoing construction or maintenance.....	1, 270	1. 10
Difficulty in recruiting professional staff beds required.....	108	. 09
Lack of sustained patient demand in geographic area— type of bed not required.....	807	. 70
Miscellaneous other reasons <sup>2</sup> .....	172	. 15

<sup>1</sup> The total hospital bed capacity on June 30, 1967 was 115,684.

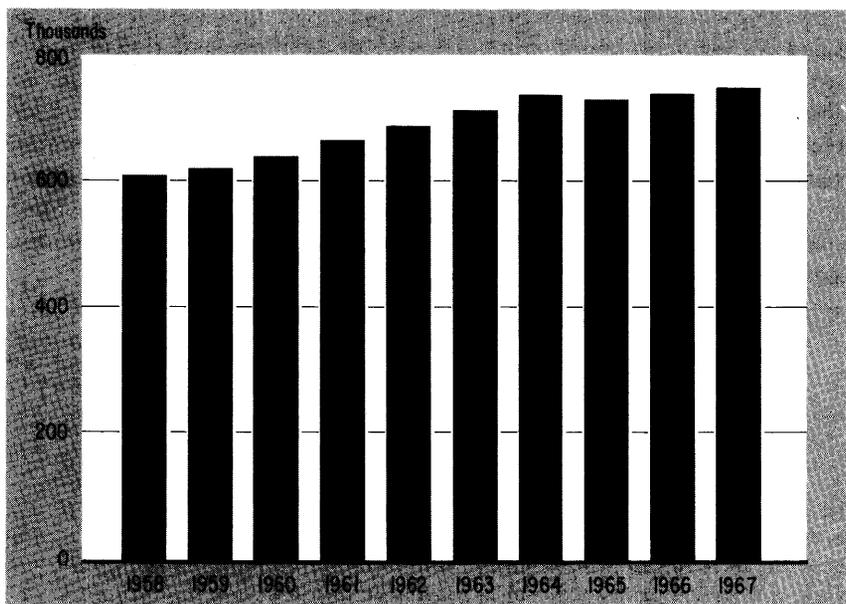
<sup>2</sup> Beds temporarily inactive preparatory to transferring patients to replacement hospital.

### Hospital Care

During fiscal year 1967, 1,010,642 applications for hospital care were received by VA hospitals and outpatient clinics—approximately 20,000 more than the number received during the previous fiscal year. Although there were fewer applications received from veterans 65 years of age or older, the increasing demand from younger veterans, including the post-Korean servicemen, more than offset this decline. The reduction in the number of applications from the older veterans can be explained at least in part as the effect of Medicare, which became operative July 1, 1966. Some veterans with nonservice-connected conditions, who otherwise might have sought hospital care at VA hospitals, elected to enter private hospitals using their Medicare entitlement.

Slightly more than two-thirds of all applicants were determined to be legally eligible and medically in need of hospital care, 624,856 veterans were admitted to VA hospitals and 29,618 were admitted to non-VA hospitals under VA authorization.

PATIENTS TREATED IN VA HOSPITALS



The number of patients treated in VA and non-VA hospitals during fiscal year 1967 (i.e. the number of patients discharged during the fiscal year plus those on the hospital rolls on June 30, 1967) totaled 781,994. The vast majority of these patients (750,331) were treated in VA hospitals. The following table compares the number of patients treated during fiscal year 1967 with the number treated during fiscal year 1966.

Status of patients treated	Number of patients treated	
	Fiscal year 1966	Fiscal year 1967
Total patients . . . . .	741, 813	750, 331
Patients on VA hospital rolls, June 30 . . . . .	122, 653	114, 755
Remaining in hospital . . . . .	103 789	93, 894
On trial visit . . . . .	14, 524	14, 097
On leave of absence or elopement . . . . .	4, 340	6, 764
Patients leaving VA hospital rolls		
During fiscal year . . . . .	619, 160	635, 576
Discharged . . . . .	571, 344	591, 725
Died . . . . .	47, 816	43, 851

The table shows that although 8,518 more patients were treated during fiscal year 1967 than during fiscal year 1966, 16,416 more patients were discharged. This increase was accomplished by reducing the length of time

patients were confined in hospital during an episode of care. Several factors contributed to this, including (1) improved therapeutic methods, (2) expanded outplacement programs using nursing homes, foster homes, halfway houses, trial visit, etc., and (3) increased use of the prebed care (PBC) and posthospital care (PHC) programs.

In 1966, approximately 40,100 medical and surgical patients discharged from VA hospitals needed and received help with planning for after care in the community. Approximately 12,600 were helped to make living care arrangements in community facilities—an increase of 24 percent over previous year.

In conjunction with its inpatient program, the Veterans Administration operates extramural programs for the convenience of the veteran and to reduce the length of inpatient stay. Two of these programs are identified as PBC (prebed care for patients being admitted to hospital), and PHC (post-hospital care for patients discharged from hospital). During fiscal year 1967, the VA hospitals admitted 43,687 veterans from PBC status (compared with 23,234 in fiscal year 1966), and discharged 264,089 patients to PHC status (compared with 244,553 in fiscal year 1966).

The Veterans Administration provided 38.6 million days of patient care for veterans at VA and non-VA hospitals during fiscal year 1967. This represents an average daily census of 105,807 patients, 103,394 of which was at VA hospitals. One-half of all VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals on any one day during the year were receiving psychiatric care (i.e., occupying psychiatric beds), nearly one-sixth were receiving surgical care, and slightly more than one-third were receiving other types of care categorized generally as medical.

The average daily patient census, however, does not reflect the proportions of patients treated by type, because the turnover rates vary for each type of patient. Average monthly turnover rates represent the percentage relationship between the number of patients whose period of hospitalization was completed during any month and the average number of patients occupying beds on any given day. The table on page 16 offers a comparison of average monthly turnover rates by type of patient and type of hospital.

The higher turnover rates for nonpsychiatric patients indicate that the majority of VA patients receive treatment for conditions generally categorized as medical or surgical. Four of five patients treated in VA and non-VA hospitals received care for medical and surgical conditions.

During fiscal year 1967, VA hospitals reported a remarkable increase in turnover rate, 51.2 percent compared with 48 percent in fiscal year 1966. This increase was experienced at psychiatric hospitals where the turnover rate increased from 10.2 percent in fiscal year 1966 to 11.9 percent in fiscal year 1967, as well as at general hospitals where the turnover rate increased from 83.7 percent in fiscal year 1966 to 88.1 percent in fiscal year 1967.

Although patient turnover has been increased markedly, it is, nevertheless, impossible to admit every applicant on the day he seeks admission to

Type of bed section	Average monthly turnover rate, fiscal year 1967			
	VA hospitals			Non-VA hospitals
	Total	Psychiatric hospitals	General hospitals	
All bed sections.....	51.2	11.9	88.1	102.1
Psychiatric.....	12.7	9.2	40.0	57.1
Surgical.....	124.4	67.0	127.6	156.1
Medical.....	81.5	37.7	86.4	148.5
NP-TB.....	2.8	2.5	7.7	(1)
Tuberculosis.....	25.3	15.2	25.4	(1)
Non-TB, pulmonary.....	75.3	.....	75.3	(1)
Intermediate care.....	12.4	.....	12.4	(1)
Other medical.....	98.2	45.4	104.6	(1)
Neurological.....	51.2	14.1	60.3	(1)
Spinal cord injury.....	23.9	.....	23.9	(1)
Physical medicine and re- habilitation.....	37.2	25.6	38.1	(1)
Intermediate care.....	14.4	.....	14.4	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Data for non-VA hospitals is reported only by 3 major diagnostic categories: psychiatry, surgery, medicine.

the hospital. Veterans applying for VA hospitalization who are determined to be legally eligible and medically in need of inpatient care are (1) admitted, (2) scheduled for admission within 15 days, or (3) placed on the waiting list according to the urgency of the patient's condition, the service-connection of the patient's condition and the availability of beds.

The number of applicants on the waiting list on June 30, 1967, was 7,725, 32.9 percent fewer than at the end of the previous fiscal year. The reduction in the number of patients awaiting care for psychiatric conditions was most significant. On June 30, 1966, 5,135 applicants were reported on the psychiatric waiting list; on June 30, 1967, there were only 3,437. Of the number of applicants awaiting care for psychiatric conditions, about 1,800 were receiving care for their conditions in other public or private hospitals at no cost to the Veterans Administration.

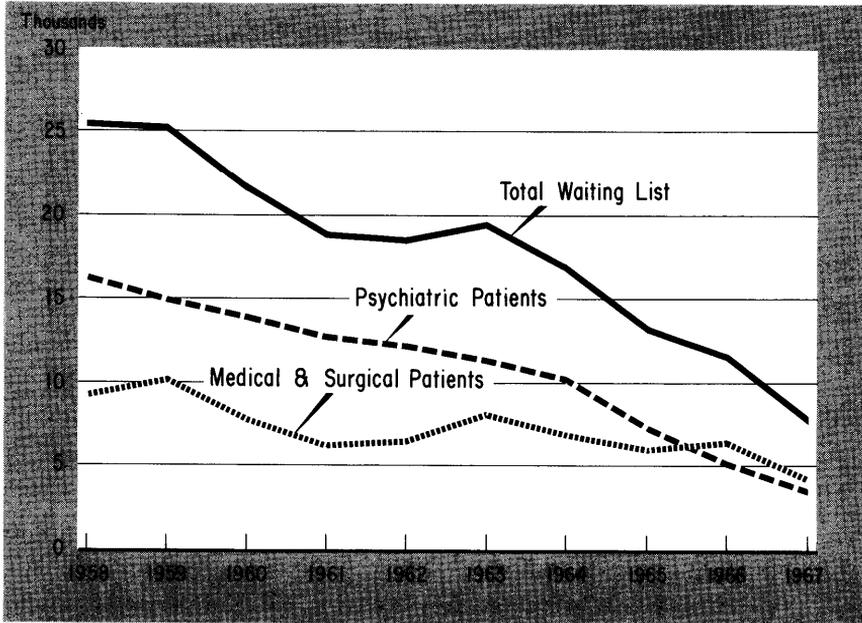
The reduction in the number of patients awaiting treatment of medical or surgical conditions was also substantial. On June 30, 1966, there were 6,385 applicants on the waiting list for treatment of medical or surgical conditions; on June 30, 1967, the number had been reduced to 4,288.

None of the applicants on the waiting list were awaiting hospital care for a service-connected condition.

The chart which follows shows the trend in the waiting list at the end of each year since 1956. It should be noted that year to year reductions in the psychiatric waiting list have been reported since 1957 without interruption.

New and improved methods of psychiatric therapy making possible expanded use of extramural programs using foster homes, halfway houses, day treatment centers, etc., have resulted in easing the demand for psychiatric beds in VA hospitals.

### HOSPITAL WAITING LIST



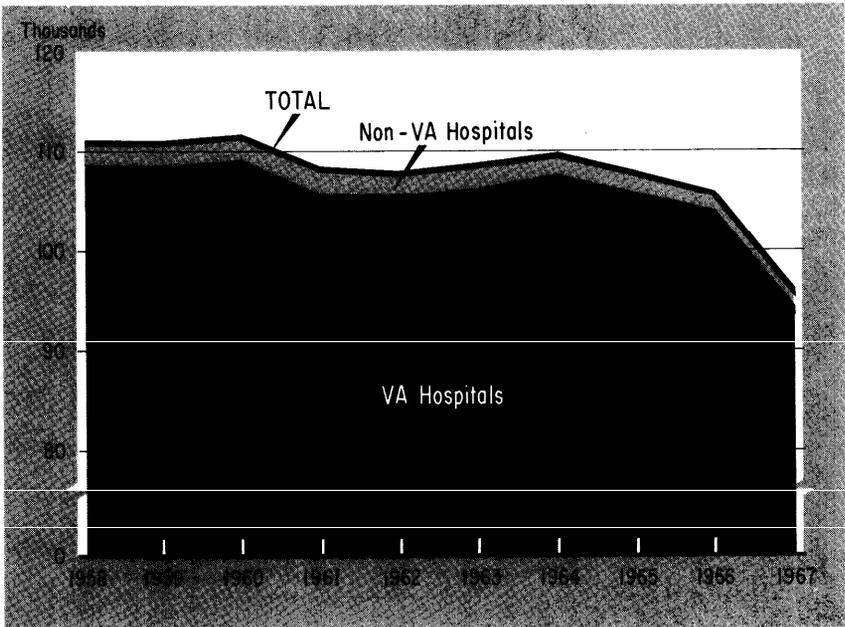
### Characteristics of Hospital Patients

● **Eligibility Status**—The Veterans Administration has responsibility for providing hospital care to veterans with service-connected disabilities and, within the limits of VA facilities, to other veterans with nonservice-connected disabilities who cannot defray the cost of hospitalization.

An annual census of patients provides detailed information on the clinical and legal eligibility status of patients under VA care on one day. The percentage distribution of patients in hospital on November 30, 1966, the “census” date, may be considered an estimate of the distribution of the 38.6 million patient days of care provided by the Veterans Administration during fiscal year 1967 to the seven categories of patients identified in the table on page 16.

On the day of the census, there were 106,930 VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals. Of this total, about 395, or 0.4 percent, were nonveterans for whose care the Veterans Administration required reimbursement. Included in this group were military personnel on active duty, Federal employees who were injured or disabled in the course of their employment, and persons requiring emergency hospitalization.

## VA PATIENTS IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS



The remaining 99.6 percent of the patients may be classified into three broad eligibility groups as follows:

- (1) 26.6 percent were veterans receiving care for service-connected disabilities. These veterans are unconditionally eligible for VA care.
- (2) 10.9 percent were veterans with service-connected compensable disabilities who were receiving care for nonservice-connected disabilities. These veterans are eligible for VA care if a bed is available.
- (3) 62.1 percent were veterans receiving care for nonservice-connected disabilities. These veterans are eligible for VA care if a bed is available and they sign an affidavit certifying their inability to defray the cost of hospitalization.

The number of patients with service-connected disabilities under VA care decreased by 2,600 to 28,500 since the previous annual census of October 27, 1965. A downward trend in the proportion of patients in the 1-day census who are service-connected has been observed since 1962 where it was 30.8 percent to the current (1966) figure of 26.6 percent. More than four-fifths of the patients identified as service connected were under care for a psychiatric condition.

The number of patients receiving VA compensation for service-connected disabilities, who were under care for nonservice-connected disabilities only, increased by 400 since October 27, 1965. Fifty-one percent of the 11,700 patients in this group were being treated for neuropsychiatric or tuberculous conditions.

Of the 66,400 patients (comprising 62.1 percent of the entire patient load) who did not have a compensable service-connected disability, approximately 37,500 (35.1 percent of the entire patient load) were receiving care for disabilities which may be classified as "chronic"; i.e., tuberculosis, psychosis, or some other condition that had already required 90 days or more of continuous hospitalization as of the day of the census.

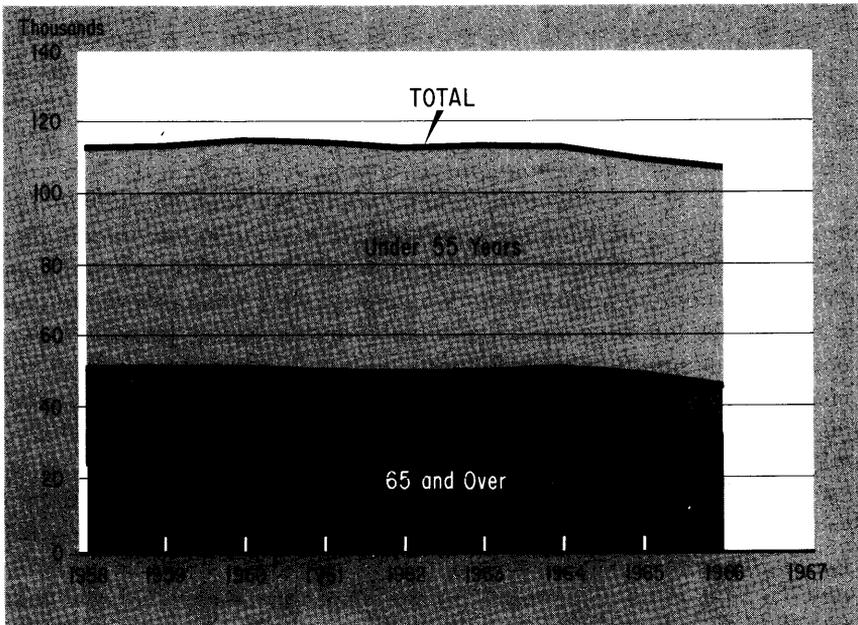
Of the remaining nonservice-connected group (27 percent of the entire patient load), 47.8 percent were patients who either were receiving a VA pension, or had applied for a VA pension, for a nonservice-connected disabling condition. One-half of the patients in this group, who were receiving a VA pension or had applied for a VA pension, were being treated for one or more of the following chronic diseases: arthritis, cancer, cardiovascular conditions, and neurological disabilities.

Some of the presumed "nonchronic," nonservice-connected group, consisting of 270 veterans, had claims for compensable service-connected disabilities pending adjudication.

● **Age and Diagnostic Composition**—The average age of patients in VA and non-VA hospitals has been increasing each year in the past decade. In 1956, the average age of veterans in VA and non-VA hospitals was 49.4 years. In 1966, it was 53.7 years. It may reasonably be expected that this increase in the average age of the veteran patient will not be so notable in future years due to the addition of some 4.5 million younger "Post-Korean conflict" veterans to the hospital care eligibility base, as of June 30, 1966. It is estimated that by 1975 some 10.4 million "cold-war" veterans will be added to the veteran population. These veterans are virtually all under 50 years of age, and very few (about 7,000) will be over 50 years of age in 1975.

The observed increase in the average age of patients hospitalized on a given day has resulted from the increasing age of veterans, the higher admission rates, and the longer length of stay of older veterans. Malignant neoplasms have accounted for about 5 percent of the census for the past 5 years (between 5,300–5,500 cases); heart and vascular diseases for 6.8 percent of the census (between 7,200–7,600 cases). For functional psychoses, as well as for tuberculosis, the numbers of cases show a downward trend, and the proportion which these diagnostic categories bear to the total census also is going down. Thus, for functional psychoses the decrease was from 42,025 cases in 1962 to 36,540 in 1966, a drop of some 5,485 cases in the daily census (equivalent to a drop from 37.4 percent of the total daily patient load in 1962 to 34.2 percent of the patient load in 1966). Tuberculosis has shown an even more remarkable drop in the past 5 years, from some 6,000 cases in the daily census in 1962 to about 4,000 in 1966 (or from 5.4 percent of all census cases in 1962 to 3.7 percent of all census cases in 1966). Many factors in the area of health care will affect the future composition of the VA hospitalized patients—Medicare, medicaid, nursing-home care availability, Comprehensive Community Mental Health Centers, Regional

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF VA PATIENTS



Planning and sharing of health facilities, expanded home services, and other innovations in the field of public health.

• **Length of Stay**—The time patients spend in hospitals is related to the nature of the condition or conditions requiring treatment, the age of the patient, the mode of treatment, the availability of suitable outplacement and many other factors. From a 10 percent sample of patients admitted to VA hospitals during the period January 1–April 30, 1966, it is estimated that about one-half of the patients had less than 20 days of stay and one-half had 20 or more days of stay (median length of stay was 19.6 days for all classes of patients). This median figure has been somewhat stable for the past 5 years (range of median length of stay varied according to disease, as shown in the chart entitled “Median Length of Stay of Hospital Admissions for Year 1966”).

For patients admitted for treatment of a psychosis, the median was 40.5 days; for patients with tuberculosis the median was 67.5 days; and for general medical and surgical cases the median was 17.9 days.

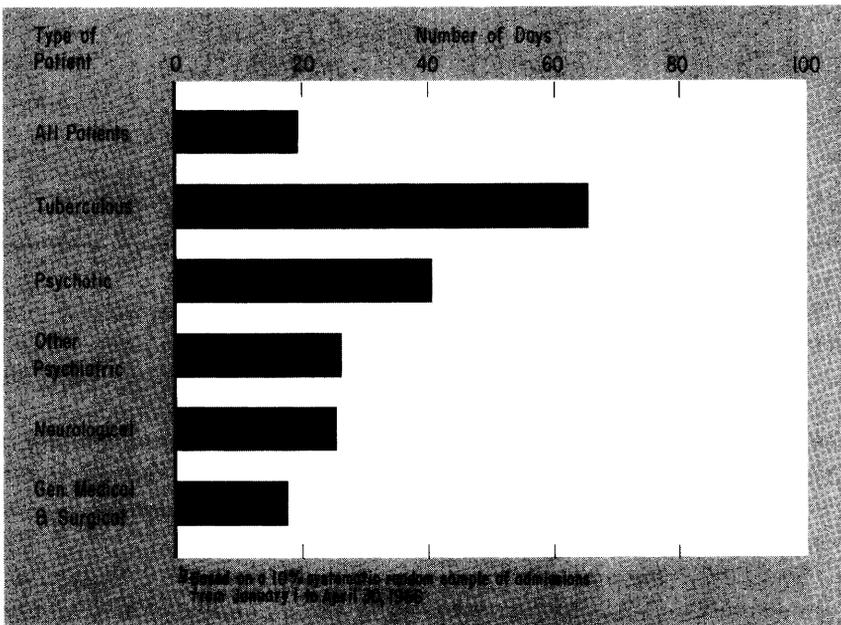
Within major diagnostic groups, there were considerable differences in median length of stay, depending on age. Patients treated for general medical and surgical conditions who were under 35 years of age had a median length of stay of 12.3 days, compared with 20 days for those 65 years or older.

A different pattern is derived from an analysis of the length of stay of patients who are in VA hospitals on a given day. The census of patients represents an accumulation of patients admitted through the years who have not yet been discharged. Consequently, a greater proportion of longer stay

patients are included in the census than among the above group of admissions. This is particularly true of psychiatric patients. On November 30, 1966, there were 31,000 patients hospitalized for psychotic disorders who had been in the hospital for 90 days or more. This number is 2,000 fewer than in the previous year's census. Some 1,500 psychiatric beds were closed or converted to nursing home beds during this period.

The chronic conditions which characterize the VA hospital patient load are indicated by the fact that 54.4 percent of all patients in VA hospitals on a given day have been there 90 days or more. This figure is only 15.2 percent for patients hospitalized for a medical or surgical condition, and is as high as 79.5 percent for patients hospitalized for a psychiatric condition.

#### MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY OF HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1966

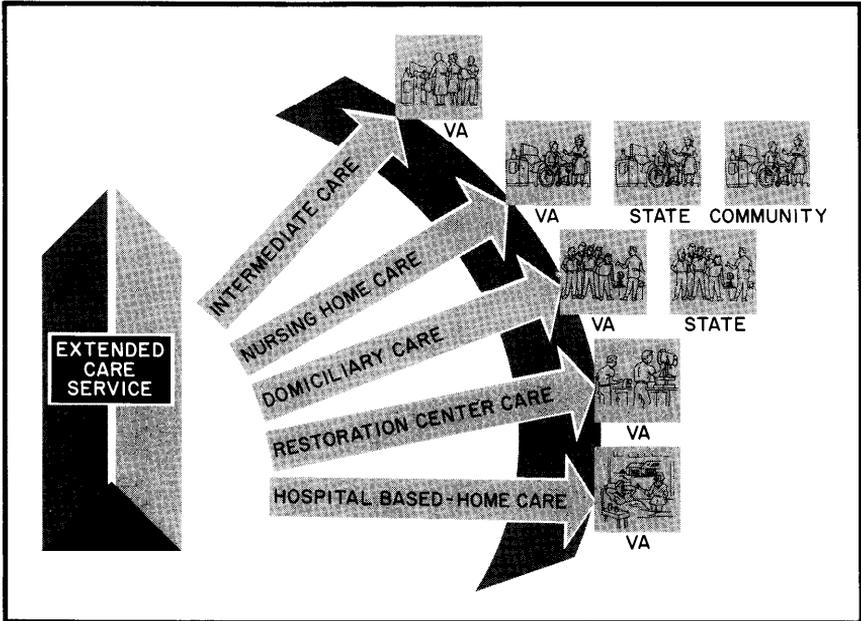


#### Extended Care

The formation of an extended care service was approved by the Administrator in 1967. Its purpose is to formulate and recommend policies, plans, and professional standards pertaining to the comprehensive chronic care program in hospitals, domiciliaries, restoration centers, nursing home care units, and State homes, and to develop methods for their implementation. The extended care service works in close cooperation with other services as a multidisciplinary force toward fulfilling veterans' extended care needs.

- **Restorative Care**—The prime objective of the VA restoration care program is to restore disabled veterans to more purposeful and independent living with special attention to the social and economic aspects of illness and disability.

## VA SPECTRUM OF EXTENDED CARE



Planning for the restoration of patients to the community requires the team services of qualified experts, including physicians, dentists, nurses, social workers, physical medicine and rehabilitation therapists, and psychologists. The contributions of the public health nurses have taken on a new significance with the emphasis on restorative care. Their value lies in their ability to identify health needs of the veteran, provide preventive and restorative nursing services including health teaching, and create an atmosphere which emphasizes the individual's abilities.

Social work programs and services support the objectives of the restoration centers through direct help to restorees in gaining increased independent living capability. The restoree is encouraged to make appropriate choices among an array of community resources suited to his particular need and to exercise his fullest capacities in moving back into his community as a contributing member.

At the end of fiscal year 1967, the Veterans Administration was offering restorative care to eligible veterans at five separate locations (Dayton, Ohio; East Orange, N.J.; Hines, Ill.; Los Angeles, Calif.; and Wood, Wis.) During the year, 1,620 veterans were admitted and 1,220 were discharged. Of those discharged, 349 were to employment and 319 to independent community living. At the end of the year, there were 699 restoration beds in operation.

● **Domiciliary Care**—VA domiciliaries provide the means of caring for those aging veterans, disabled by virtue of age or disease, who are not in

need of hospitalization and who do not need the skilled nursing services provided in a nursing home environment. These veterans are provided care in a sheltered setting that includes an intensive preventive medical program. In addition, a number of domiciliaries offer a program for alcoholic rehabilitation and act as halfway houses to assist in preparing patients about to be discharged from psychiatric hospitals for their return to community living.

Social work assistance is provided at time of admission, during domiciliation, in the planning and carrying out of the veteran return to the community, and when needed during furlough and after discharge. Close liaison is maintained by the social workers assigned to the domiciliary with those in VA hospitals and in the outpatient clinics to facilitate the veteran's transition between the treatment facilities needed to insure continuity of care from first application to final establishment in the most suitable living situation—continued domiciliation, nursing home care, or independent living in the community.

Several special domiciliary programs are being conducted. Two of these programs are described below:

- (1) Selected members of VA domiciliaries are offered a special therapeutic work program which emphasizes the use of nominal monetary remuneration in combination with such factors as achievement of status, increased responsibility, and recognition of member endeavor. The primary objective of this program is to establish self-reliance in the member in order to assist his return to the community. The member's incentive therapy assignment is prescribed in direct accordance with his treatment and rehabilitation goals. During fiscal year 1967, there were 4,742 members participating in this program who worked a total of 3,691,246 man-hours and earned a total of \$1,424,463. Each member averaged 778 hours of incentive therapy at an average hourly rate of \$0.39.

During fiscal year 1967, there were 836 members receiving incentive therapy at the time of their discharge. Of that number, it is estimated that 527, or 63 percent, were encouraged to take a discharge because of their participation with incentive therapy.

- (2) The VA Domiciliary, Hot Springs, S. Dak., has underway a special medical program that offers ambulatory treatment to domiciliary members with chronic respiratory ailments. The treatment procedures employed include walking exercises, breathing exercises, intermittent positive pressure breathing and symptomatic treatment when indicated.

During fiscal year 1967, the Veterans Administration operated 16 domiciliaries with an average of 13,664 beds and an average daily member census of 12,694.

In addition to VA domiciliaries, eligible veterans are provided domiciliary care at 33 State soldiers' homes located in 28 States. The Veterans Administration reimburses the States for such domiciliary care with payments at a rate not to exceed \$2.50 per day per eligible veteran. In fiscal year 1967, a daily average of 7,688 VA beneficiaries received this type of domiciliary care.

● **Nursing Home Care**—During fiscal year 1967, the Veterans Administration provided nursing home care to a daily average of 6,694 patients in its nursing bed care units and in community and State nursing homes.

The VA nursing bed care units were expanded during fiscal year 1967 from 2,262 beds at 38 VA hospitals to 4,000 beds at 62 VA hospitals. Over 900,000 days of care were provided for an average daily nursing census of 2,484; 777 patients were discharged into communities; and 3,400 patients were remaining at the year's end. Plans were initiated to relocate 120 beds into a new nursing home to be constructed in Miami, Fla.

The VA nursing bed care units are designed for veterans who have obtained maximum hospital benefits but still have need for skilled nursing care.

Professional nurses supervise the VA nursing bed care units and provide the skilled nursing care services needed to maintain optimum physical and mental health for the patient and to meet his medical treatment needs. They assist the medical staff in assessing the veteran's ability to care for himself; apply nursing measures that prevent further crippling; and teach and supervise veterans in their practice of speech, walking, bathing, grooming, eating, and other activities of daily living.

Social workers are an integral part of the nursing bed care unit team and provide services which sustain a continuous link between the resident and his community connections. Provisions are made for the medically related social and emotional needs which social work identifies and handles throughout the total nursing bed care unit experience. The focus is on helping residents live as fully as possible within the environment and move back into the community as circumstances permit.

The community nursing home care program provides skilled nursing home care, generally not to exceed 6 months, to eligible veterans in community nursing homes which meet prescribed standards. The primary purpose is to aid the veteran and his family in making the transition from the hospital to the community by providing time for them to marshal resources for the veteran's continued care.

During fiscal year 1967, almost 9,000 veterans in VA hospitals were placed in community nursing homes, resulting in an average daily nursing census of 2,787 for the year. The maximum per diem rate payable to these homes was \$11.50. The Veterans Administration has agreements with 2,223 nursing homes throughout the country.

Professional nurses at VA stations participate in this program, assisting with followup visits to the veteran after his admission to the community nursing home to determine his adjustment to the home and insure that ade-

quate nursing measures are taken to provide for the safety and comfort of the patient.

They also assist the nursing home staff, whenever needed, to provide the type of skilled nursing care services that VA standards require.

Patients are referred to the social work service for placement, followup and postnursing home planning. The approach is threefold: direct service to patients and their families during the preplacement, placement and followup phases; inspection, coordination and consultation with nursing home staff; and development and use of community resources for the post-nursing home care of veterans. The latter range from State/local agencies to small civic organizations.

The Veterans Administration is also authorized to reimburse the States, not to exceed \$3.50 per day, for each eligible veteran furnished nursing home care in State nursing homes. Sixteen homes with 2,310 approved beds served a daily average of 1,423 nursing home care type patients during the year.

Section IV, Public Law 88-450, provides for construction grants to States on a "matching" basis to construct State home facilities for furnishing nursing home care. Through fiscal year 1967, 8 States have been given tentative VA approval for 9 construction projects of 912 nursing care beds at a total estimated cost of \$12 million.

### **Per Diem Costs**

The cost of operating VA hospitals continued to rise during fiscal year 1967. The increase in per diem cost during the past fiscal year over fiscal year 1966 was 10 percent for all VA hospitals.

Many of the services provided for veteran patients in VA hospitals, which are included in the per diem costs, are not provided in private hospitals. Included in the per diem costs of VA hospitals are the following:

- (1) Payroll costs of all staff, including physicians, dentists, nurses, and such paramedical personnel as social workers and psychologists;
- (2) Costs associated with rehabilitation, dental care, anesthesia, and specialized medical services; and
- (3) Costs of providing religious, library, and other sociomedical activities.

Included in the expenses of private hospitals are care and treatment services for children, including newborns, and for female adults. No children, and very few female adults are eligible for medical care in VA hospitals.

The following table shows the comparison between VA per diem costs, by type of station, for fiscal years 1966 and 1967:

Type of station	Fiscal year		Change	
	1966	1967	Amount	Percent
All hospitals.....	\$24. 90	\$27. 40	+\$2. 50	+10. 0
Psychiatric.....	16. 87	18. 23	+1. 36	+8. 1
General.....	32. 46	36. 02	+3. 56	+11. 0
Domiciliaries.....	6. 33	6. 36	+. 03	+0. 4
Restoration centers.....	13. 43	12. 21	-1. 22	-9. 1
Nursing bed care units.....	15. 89	15. 30	-. 59	-3. 7

The increases in the cost of operation of VA hospitals and domiciliaries are primarily attributable to the following:

- (1) Continuing advances in medical treatment and diagnostic techniques and methods;
- (2) Federal classified (Public Law 89-504) and wage board employee (Public Law 83-763) salary increases; and employee translocation cost increases (Public Law 89-516); and
- (3) Increased usage and costs of utility services, drugs, medicines, and medical supplies and materials.

The lower per diem costs experienced in fiscal year 1967 in the restoration center and VA nursing care programs reflect more normal recurring operations as continued activation is being attained, as opposed to fiscal year 1966 costs which contained one-time initial expenditures for equipment and supplies.

### **Outpatient Care**

The outpatient program provides the following services to veterans by VA staff or by private physicians and dentists on a fee basis:

- (1) Medical and dental care for service-connected disabilities.
- (2) Medical and dental care to recipients of VA vocational rehabilitation who require treatment to avoid interruption of training; Spanish-American War veterans; pensioners of nations allied with the United States in World Wars I and II; and retired members of the uniformed services on a space available basis.
- (3) For recipients of VA aid and attendance, continued outpatient care of certain chronic nonservice-connected disabilities (i.e., cardiovascular renal disease, endocrinopathies, diabetes mellitus, cancer, neuropsychiatric diseases, and tuberculosis), following a year of posthospital care for these disabilities.
- (4) Examinations to determine extent of disability for compensation or pension rating; and for VA insurance purposes.
- (5) Examinations to determine need for admission to VA hospital or domiciliary.
- (6) Prebed care and post hospital care.

The following eligible persons are also provided examination or treatment services:

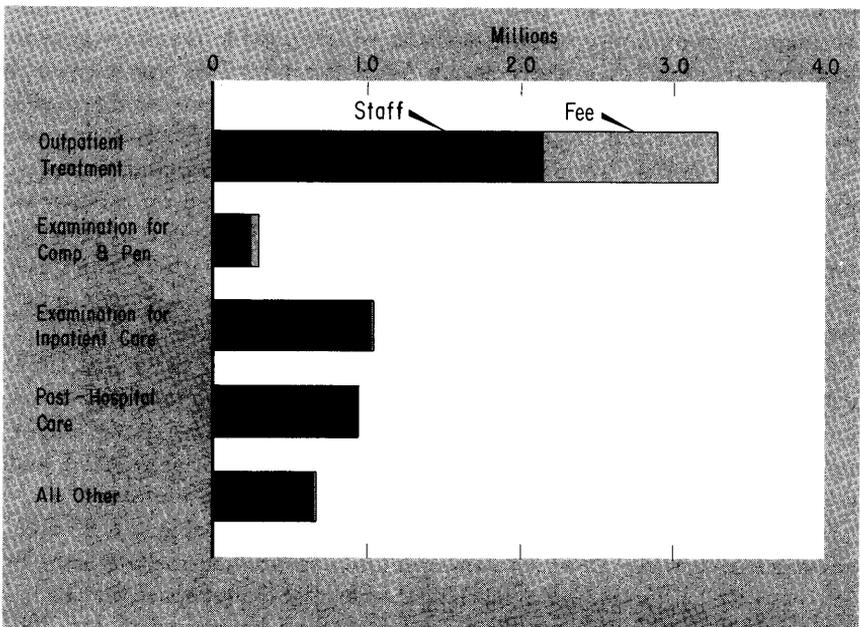
- a. Beneficiaries of other Federal agencies such as the Peace Corps; Department of Defense, etc.
- b. VA employees who become ill or are injured while in performance of their duties, or who are engaged in certain types of patient care, or prospective VA employees, to determine their fitness for duty.
- c. Persons who require aid in an emergency, for humanitarian reasons.

During fiscal year 1967, outpatients made 6,268,000 medical visits of which 5,082,000 were to VA facilities and 1,186,000 were to fee-basis physicians. The total number of visits was slightly greater than in fiscal year 1966. Fifty-three percent of the 6,268,000 visits in fiscal year 1967 were for service-connected treatment.

Of the 1,186,000 visits to fee physicians, 96 percent were for treatment and 4 percent for examinations. The cost of the medical fee program was \$9.2 million.

The chart that follows shows the distribution of the 6,268,000 visits made during fiscal year 1967 by purpose of visit.

**PURPOSE OF VISITS FOR OUTPATIENT MEDICAL SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 1967**



The outpatient program supplements or precludes the need for hospital care by providing a variety of medical and dental services, which include physical medicine, public health, nursing, and social work services.

During fiscal year 1967, the number of patient visits related to speech, language, or hearing impairments rose to a total of 122,352. This was ac-

completed in 28 regional audiology and speech pathology centers and 17 smaller speech pathology programs serving patients in the hospital where the unit is located.

Construction of the building to house the Western Blind Rehabilitation Center at the VA hospital, Palo Alto (Menlo Park), Calif., was completed in June 1967. Plans are going forward for the establishment of the Eastern Blind Rehabilitation Center at VA hospital, West Haven, Conn.

The number of visits made by outpatients to VA mental hygiene clinics and day treatment centers and to fee physicians for psychiatric and neurologic disabilities during fiscal year 1967 amounted to 1,147,000. The number of such visits has increased steadily since fiscal year 1959. In fiscal year 1967, there were 69 VA mental hygiene clinics and 34 day treatment centers.

In fiscal year 1967, approximately 500 community nursing agencies throughout the country were under contract with the Veterans Administration to provide nursing care to service-connected veterans on a fee-basis at the expense of the Veterans Administration. During that period, 35,000 nursing visits were made to veterans in their own homes at a cost of \$5.88 per visit.

The Veterans Administration also provides a nursing referral service for patients with nonservice-connected disabilities who are in need of some nursing care in their own homes following discharge from the hospital. Referrals are made to community nursing agencies which provide necessary care to these veterans at no cost to the Veterans Administration. This type of referral plan is a special boon to disabled and aging veteran patients as it provides home nursing care and health supervision that can reduce rehospitalization.

Outpatient services are provided by 202 VA stations—hospitals, regional offices or independent outpatient clinics; or are authorized on a fee-basis. During the fiscal year, 15 regional office outpatient clinics were administratively placed under the jurisdiction of the director of a nearby VA hospital to achieve better use of professional personnel and to eliminate lines of distinction between inpatient and outpatient practice.

On the basis of a test conducted at three stations during fiscal year 1967, a decision was made to issue identification cards to all veterans eligible for outpatient treatment on a fee basis effective July 1, 1967. This system will be more convenient for patients, substantial dollar savings will be realized, and VA relations with the civilian medical community will be improved.

Instructions were issued to implement the provisions of Public Law 89-614, which authorizes the Veterans Administration to provide medical care to retirees of the uniformed services, subject to availability of space and facilities. Statistical information indicates many retirees have applied for, and received, care from VA stations. The principal impact is on the outpatient program.

A directive was issued which provides that examinations of veterans in connection with applications for compensation and pension be conducted at the VA station nearest the applicant's place of residence, insofar as is

practicable. This redistribution of the outpatient workload will improve patient care, improve utilization of staff and facilities, and reduce costs of beneficiary travel.

### Staffing

**Extent**—The VA medical program was staffed by 138,530 full-time equivalent employees during fiscal year 1967. Included in this number were part-time personnel who augmented the regular staff where recruitment was difficult or where it was not feasible or economical to employ personnel on a full-time basis.

The number of full- and part-time employees in major categories in the Department of Medicine and Surgery at the end of fiscal years 1966 and 1967 are shown in the following table.

Type of Personnel	Number on rolls, June 30	
	1966	1967
Physicians:		
Full time <sup>1</sup> .....	5,054	5,125
Part time:		
Regular.....	957	990
Residents.....	2,856	3,227
Interns.....	193	282
Consultants and attendings.....	10,354	10,464
Dentists:		
Full time <sup>2</sup> .....	703	709
Part time:		
Regular.....	4	6
Residents.....	40	48
Interns.....	36	35
Consultants and attendings.....	774	770
Nurses:		
Full time.....	14,852	14,722
Part time:		
Regular.....	867	1,079
Consultants and attendings.....	92	113
Nurse anesthetists:		
Full time.....	309	324
Part time.....	4	7
Full time, other:		
VA supply depots.....	446	469
VA canteen service.....	2,635	2,714
All other.....	108,226	110,379
Part time, other:		
VA canteen service.....	637	642
All other.....	6,380	6,610

<sup>1</sup> Includes career residents as follows: 342 on June 30, 1966, and 320 on June 30, 1967.

<sup>2</sup> Includes career residents as follows: 15 on June 30, 1966, and 14 on June 30, 1967. Also includes career interns as follows: 15 on June 30, 1966, and 13 on June 30, 1967.

Consultants and attending professional personnel supplemented the full-time staffs of physicians, dentists, and nurses. Consultants were also utilized in other professional categories such as psychology and social work. Consultants and attendings not only contributed to the direct care of patients but also assisted in the VA medical teaching and research programs. During the fiscal year such personnel provided approximately 1,018 man-years of service.

The recruitment and retention of qualified professional personnel is a continuing problem. However, the Veterans Administration has been able to attract and retain qualified medical personnel largely because of its excellent research and teaching programs.

In addition, in order to alleviate the impact of the acute national shortage of nurses to the greatest extent possible, the Veterans Administration's Department of Medicine and Surgery has undertaken the following steps:

- (1) Expanded clerical coverage on wards to give nurses more time to render nursing service.
- (2) Undertaken studies to identify nonnursing functions traditionally performed by nurses but which may be assigned to nonnursing personnel.
- (3) Increased utilization of licensed practical nurses.
- (4) Established refresher training programs as part of a concerted effort to recruit nurses who have withdrawn from active participation in the profession.
- (5) Increased minimum starting wage at 54 hospitals in 19 States and the District of Columbia.
- (6) Reduced time in grade and experience requirements for promotion and otherwise liberalized promotion system.

● **Volunteers**—A gain in the participation of volunteers and their service in hours reversed the downward trend that developed during fiscal year 1966. This increase in supplementary assistance of volunteers made possible further extension and expansions of service to patients and further improvement in the quality of their care and treatment.

The successful commemoration of the 20th anniversary of VAVS (Veterans Administration Voluntary Service) was a positive contributing factor to the regained progressive growth in the program. This commemorative meeting of the National VAVS Committee in April 1966, through the presence of many field personnel, and the work accomplished which was recorded and published, provided the program needed inspiration and guidance.

Other factors which contributed to the significant change in volunteer participation included the following:

- (1) Accelerated leadership training for officials of the voluntary organizations through annual conferences with national officials concerned with the program, local joint program reviews by

the station director of voluntary service and VAVS representatives, and station sponsored leadership training courses.

- (2) Increased training for station voluntary service officers through several training conferences and courses.
- (3) Increased volunteer activity in outpatient clinics and day treatment centers and in community services related to trial visits, foster homes, nursing homes, halfway houses, and patients' homes.
- (4) Improvement in station program leadership through an increase in the number of full time directors of voluntary service.
- (5) A successful joint study by the Veterans Administration and the National VAVS Advisory Committee of "The Role of the Volunteer in the Nursing Home Care Unit" which is expected to be helpful to this new program in meeting its need for volunteer assistance.
- (6) A successful annual meeting of the VAVS National Advisory Committee which included a review of public relations practices and policies of the voluntary organizations and the participation of professional public relations officials from the member organizations of VAVS. The many findings and conclusions which are being implemented are expected to be helpful in telling the VAVS story to the public and in the recruitment of volunteers.

Despite the gains made during the year, field stations are facing increasing problems in recruitment and retention of volunteers. Aggressive competition for available volunteers by military, State, and private hospitals and many other groups involved in community action in general, and budget factors affecting the voluntary organizations and volunteers are making hospitals put forth ever increasing efforts to meet their growing needs for volunteer assistance. Other factors related to the problems include aging volunteers and aging officials of the voluntary organizations charged with leadership responsibility in VAVS and the federally sponsored Youth Opportunity programs which have reduced the available supply of youth volunteers.

The need for volunteer assistance has outpaced the available supply of volunteers. The growing realization that the volunteer can make a worthwhile contribution to the care and treatment program has greatly increased the demands for volunteer assistance.

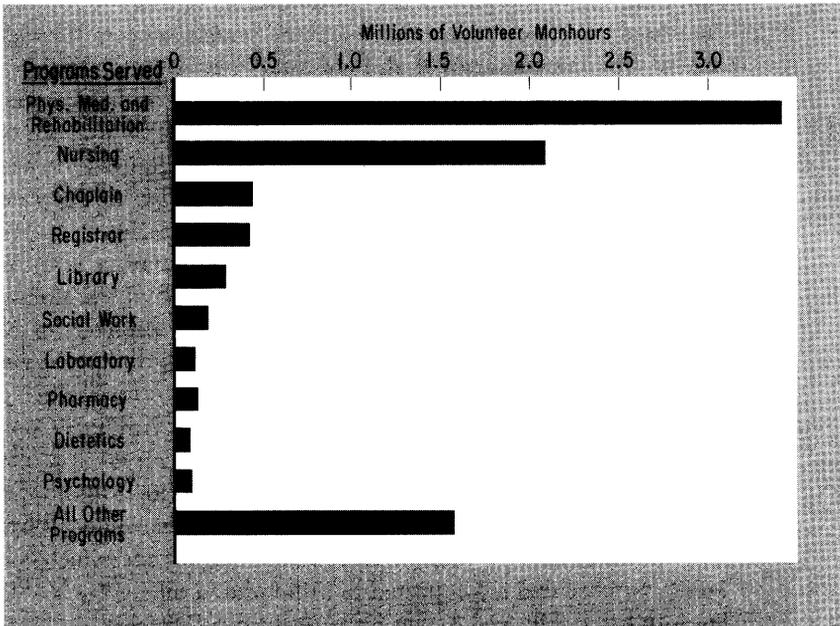
The distribution of volunteer assistance in man hours in the major programs is shown in the chart on page 32.

## **Medicine**

The evaluation of the practice of internal medicine continues to grow more complex as the number of special types of treatment increases. The Veterans Administration is constantly endeavoring to translate the results of successful research into treatment techniques for the veteran patient.

A plan has been developed for special funding of certain types of treat-

VA VOLUNTEER SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 1967



ment over a period of years from 1967 through 1972. These include treatments which are expensive because of the necessity for special equipment and increased staffing with specially trained personnel.

The treatment of renal failure by hemodialysis has continued to develop so that in fiscal year 1967, there are 24 hospital teams in operation having approximately 174 patients under care at any one time. In addition, a program of home dialysis with supervision and periodic support from the hospital dialysis centers will be developed. Such support will include the training of members of the veteran's family in the performance of the dialysis process. It will also include training in the recognition of "danger signals" which should be immediately reported to the hospital center. There will also be continual investigation of the possibilities of renal transplant, and as this program becomes more effective it is hoped that the need for dialysis will decrease.

Disease and disability due to chronic pulmonary insufficiency (chiefly emphysema) continues to increase more rapidly than any other clinical syndrome. More than 20 percent of the admissions to the VA hospital medical services suffer from this condition, either as a primary or a secondary diagnosis. This problem is being met in the establishment of special units for the treatment of emphysema. These units will include areas for the intensive care of the acute case, areas for the intermediate care of the partially recovered case and supportive areas for patients with chronic conditions who may require periodic treatment on an outpatient basis.

In the evaluation of chronic pulmonary insufficiency, special laboratories will be established for the testing of lung function, the determination of blood gas levels and the determination of blood acidity or alkalinity. These laboratories will function mostly in connection with the treatment of emphysema but, in addition, will be available to all patients on the general medical service. Funds for the support of these laboratories will be allocated as they become available through fiscal year 1972 in parallel with the emphysema program.

The diagnostic study of arteries and veins by injection of contrast media and by cardiac catheterization continues in increased demand. The establishment and support of cardiac catheterization units will be continued through fiscal year 1972. This will include the application of new techniques such as cinematography which are not only used as diagnostic instruments but also as educational aids.

The Veterans Administration has established a program for the orderly installation of intensive care units. This program will be continued with special funding through fiscal year 1970. The units to be established will include general medical intensive care units, general surgical intensive care units, and especially constructed units for the care of coronary heart disease. The funds to be expanded will provide special equipment (including automatic monitoring equipment for vital signs), special construction of these hospital areas for efficiency in operation and special staffing with planned increases in numbers and quality. The aim is to establish these intensive care centers in all hospitals where they are warranted within the stated period.

The Veterans Administration is continuing to develop similar programs in the areas of gastrointestinal disease, endocrine and metabolic disorders, hematological problems, various types of arthritis and pulmonary cancer. There will be increased cooperation with the centers being established throughout the country under the special program supported by the National Institutes of Health for the treatment of heart disease, cancer, and stroke. These will include further investigation of a now experimental electronic device for nerve stimulation in the care of stroke victims. There will be further investigations of the proper application of computer techniques in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Social workers augment the VA medical program through an array of services provided veterans and their families throughout the illness, medical care, and convalescence experience. Emphasis is on the patient as a person for whom illness has individual meaning. Social workers have a vital role on specialized treatment teams for treatment of acute illnesses, chronic uremia, emphysema, heart disease, stroke, and cancer. Specific services include the development of perceptive social information related to admission, treatment, rehabilitation and discharge, continuing support of patients and families through the treatment and process, and placement followup of patients in the community.

The Veterans Administration continues its efforts in the area of tuberculosis control and treatment. The tuberculosis program has now progressed to the point where only one hospital—Indianapolis (Cold Spring Road), Ind.—is designated specifically for the treatment of this disease. During fiscal year 1967, the tuberculosis hospital at Baltimore, Md., was redesignated a general hospital. At one time, there were 21 hospitals designated specifically for the treatment of tuberculosis. Patients with this diagnosis are now cared for on the chest service wards of general hospitals. However, in order that the illness will continue under proper control, the Veterans Administration is continuing its case finding program. This program includes periodic chest X-ray of inpatients, outpatients, employees, and volunteers.

The use of radioisotopes for many phases of medical care is continuously increasing. During fiscal year 1967, the broad licensing program was expanded and 10 hospitals now hold this type license. Ninety additional hospitals hold specific institutional licenses for use of byproduct materials. These hospitals reported that diagnostic radioisotope procedures were used on 64,207 patients, and therapeutic doses were administered to 595 patients. The comparable figures for the previous year were 63,763 and 557, respectively.

### **Surgery**

During fiscal year 1967, the Veterans Administration maintained a high level of surgical patient care. Existing programs were reevaluated and strengthened, where possible, and several new programs were planned or implemented.

A significant effort in the planning stage is the report of the Professional Services Ad Hoc Committee on Inhalation Therapy. This report, submitted by representatives from all the professional services, is directed toward the establishment of inhalation therapy services throughout the VA hospital system.

The program for consolidation of selected surgical services has continued to develop. This program will continue to provide better staffing coverage, particularly in the specialties, thus insuring better patient care in the smaller, more isolated hospitals.

A revised and expanded list of regional consultants has been compiled from nominations by various full-time VA chiefs of surgery in the various geographical locations. This list will provide improved consultant coverage for the entire VA hospital system.

The evaluation programs by the specialty review committees have continued. They have contributed significantly to the store of information pertaining both to patient care and to residency training in the urology, neurosurgery, and anesthesiology specialties. It is planned that these programs will be implemented in the remaining surgical specialties.

The program for open heart surgery has been in operation since fiscal year

1966. It is planned to expand this program to a satisfactory geographical distribution.

Two meetings of the National Consultants to the Surgical Service, combined with the VA Participant Surgical Consultants, were held during fiscal year 1967. Recommendations from this advisory group covering various operational problems continue to be of great value to the Veterans Administration in the direction of improved patient care.

The program of organ transplantation continues to develop along the lines of the original advice by the consultant group. In fiscal year 1967, five stations have become operative in this field, and several more are approaching a status of capability, insofar as personnel and research activity is concerned.

Social workers provide continuing help to patients and families in the solving of socioeconomic and emotional problems; special attention is given to the needs of patients and families in the fields of organ transplantation and open heart surgery.

During fiscal year 1967, VA surgeons have continued their attendance at annual meetings of various national surgical societies, for participation in professional courses and presentation of clinical and scientific papers and exhibits.

During fiscal year 1967, there were 236,330 admissions to the surgical services of all VA hospitals. Major and minor surgical procedures carried out totaled 208,400; there were 279,400 anesthetics administered; and there were 198,000 units of blood utilized by transfusion in connection with surgical procedures. Overall mortality on the surgical service was 26 percent, and the autopsy rate, 62 percent.

### **Psychiatry, Neurology, and Psychology**

In spite of an increase in the number of admissions, a significant reduction in the patient census has occurred in the large VA psychiatric hospitals during fiscal year 1967. This is the first time since World War II that relief of overcrowding in many VA hospitals has occurred and is due to an increase in utilization of outplacement facilities and a marked increase in outpatient activities.

The development of the day hospital program has added another dimension to the progress and expansion of psychiatric treatment facilities for veteran patients. Following the activation of the first VA day hospital at VA hospital, Minneapolis, Minn., in fiscal year 1966, 4 additional day hospitals were activated during fiscal year 1967. The presence of a day hospital at a VA station serves to shorten the length of stay of inpatients because of the feasibility of transferring a number of them to the day hospital. It also serves as an effective treatment facility for psychiatric patients in lieu of full hospitalization, thus avoiding the disruption of ties with the family and community.

An increase in outpatient treatment facilities occurred during fiscal year 1967 by the addition of 3 day treatment centers. This brings the total of VA day treatment centers to 34.

On June 30, 1967, 17,065 former psychiatric patients were living in the community under social work supervision. Most of them had returned to their own homes but for those who had no suitable homes of their own, foster homes, nursing homes, halfway houses and other special placements were arranged. The number of such veterans in homes other than their own at the end of calendar year 1966 was 6,142, an increase of 15 percent over the previous year. During this year special attention was given to the services of volunteers available to these veterans in reestablishing themselves as members of the community. Of the 4,981 patients newly placed during the year 42 percent went to foster homes, 30 percent to nursing homes, more than one-third of which were under VA contracts, 8 percent to halfway houses, and 20 percent to other special placements.

Community care continues to prove its effectiveness. Of those patients placed during the year, 24 percent had been hospitalized less than 1 year while 29 percent had been in the hospital 10 years or more. During the 15 years which the community care program had been in operation, it has enabled more than 37,000 patients who had no suitable homes of their own to leave the hospital.

Professional nurses play a significant role in assisting with strengthening the relationships between VA psychiatric hospital staffs and staffs of community agencies. Such relationships are essential for successful transitional programs for veterans with psychiatric problems. Professional nurses participate with other professional disciplines in and outside of the hospital in providing the combination of followup services needed by veterans. In the hospital, they make frequent contacts with patients' families and friends during their visits. During these contacts, they interpret the day-to-day experiences of patients in their living areas, while hospitalized.

VA neurologists at several VA hospitals have been actively planning the development of full-scale stroke units as part of the VA neurology sections. As regional medical programs for heart disease, cancer, and stroke go into operational phase, it is anticipated that some of these well-organized stroke units will be utilized for demonstration aspects of stroke projects in related regional medical programs.

VA psychologists have intensified programs for combining hospital and community resources in preparing hospitalized veterans for return to productive living. One psychiatric hospital has established a "Partnership" with 33 businesses and industries whereby patients work full-time for pay in jobs tailored to each individual and then return to the hospital on their own in the evening. During 1966, 175 patients in this program earned \$39,000 and 93 were successfully discharged, retaining their job in many instances. A small VA general hospital concerned with frequent readmissions of veterans having chronic medical conditions established a small "exit

ward” on which psychologists deal directly with attitudinal and behavioral patterns affecting job performance. A study revealed that 88 percent of patients were subsequently less dependent on the hospital. Psychologists in VA hospitals have established procedures for rapidly identifying Vietnam Conflict veterans who would benefit from psychological and vocational rehabilitation techniques. The goal is to prevent the development of non-adaptive, passive-dependent patterns of behavior that can quickly occur in younger veterans who sustain emotional or physical traumas in service.

A major contribution of VA psychologists to the national health picture has been the extension of cooperative efforts with community agencies in the use of VA resources for transitional rehabilitation training of all citizens, including veterans, with a broader variety of disabilities. This includes mentally retarded, blind, epileptics, and the severely handicapped. Also, similar programs have been further developed for the culturally handicapped via Neighborhood Youth Corps, Work Experience Program, College Work Study Program, and Job Corps.

### Allied Specialties and Services

The number of requests for clinical laboratory services continued to increase during fiscal year 1967, emphasizing the key role that this activity plays in modern medicine.

Fiscal year	Number of procedures	Number of autopsies	Full-time equivalent personnel (average)
1954.....	<sup>1</sup> 19, 100, 000	12, 490	2, 200
1960.....	<sup>1</sup> 27, 000, 000	26, 800	2, 700
1962.....	<sup>1</sup> 31, 500, 000	28, 145	3, 216
1963.....	36, 121, 000	29, 742	3, 267
1964.....	39, 755, 000	29, 855	3, 161
1965.....	42, 882, 000	29, 054	3, 189
1966.....	46, 450, 000	29, 968	3, 230
1967.....	<sup>2</sup> 39, 125, 621	<sup>3</sup> 28, 000	3, 373

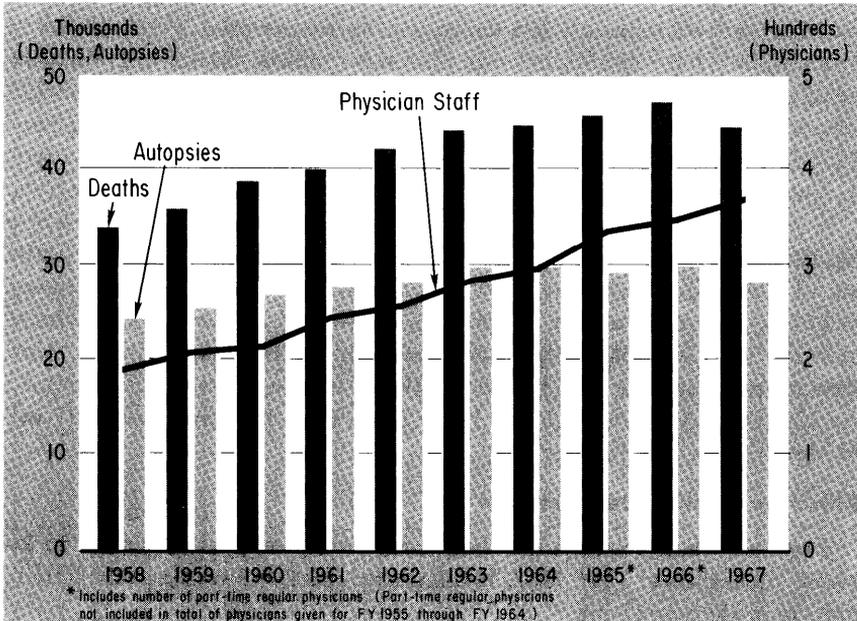
<sup>1</sup> Adjusted for a change in method of reporting.

<sup>2</sup> Workload under revised Workload Reporting System, placed in effect July 1, 1966. Workload comparable to data for previous years would be 52,989,000.

<sup>3</sup> Decreasing number of autopsies/decreasing number of deaths.

The nationwide scarcity of trained laboratory personnel is now well documented and a matter of grave concern. The accomplishment of the continually increasing laboratory workload has been possible only through extensive use of automated and semiautomated equipment, labor-saving devices, disposable products, prepackaged and prepared reagents, new and simplified methodology, the optimum utilization of the various skill levels in supervised laboratory operation, and the initiative of laboratory manage-

## DEATHS, AUTOPSIES, AND PHYSICIAN STAFFING IN VA CLINICAL LABORATORIES



ment. By fiscal year 1967, 17 percent of the hematology tests and 57 percent of the chemistry tests had been automated in the Veterans Administration. These adjuncts are valuable but the need for increasing trained manpower remains a pressing matter.

There are several special projects in progress:

- (1) Installation of Electron Microscopes. This program, primarily for diagnostic and training purposes, was initiated in fiscal year 1966. By the end of fiscal year 1967, six electron microscopes had been installed and eight more are scheduled for fiscal year 1968. Electron microscopy is assuming an increasingly prominent role in diagnostic pathology.
- (2) Training Programs for Certified Laboratory Assistants. This is a program of laboratory training for subbaccalaureate personnel requiring a 1-year course in a hospital or laboratory school approved for such training under medical auspices. National examinations given at the end of such training certify the ability of the candidates. One was begun in fiscal year 1967 and had 5 graduates, and an additional 3 are scheduled for fiscal year 1968 with an estimated output of some 22 students.
- (3) Reorganization of the Reference Laboratory System. This involved a reduction in number of reference laboratories from 14 to 9 and the addition of program evaluation visits and consultations, maintenance of quality control, the performance of highly specialized procedures, continuing education and developmental activities.

- (4) Establishment of Special Reference Laboratories. At present there are three: Memphis, Tenn., performing serological studies for viral, Rickettsial, mycoplasmal diseases, and toxoplasmosis; Hines, Ill., for phage typing; and San Fernando, Calif., for serologic studies for coccidioidomycosis. Additional requirements have been identified for special reference laboratories for toxicology, cytogenetics, and hormone and steroid chemistry.
- (5) Institution of a VA-wide Hospital Proficiency Survey System for External Quality Control. This program now utilizes the comprehensive and small hospital surveys of the College of American Pathologists in addition to the VA surveys in blood banking, chemistry, microbiology, and hemoglobinometry.
- (6) Data Processing and the Laboratory. The use of computers in the laboratory has commanded considerable prominence and publicity in the past few years. Two studies are in progress in the Veterans Administration. The VA hospital, Los Angeles, Calif., utilizes a 16 channel multiple chemical analyzer, off-line, in conjunction with the local data processing center. The VA hospital, Minneapolis, Minn., in conjunction with the Data Processing Center at St. Paul, has explored ways in which to improve the handling of requisitioning and reporting of laboratory tests. A laboratory based automatic data processing system permits optimum utilization of personnel by performing many of the recording and mathematical analytical processes now required of laboratory personnel. In addition, it provides greater accuracy and order in the transmission of results to the clinical staff and for the storage of data. This results in more effective use of highly trained personnel for increased productivity and expanded armamentarium.
- (7) Laboratory Workload Reporting System. This system, devised by the Interagency Committee on Laboratory Medicine, was placed into use in the Veterans Administration and the Public Health Service on July 1, 1966. It will be extended to the Department of Defense (Army, Navy, and Air Force) in fiscal year 1968. Many nongovernmental clinical laboratories have indicated considerable interest. If adopted by the Government agencies alone, this will assure its use in some 600 hospitals, providing uniformity and comparability not previously attainable.
- (8) Revised Necropsy Protocol. The third field trial of a revised necropsy protocol adaptable to automatic data processing was begun and additional trails will be planned as information and changes can be assembled for revisions.

The continuing heavy autopsy and surgical workload, coupled with the increasing clinical laboratory demands, has prompted a proposal for the increased utilization of allied health personnel in the laboratory field. Specific proposals have been entertained for expanded training in existing

programs and for the addition of other categories, such as autopsy assistant, pathology assistant, and biomedical electronics specialist.

The Interagency Committee on Laboratory Medicine continued and extended its activities. This committee, established in fiscal year 1966, has representation from the Department of Defense, the Public Health Service, and the Veterans Administration. It studies all matters related to laboratory activities common to the participating agencies. The committee extended its horizons to the Civil Service Standards for Medical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians, and the Laboratory Requisition Standard Forms used in all governmental hospitals.

The continued demand by other specialties for more definitive X-ray diagnosis and refinements in surgical procedures have led to the development of special X-ray equipment capable of performing the required X-ray examinations. X-ray units capable of making exposures in milliseconds have been installed in the cardiovascular suites of many VA hospitals. Also, the Veterans Administration continued to replace other obsolete equipment with units that are modern and that are equipped with image intensifiers instead of the older fluoroscopic screen. Six million volt linear accelerators will be installed at the VA center, Wood, Wis., and the VA hospital, Miami, Fla., and 25 million volt betatrons will be installed at the VA hospitals, Bronx, N.Y., and Hines, Ill. The long-range plans for cobalt teletherapy continued to be implemented.

The use of drugs in medical treatment programs continued to increase because of the availability of newer and more specific therapeutic agents, the increasing patient age, patient turnover and expanded outpatient care programs. There was an increase in the number of prescriptions filled (9,939,000 in fiscal year 1967 compared with 9,228,000 in fiscal year 1966) and an approximate 8.5 percent increase in expenditures for drugs. Approximately 700 pharmacists are on duty and provide complete pharmaceutical service to patients and professional staff.

During fiscal year 1967, a total of 132 million meals were served in VA hospitals and domiciliaries at a raw food cost of \$46 million. Approximately 50 to 60 percent of the meals were modifications of the regular diet to meet the needs of patients requiring special dietary treatment.

A vigorous and effective program in preventive and restorative nutrition for VA patients continues to incorporate recent advances in nutrition in keeping with changing medical concepts. During fiscal year 1967, special emphasis has been given to VA patients in extended care facilities such as VA nursing bed care units, community nursing homes, foster homes, and restoration centers.

Keeping abreast of current trends, a study of a revised feeding plan—two full meals and three small feedings—was initiated at five VA general hospitals. The test should point out acceptability, nutritional adequacy and savings, if any, of this type of service for the veteran patient.

The study on the use of convenience foods as a food service system was

continued. During a 3-month test period, foods requiring minimal preparation were served to all patients for the evening meal at VAH West Haven, Conn. The study revealed that improvements are being made in these foods but the variety is still limited and flavor and consistency are monotonous. Entrees for modified diets are nonexistent. Labor savings did not compensate for the increase in food cost.

In the interest of cost reduction, a saving of approximately \$240,000 was realized through centralization of tray service, consolidation of food preparation activities and labor saving equipment.

Through its corps of 296 full-time and 473 part-time chaplains, representing all major faith groups, VA patients are continuing to receive religious ministrations. The chaplains are welcome members on the total medical team. In consonance with the established policies of participation in community health programs, chaplains conducted training seminars for local clergy. As in previous years, church bodies and ecclesiastical endorsing agencies have assisted in the recruitment of chaplains in providing contact pastors when needed and in supplementing the needed religious literature to VA chaplains.

### **Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation**

The Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Service of the Veterans Administration provides the bridge through which hospitalized veterans pass from the institutional to the community complexes.

During fiscal year 1967, there was a widespread increase in interest in developing an understanding of the special role of each therapy section. As a result, the individual attitudinal and technical approaches of the various sections were crystallized.

Corrective therapy applied the principles, tools, techniques and psychological concepts of medically oriented physical education, in order to improve the physical status, sense of well-being, body image and self-realization of patients with physical or mental debilities. This therapy stimulated and motivated the patient by providing opportunities for success experiences which related to a sense of athletic accomplishment.

Educational therapy applied an academic approach wherein learning theory and educational psychology were utilized as tools which enabled physically and mentally debilitated patients to adjust to the new realities of life. By means of this therapy there was a building of a new intellectual image or self-concept which stimulated individual insight and motivation. In this manner the patient learned how to accept and adjust to any residual disability. Language retraining, in educational therapy, applied the broad approach to communication skills, which has been so successful in helping aphasic patients to communicate their self-care needs.

“Adapted mobile standing device for spinal cord injured patients developed in the Manual Arts Therapy Clinic of the Veterans Administration hospital, Memphis, Tenn. This device enables patients with decubiti to be

mobile and participate in the clinic activities, at a time when ordinarily they would be bedridden.”



*Self sufficiency surfboard*

Manual arts therapy applied the industrial arts approach to stimulate patients and to structure their efforts in vocationally oriented modalities. Highly stressed were intermediate goals and success experiences which were meaningful to the patient in view of contemporary socioeconomic values. Thus, although a patient could not attain vocational rehabilitation, he was afforded opportunity to engage in therapeutically meaningful work in order to imbue him with a sense of pride in masculine accomplishment. This section has led the way in developing new techniques for work therapy which are presently receiving wide acceptance.

Occupational therapy applied a traditional method and approach to

provide remedial activities, instruct patients in activities of daily living and design and teach patients to use prosthetic and self-help devices. Therapists assisted the patient to develop a realistic acceptance of his ailment and the required treatment, in order to surmount any physical, emotional or environmental barriers presented by residual debility. Since this section dealt with patients who were in the earliest and most fragile state of adjustment to self and society, profound empathy and understanding were required of the therapist in this section.

Physical therapy evaluated and treated patients by means of physical modalities, the electromagnetic and sound spectra, massage, hydrotherapy, cryotherapy, graded passive and active exercise, and preprosthetic and prosthetic training. Since this section was usually the first to receive a newly referred patient, it was oriented to the fragile state of such patients. As a result, therapists in this section were adept at protecting the patient's remaining capacity while applying safe techniques to promote new gains. As the patient progressed toward the state where maintenance care or special motivational techniques were required, therapists in this section communicated this state of progress to the physiatrist or Rehabilitation Review Board so the patient was then treated in the other therapy sections as indicated.

Recreation therapy, once criticized because of a purely diversional approach to recreation, received new impetus to become primarily therapeutically oriented. Not only did it provide recreational opportunities and opportunities for socialization, it taught the patient how to meet his recreational needs with his own innate abilities and resources. Increased recognition of the importance of teaching a patient how to manage his leisure time resulted in the continued upgrading of the image and potential of this therapy section. Here the patient was afforded a pleasurable bridge between the hospital and the home, by means of off-station trips and special events. These efforts were especially valuable to psychiatric patients in effecting the transition into normal society again.

There were 1,350 physical medicine and rehabilitation beds operating under 303 physiatrists and acting chiefs of service. A total of 119,833 patients were referred to 3,857 therapists and therapy assistants in the 6 therapy sections. These patients were provided with 7,975,000 services and 14,046,000 therapy hours of treatment in the physical medicine and rehabilitation service. As a result, 85,000 patients were discharged, most of them substantially improved or rehabilitated.

The stress in innovation, improvement and research holds the key to the future of medical rehabilitation in the Veterans Administration. Thus, seven research positions have been approved to which physiatrists are under contract for the ensuing year.

The VA program for the care of patients with spinal cord injury continues as a cogent factor influencing the medical care of such patients all over the world. At the VA Fifteenth Annual Spinal Cord Injury Conference held

November 7-9, 1966, at the VA Hospital, West Roxbury, Mass., participating physicians represented all of the other Federal medical services as well as several universities and private clinics of this country. A number of physicians came also from Canada and from foreign countries overseas representing England, France, Switzerland, Holland, and Israel.

On June 30, 1967, there were 1,274 patients in VA hospitals under treatment for paraplegia or quadriplegia caused by spinal cord injury. Of these, 875 were in hospitals specially staffed and equipped to treat the more complex aspects of spinal cord injury.

During fiscal year 1967, the project known as "Operation Compassion" at the VA hospital, Castle Point, N.Y., involving the treatment of 57 acutely ill Vietnamese patients, almost all of whom had suffered injuries to the spinal cord with paralysis of the lower half of the body, and the training of a cadre of 14 Vietnamese personnel (2 physicians, 4 nurses and 8 corpsmen), came to an end. By the end of the fiscal year, 53 of the patients and all of the trainees had returned to Vietnam. The remaining four patients had been discharged from the hospital to pursue programs of vocational training and education in this country. In consideration of the accomplishments, "Operation Compassion" was viewed as a highly successful project.

During the fiscal year, 562 eligible veterans were certified as medically feasible to occupy housing specially adapted to their disabilities; of these, 185 involved veterans with spinal cord injuries. In this same period, 479 blueprint plans for specially adapted housing were approved; of this number, 154 were for veterans with injuries to the spinal cord.

Social work service supports the medical focus on the progressive rehabilitation of patients beginning with the patient and his family at the point of application for care and continuing throughout in support of his return to and maintenance in the community. Special living arrangements in halfway houses have been made for the severely disabled veteran with spinal cord injuries. Training and employment opportunities have been made available to patients on hemodialysis or who have had open heart surgery.

### **Prosthetic and Sensory Aids**

Active research and clinical programs in prosthetic and sensory aids were continued by the Veterans Administration. Related educational and training programs assured that the benefits of improved devices and techniques became available not only for veteran beneficiaries but for all disabled people.

In fiscal year 1967, the Veterans Administration furnished prosthetic appliances and services to some 407,000 disabled veterans, of whom approximately 72 percent were service-connected. The number of invalid lifts and other therapeutic devices and supplies furnished to nonservice-connected veterans under authority of Public Law 88-450 continued to increase, and the effects of the Vietnam conflict and the so-called Military Medicare bill (Public Law 89-614) were beginning to be felt by the end of the fiscal

year. The \$9 million spent in this program for procurement of appliances and repairs from commercial suppliers had a significant impact upon this relatively small industry.

The dramatic success achieved by the VA-funded research project conducted through the VA hospital, Seattle, Wash., in fitting a prosthesis while the patient is still under anesthesia, continued during the year. Over 150 cases have been successfully fitted by use of immediate postsurgical management techniques. The medical, psychological, and economic benefits produced by these techniques continued to stir the interest of medical and rehabilitation circles. The patient is typically able to take some weight on his prosthesis one day postoperatively and to begin walking with assistance on successive days. Healthier stumps, which heal more rapidly, are produced by these techniques. Postoperative pain has been greatly reduced. Training in the use of a prosthesis has been facilitated, and the patient is able to return to his home or job much sooner than is true in conventional amputation management procedures. Most significantly, the new procedures permit the surgeon to amputate below the knee in many more cases than would be considered possible using conventional techniques.

During the year vigorous efforts were made to extend the techniques of immediate postsurgical prosthetics to clinical facilities, both in and out of the Veterans Administration. A motion picture has been widely circulated, courses have been given, and a detailed manual has been published. It is believed that within the next few years these new techniques will become the conventional procedures for the management of amputees. The Seattle research group will continue its efforts to refine and improve the techniques and devices involved in this new approach.

The VA prosthetics center in New York continues to be the focal point of VA's intramural efforts in prosthetics and orthotics. An array of activities ranging from fundamental research through development and evaluation was again performed by this center during the past year, closely related to clinical activities, development of new fitting techniques, preparation of standards, and control of quality of prefabricated components.

Fundamental studies on the effects of compression on the lower extremity normally applied by elastic hosiery was performed in order to determine the appropriateness of current specifications for such appliances. Basic studies were performed on work and energy involved in walking to relate gait characteristics at various speeds with efficiency. Research on control of prosthetic functions investigated such sources as use of myoelectric signals.

A major project was the development of a standard above-knee prosthesis based on a metal structure. This device permits the interchange of various knee and foot-angle mechanisms in one basic structure. It also simplifies the fabrication procedures now employed for lower-extremity prostheses. Other lower-extremity components, such as torque absorbers and cosmetic covers, were developed by the center during the year.

Dramatic results have been obtained by the center's staff in a simplified

process for contouring a new synthetic material directly on a patient's amputation stump to form the socket of a prosthesis. The method eliminates the slow and messy steps of taking a plaster of Paris mold, casting and drying a plaster replica of the stump, and forming a plastic laminate socket over the replica.

Significant contributions have been made by the center's staff in the development of lower-extremity brace components. A new single-bar brace was designed primarily for use on Vietnamese patients being treated at the VA hospital, Castle Point, N.Y. Subsequently, this brace, reducing bulk and weight, was developed for wider application.

In its evaluation programs the center has screened a large number of prefabricated prosthetic and orthotic components developed by commercial sources both in the United States and Europe. As a result, improved products will soon be used for veteran beneficiaries. Center engineers have assisted developers with significant functional and design recommendations so that their devices could be made acceptable for VA use.

In addition, products of the VA contractual research program have been tested by the center to assist in preparing these devices for the market and for clinical use. Outstanding examples of such devices are the University of California-Biomechanics Laboratory pneumatic above-knee swing control system and the Northwestern University polycentric knee. With the latter item, the center for the first time employed production engineering capability to facilitate the critical transition from a promising laboratory model to a design that can be readily manufactured.

The center also participated in the evaluation of externally powered systems for upper-extremity prostheses. It is now playing a major role in helping the American Institute for Prosthetics Research, a research organization in New York, to prepare its pneumatic upper-extremity developments for clinical use.

Another major project was the study of a new pad for wheelchairs and beds to reduce the problem of pressure sores among severely paralyzed patients.

Major effort was continued toward the development of functional standards for hardware and components. Functional standards for such items as lift aids, wheelchairs, prosthetic knee mechanisms, and prosthetic foot-ankle mechanisms form the basis for expanding the standards compliance testing program of the center. Technical explanations of deviations to the manufacturer concerned often have important educational effects. This program assures that not only the Veterans Administration but other Government and civilian agencies and individuals receive the highest quality devices for use by amputees and the orthopedically disabled.

Increasing numbers of above-knee amputees were fitted with hydraulic knee mechanisms to improve their gait. Initiated during the year was a clinical application study of a new type hydraulic system, developed under a VA research contract by Mauch Laboratories, Inc., Dayton, Ohio, which makes

possible not only smoother gait but also provides stability and safety against knee buckling. This research contractor is also making good progress on development of a hydraulic ankle which will provide a variety of useful functions for all lower-extremity amputees.

Under VA sponsorship, the University of California at Berkeley and San Francisco conducted design and development activities and investigations of fundamental data, particularly in the field of locomotion. These data serve as theoretical bases, not only for the research activities at this project but for other programs as well.

The VA prosthetics research project at Northwestern University, Evanston and Chicago, Ill., continued to develop prosthetic devices and techniques particularly useful for geriatric amputees and for the seriously involved amputees. This project, as well as other VA-sponsored programs at the University of California at Los Angeles and at a small, private laboratory in California, continued to explore the application of external power in upper-extremity devices and components. Important progress was made on continuously variable electromyographic control signals from skin electrodes, on control theory, and on a variety of wrist rotators, artificial elbows, and other components.

The study of pressures on amputation stumps and their effects was investigated by New York University under a VA research contract. An accurate measure of such pressures will be helpful to prosthetics researchers and to clinicians.

Research in sensory technology aimed at improving devices and services for the blind, deaf, and deaf-blind continued with a broad variety of projects in areas thought to be most productive. After years of effort, a mobility aid and two reading aids are being prepared for clinical application studies at the VA hospital, Hines, Ill. For use as a mobility device by the blind, a long cane with three self-contained low-power laser-light systems for probing beyond and above cane reach was constructed and successfully demonstrated by Bionic Instruments, Inc., a VA contractor at Bala Cynwyd, Pa. An improved model of this typhlocane, embodying changes resulting from trials and wide demonstrations of the prototype, was built during the year. A small production run will provide additional canes for user trials on a more extensive scale.

The VA program in sensory aids research for the blind was presented at St. Dunstan's conference in London, England, by a VA staff member and personnel from several VA research contractors.

At Mauch Laboratories, Inc., Dayton, Ohio, the Veterans Administration continues to support the development of an improved personal reading machine for the blind capable of recognizing a number of common book, newspaper, and typewriter type fonts and providing the blind user with a "spelled-speech" audible output for letters and ligatures scanned with the unit's hand-held optical probe. During the year the Mauch project completed and delivered to the Veterans Administration 6 simpler Visotoners, 4 Visotactors "B," and 10 Colineators. These small, portable, direct-translation

reading machines with audible or tactile outputs respectively are byproducts of the principal development aim of a home-use recognition unit.

One of the Braille instructors on the staff at VA hospital, Hines, Ill., demonstrated great skill with electronic reading aids for the blind during informal trials over a period of years. This employee, commencing next year, will devote much of his time to training, evaluation, development, and research with such aids. Cooperation of the Hadley School in Winnetka, Ill., in these areas was achieved during the year, and it appears likely their specialized experience with correspondence courses for the blind will greatly enhance VA's programs in the future. The potentialities of the new reading devices for blind computer programmers are also being discussed with the Automated Data Processing Center at Hines.

Under VA sponsorship, Haskins Laboratories in New York have continued their fundamental studies of human speech and the application of such knowledge to producing an acceptable machine-spoken audible output usable in a high-performance reading machine for the blind.

Modest research projects dealing with hearing-aid performance and the physical characteristics of hearing aids were sponsored by the Veterans Administration at Houston Speech and Hearing Center, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and the VA Auditory Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C. The goal of these studies is to strengthen the understanding of effects of physical properties whose measurement underlies selection of hearing aids which will yield ever higher-level auditory rehabilitation at economical cost.

### **Dentistry**

With the recent enactment of Public Law 89-785, the VA dental service is presented with a major challenge. An effective program for training of professional and ancillary dental personnel to replenish the depleted national manpower inventory is being added to the patient care and research activities. The abundance and variety of resources available within the Veterans Administration environment places the agency in an enviable position in the realm of teaching capability. Shortage of space is the principal factor inhibiting early development of this potential.

During fiscal year 1967, there was increased activity toward improvement of the physical facilities at many of our stations. Twenty-three onsite inspections were made and detailed plans were prepared for the renovation, expansion, or relocation of 22 dental clinics.

Some progress was made this year in the Veterans Administration's continuing effort to develop a professional staff balanced in age and grade. Concomitantly, there was quality improvement, as well as a significant monetary saving as shown on the following table:

Grade	Losses	Gains	Age	Losses	Gains
Associate.....	2	5	20-29	6	21
Full.....	6	20	30-39	6	26
Intermediate.....	5	29	40-49	6	8
Senior.....	4	1	50-59	5	0
Chief.....	38	0	60-70	32	0
Total number.....	55	55			
Salary cost.....	\$953, 209	\$688, 275			

A slight gain was made toward our goal of providing ancillary support sufficient to enable the professional staff to operate at maximum efficiency. This undoubtedly was a factor in the increase of 5 percent in oral examinations and 3 percent increase in treatment visits during fiscal year 1967 without any increase in the number of full-time dentists.

During fiscal year 1967, more than 48 joint dental meetings were sponsored at field station level in conjunction with local dental societies. VA dentists were featured speakers at many of these meetings. Attendance ranging from 50 to 600 per meeting indicates the importance of this program in respect to professional and community relations.

Approximately 551,000 hospital patients and domiciliary members were examined by dentists as an integral part of their medical evaluation during fiscal year 1967. These examinations were responsible for the initial detection of 464 malignancies and a great many other significant pathologic conditions of the oral regions. Dental treatment was prescribed for 270,000 and treatment completed as prescribed for 148,000. There were 65,100 outpatient dental examinations rendered by VA staff dentists. This is an increase of 10,000 examinations over those performed in fiscal year 1966. Outpatient dental treatment was provided for 51,100 beneficiaries, including 25,500 hospitalized patients whose dental treatment was completed in posthospital care status. Approximately \$1,400,000 was required for outpatient fee-basis dental service provided by hometown dentists participating in this program. During fiscal year 1967, the dental basic fee schedule was revised, with increases averaging 22 percent to conform with current average national fees.

### **Canteen Service**

The VA canteen program provides veterans in VA hospitals and domiciliaries with merchandise and services necessary for their personal well-being and comfort at reasonable prices. It also provides food service for employees and visitors. The VA canteens include retail stores, cafeterias, snack bars, vending machines, barbershops, and other service activities.

Integrated with other essential medical programs, the canteen program serves as a "morale builder" to hospitalized veterans. For example, among the many services the program provides are (1) scheduled visits of ward

carts to the bedsides of nonambulatory patients, and (2) visits to the canteen by psychiatric patients on a supervised basis.

The variety and price ranges of the merchandise and services to authorized customers are strictly controlled. Fair and uniform selling prices and service charges are maintained insofar as practicable. In order to provide adequate service many hospital canteens operate at a loss although the overall operation is self-sustaining.

The canteen program is administered through a revolving fund and each year any excess funds not required for working capital are paid to the U.S. Treasury. The net worth of the Veterans Canteen Service is \$10,672,578. Sales for the past fiscal year totaled \$57,988,646.

### **Education and Training**

Fiscal year 1967 marked the continuation of two decades of medical school-VA cooperation, to assure that the veterans of America receive the best possible medical care. As the year ended, deans committees from 76 medical schools were helping to guide the operations of 89 VA hospitals. There are now 16 planned new medical schools in various stages of development, and it is expected that the majority of these will eventually be affiliated with VA hospitals. Eighteen VA hospitals not affiliated with medical schools benefited from the active interest in their operations by medical advisory committees. These committees consist of distinguished local physicians, who see in VA medical excellence an important contribution to the total well-being of the community.

There were 713 training programs for residents, available at VA hospitals in 21 specialties of medicine. The 3,704 residents reported by VA hospitals, as of December 31, 1966, constituted approximately 11 percent of all the physicians pursuing residency education in America's hospitals.

Thirty-six dental residency programs in 5 specialties, and 48 dental internship programs were offered in affiliation with 44 dental schools and 4 medical schools. VA hospitals represented 17 percent of all hospitals in the United States with accredited dental residencies and internships.

The following table represents the VA residency and intern complement, by specialty, as of December 31, 1966.

"Career" residencies and internships, shown in the above table, have been established to attract staff into shortage-category disciplines. These persons receive full-time salary rates while in residency training, and render periods of obligated service at VA hospitals upon completion of training.

The VA contribution to the elevation of international medical education can be assessed by the fact that during the year an average of 694 non-citizens were in paid VA residency status. Additionally, 150 noncitizen residents from university hospitals served in VA hospitals on a "without compensation" basis. Because they are graduates of foreign medical schools, practically all noncitizens entering into VA (or any other American) residency training must first be examined and certified by the Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates. Both the American Medical Asso-

Specialty	Number as of Dec. 31, 1966		
	Total	Career	All other
Medical residents, total.....	3, 704	327	3, 377
Allergy.....	6		6
Anesthesiology.....	88	22	66
Cardiology.....	26		26
Colon and rectal surgery.....			
Dermatology.....	75		75
Gastroenterology.....	32		32
General surgery.....	838		838
Internal medicine.....	1, 106		1, 106
Neurology.....	82	17	65
Neurosurgery.....	68		68
Ophthalmology.....	136	1	135
Orthopedic surgery.....	173		173
Otolaryngology.....	109		109
Pathology.....	198	71	127
Physical medicine.....	48	39	9
Plastic surgery.....	23		23
Psychiatry.....	262	145	117
Pulmonary diseases.....	15		15
Radiology.....	213	32	181
Thoracic surgery.....	45		45
Urology.....	161		161
Dental residents, total.....	64	15	49
Endodontia.....	2		2
Oral pathology.....	2		2
Oral surgery.....	37	4	33
Periodontia.....	9	4	5
Prosthodontia.....	14	7	7
Medical and dental interns, total.....	339	16	323
Medical.....	286		286
Dental.....	53	16	37

ciation and the American Hospital Association require such examination and certification as a condition for maintenance of accreditation of hospitals and residency programs into which foreign medical graduates are accepted.

Effective VA participation in the production of America's annual output of physicians, long a characteristic of the VA-medical school relationship, was reflected by the training provided in VA hospitals to 9,677 medical students. The 2,191 from the first 2 years of medical school studied physical diagnosis and other basic subjects; the 7,486 from the last 2 (clinical) years were in supervised VA "clinical clerkships." The latter total included 3,503

fourth year medical students, or about 46 percent of all fourth year students in America's medical schools. Additionally, 400 dental students received instruction in VA hospitals. The capability of the Veterans Administration to participate so substantially in undergraduate medical and dental education is a tribute to both the high quality of VA hospitals and the excellence of their staffs.

This excellence of VA professional staff is reflected by the numbers who hold faculty appointments. The extensive involvement of VA physicians, dentists, and others, in furthering the educational goals of medical and dental schools, professional schools, and universities can be seen in the following table:

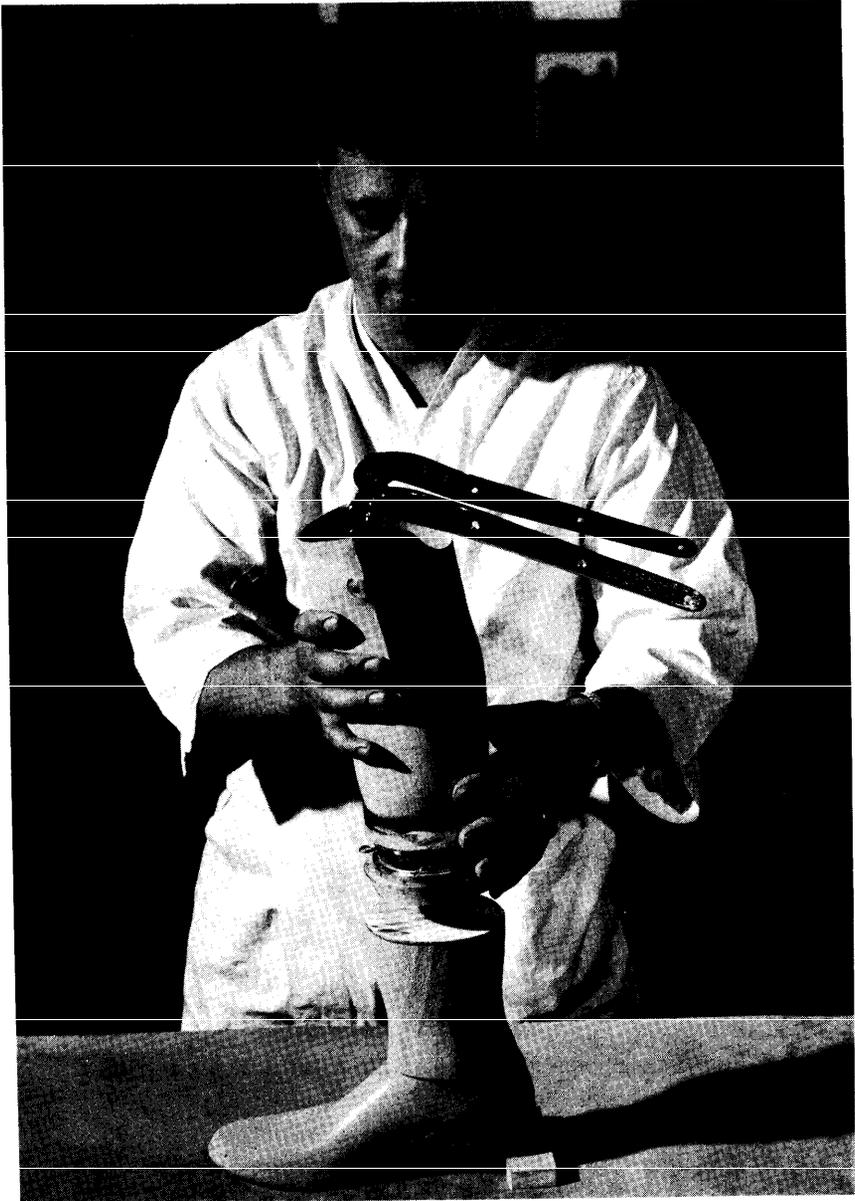
Academic title	Number of individuals appointed as of Dec. 31, 1966			
	Total	VA physicians	VA dentists	Other VA staff cate- gories
Total . . . . .	2, 389	1, 846	132	411
Professor . . . . .	114	99	1	14
Clinical professor . . . . .	52	50	1	1
Associate professor . . . . .	322	275	11	36
Associate clinical professor . . . . .	215	174	23	18
Assistant professor . . . . .	455	396	17	42
Assistant clinical professor . . . . .	281	251	14	16
Instructor . . . . .	353	291	15	47
Clinical instructor . . . . .	296	216	27	53
Other titles . . . . .	301	94	23	184

VA participation in nationwide nursing education continued to be of major importance in a climate of acute nurse shortage. Clinical nursing experience was afforded to 7,628 students of nursing in basic professional programs at 93 VA hospitals. Of all basic nursing programs in the country, the 163 in VA hospitals constituted 13 percent. Further participation by the Veterans Administration in American nursing education is evident as follows:

- (1) Twenty-two VA hospitals provided clinical experience for 309 students of nursing in master degree programs.
- (2) Eleven VA hospitals provided experience for 386 practical nurse students.
- (3) Observational (short-term) experience in clinical nursing was provided in 82 VA hospitals for 6,007 students of nursing from 199 agencies.

The Veterans Administration makes its clinical facilities available for the training of persons in various other health disciplines. By so doing a teaching-learning environment is established, which makes full-time VA employ-

ment attractive to medical and other professional staff. A stimulus exists for such staff to seek continuing self-improvement in order to teach capably. Finally, the trainees, under highly qualified supervision, provide useful services to the veteran patients. The total effect is to increase the quantity and quality of the Veterans Administration's and the Nation's health manpower resources.



*Prosthetist-trainee assembling components of a below-knee prosthesis*

Most of this training is under academic affiliation, and is subject to the criteria and accreditation processes of national professional organizations. Trainees receive a stipend, or are paid on a part-time basis, or serve without compensation. The responsibility for the successful performance of these programs is usually vested jointly in the Veterans Administration and school staff. Regular staff—from newly assigned personnel to career personnel designated to assume more responsible positions—are also provided training in diverse fields of medical and hospital administration.

The following table shows the number and distribution, by specialty, of on-the-job trainees during fiscal year 1967.

<i>Specialty</i>	<i>Number of on-the-job trainees, fiscal year 1967</i>
Total.....	3, 867
Audiology and speech pathology.....	129
Blind rehabilitation.....	27
Certified laboratory assistant.....	22
Clinical and counseling psychology.....	620
Dental assistant.....	220
Dental hygienist.....	450
Dietetics.....	379
Hospital librarian.....	17
Inhalation therapist.....	9
Medical record librarian.....	4
Medical rehabilitation therapies.....	958
Medical student anesthesiology preceptorship.....	25
Medical technologist.....	128
Nurse anesthetist.....	4
Nursing service administration resident.....	1
Orthotist—prosthetist.....	9
Pharmacy.....	31
Radiologic technician.....	40
Social work.....	601
Veterinary medical resident investigator.....	1
Assistant hospital director.....	11
Associate chief, nursing service for education.....	5
Chaplain orientation.....	25
Chief, nursing service.....	7
Chief of staff.....	8
Hospital administration resident.....	8
Medical and hospital administration (various).....	128

That the VA's participation in these training programs is to both its own and the Nation's advantage, is illustrated by the following:

- (1) The Veterans Administration provided field instruction for approximately 7 percent of all the full-time casework students in the Nation's 67 accredited schools of social work. Of all the students in the United States performing social work in a clinical setting, 20

percent were placed in the Veterans Administration for field instruction. About 9 percent of the second-year students, thus placed, were subsequently employed by the agency. Over 26 percent of the VA chief social workers received field instruction in the agency at some time.

- (2) The Veterans Administration conducted training in clinical and counseling psychology for students from 72 universities approved by the American Psychological Association for graduate training. The Agency is currently participating in the training of 21 percent of all graduating clinical and counseling psychology trainees at the Ph. D. level. Seventy-two percent of the Veterans Administration's present psychology staff have secured training in the VA psychology training program. Of the students completing training in fiscal year 1967, 24 percent accepted VA staff positions. In addition, a number of others who had training experience in the VA program at other levels also accepted VA staff positions. Over a 20-year period, 1,174 individual psychologists completing the training program, took VA employment as their first professional position. To this group should be added others with VA experience who did not complete the program but later accepted VA staff positions, as well as those who accepted VA positions after their first professional appointment.
- (3) The Veterans Administration participated in training 22 percent of all persons in approved dietetic internships in the United States and Puerto Rico. Of the 1966-67 graduates of VA dietetic internships, 32 percent accepted VA appointments; and 41 percent accepted other positions in dietetics, such as community hospital dietitian, public health nutritionist, and nursing home consultant. Approximately 20 percent of the VA dietetic staff are VA graduates.
- (4) The VA training program for hospital pharmacy residents has had 64 graduates to date, all of whom have fulfilled master's degree requirements of affiliated universities for clinical training, through their VA experience. Of these, 38 have accepted full-time VA employment. Of the total of 42 pharmacy interns who have completed VA training, 21 have accepted full-time VA employment. VA pharmacy interns and residents constitute about 25 percent of those receiving formal postgraduate hospital pharmacy training in the United States.
- (5) The Veterans Administration provided clinical training to more than 50 percent of the total in training in the country in the field of orientation and mobility for the blind. VA blind rehabilitation training retained 3 of its 27 clinical trainees in VA staff employment; the rest in this highly specialized scarce-category field were available to the community at large. Of the full-time blind rehabil-

itation staff of 43 at VA hospital, Hines, Ill., and VA hospital, Palo Alto, Calif., 10 are former VA trainees.

In addition to the regular training activities of the Veterans Administration indicated above, VA facilities were used, in fiscal year 1967, to provide short-term health service training and work experience to 8,175 persons enrolled in other federally sponsored programs. Among these programs were neighborhood youth corps, manpower development and training, and vocational work-study.

The Veterans Administration continued to foster a high standard of educational attainment for its staff, as an essential means of providing fine patient care. Thus, VA hospitals in medical centers, with a natural exposure to the latest in medicine on the immediate scene, provided intramural training to staff of less fortunately situated VA hospitals. Approximately 2,750 persons of all hospital and clinical disciplines attended such intra-VA education programs, oriented specifically to VA practice and problems.

The intra-VA conference is another long-standing device for the sharing of medical knowledge and stimulation of staff morale throughout the system. Seventy-five such conferences were held with an estimated attendance of 4,500. Some of the conferences are of interest to the international medical community as well as to American medicine. Among these are the 26th Veterans Administration-Armed Forces pulmonary disease research conference, the 15th annual spinal cord injury conference, the 17th annual VA medical research conference, and the 12th annual conference, VA cooperative studies in psychiatry.

Approximately 3,100 lectures were delivered to VA personnel by non-VA experts, in the widest range of medical and allied sciences. To shape this modality most beneficially for some of the nonaffiliated and more remote VA hospitals, outstanding men of medicine and dentistry spent several days in residence at these hospitals. There were 47 such extended visits.

Extra-VA education and training maintained a traditional strength in bringing medical and other professional advances into the VA hospitals and clinics. It is estimated that 18,000 assignments were made to activities such as courses, institutes, seminars, clinics, workshops, and meetings, held under the sponsorship of medical centers, universities, professional bodies, and other non-VA institutions. Most of these educational experiences were of short duration, at no cost to the Government other than salary for time in attendance.

The dental training center at the VA hospital, Washington, D.C., provided specialized career training to 73 VA dentists. Increased use of closed circuit television in the teaching programs was made at the center, and the production of audiovisual aids, primarily short-subject films, was expanded.

The Veterans Administration continued to present outstanding exhibits at medical and scientific meetings. A total of 150 exhibits were presented at 95 meetings, with a considerable number receiving honors.

## Medical Research

Since research is a continuing activity, an annual summary of accomplishments can only present a partial picture. For every program touched upon, several equally meritorious ones are not. This is natural in a research program as large and extensive as that conducted by the Veterans Administration. For example, the 4 research support centers aided in more than 1,000 tasks such as designing an experiment, providing statistical support, designing and constructing specialized instrumentation, and furnishing other services to enhance the validity and reliability of research. Another example of the scope may be seen in the area of mental health, our greatest problem which continues to generate the largest number of projects, 1,350 during the year.

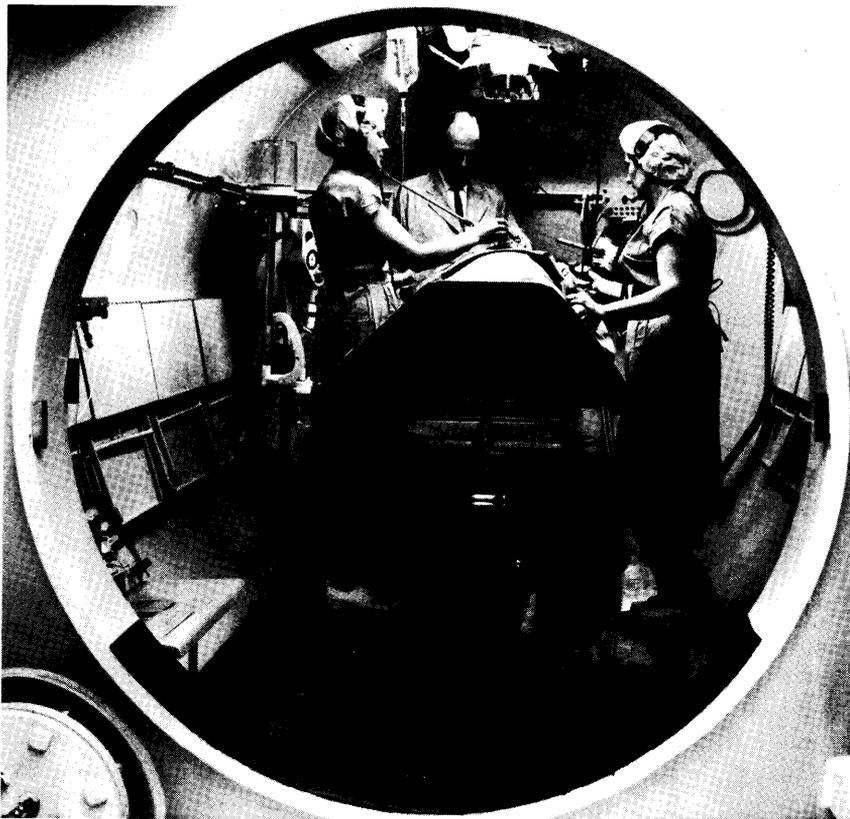
Bigness, for its own sake, is a dubious distinction, but in the VA system it offers a practical advantage in providing a unique suitability for cooperative studies, often the only way meaningful answers may be obtained on obscure or controversial medical questions. Investigators from different VA field stations agree to study collectively a selected problem in a uniform manner. A large patient load, organized patient care, systemized record keeping, continuity of observation, availability of topnotch professionals in many disciplines—all contribute to a system that has made, and continues to make, the outstanding advances in clinical medicine achieved during the last 15 years.

In a cooperative study recently completed, VA investigators once again made a significant accomplishment—this time in the war against heart disease. A definitive answer—yes—was obtained to the question whether or not medical treatment of moderate hypertension (high-blood pressure) was worthwhile, thereby resolving a medical controversy that has dogged the medical profession since drugs that lowered blood pressure first became available. Medical authorities of equal eminence were divided on the question of treating moderate hypertension; one side maintains that treatment is essential while the other side, with equal vehemence, declares such treatment worthless. In a brief 2 years, a VA cooperative study definitely established that male patients with diastolic blood pressures 115 mm. or higher represent a high-risk group for developing a wide spectrum of heart and circulatory disease and that treatment with antihypertensive drugs was significantly beneficial. Now another study is being launched to determine the best course to pursue with patients having mild high blood pressure, since the questions about treatment for severe and moderate forms are answered.

A recently completed cooperative study has revealed that estrogen treatment, commonly used in management of cancer of the prostate, is associated with substantially increased risk of death from heart disease or stroke. Several VA hospitals cooperated in this study of approximately 2,000 patients with cancer of the prostate.

VA cooperative studies were launched in March of this year in an attempt to find the answers to two important medical problems: (1) the frequency of hepatitis following blood transfusion and the effectiveness of gamma globulin in preventing it, and (2) a comparison of the effectiveness of

fluoride treatment for osteoporosis. These studies will be conducted in dozens of VA hospitals and involve many hundreds of patients.



*Patient being treated in hyperbaric (above normal pressure) chamber*

The frequency of recognizable hepatitis after transfusion is approximately 3 percent although figures as high as 60 percent and as low as 1 percent have been cited. Some idea of the size of this problem may be gathered from the fact that an estimated 1.5 to 2 million persons in the United States receive blood transfusions each year and are exposed to the risk of this viral infection, which has a prolonged course and causes death in 10 percent of the affected patients.

If administered 1 week before the expected onset, gamma globulin has been found effective in treating one type of this viral disease, infectious hepatitis. In the other form of the disease, serum hepatitis, the usefulness of gamma globulin is much less clear judging from the conflicting reports in medical literature. Hopefully, this study will help establish the value of gamma globulin in preventing the posttransfusion variety of this disease.

Currently, no successful treatment exists for osteoporosis, a condition commonly developing with increasing age and characterized by thinning

of bone, pain and disability, and susceptibility to fractures. Ample evidence exists to show that in most persons a gradual loss of the skeletal bone begins to occur at about 40 years of age. Also, present evidence strongly suggests that such loss of bone mass in older people is far the most important cause of bone fractures. For example, every year an estimated 1 percent of the general population in the 45 to 65 age group incurs fractures of the vertebrae.

The purpose of this osteoporosis study is to determine whether or not sodium fluoride offers effective and safe treatment. Migration of calcium and loss of protein matrix from bone causes the decreased bone density. Recent work indicates that sodium fluoride may prevent migration of bone calcium and maintain bone density in patients with osteoporosis and other bone diseases.

Psychiatrists from many of the Nations of the world reacted with admiration as they learned of the VA program in alcoholism at the Fourth World Congress of Psychiatry in Madrid last fall. The magnitude and diversity of VA programs allowing several hundred patients to be in VA cooperative studies contrasted sharply with many other presentations limited to studies of only 10 to 25 patients.

Using computer techniques, an investigator at the VA hospital, Palo Alto, Calif., has been able to distinguish two, and possibly more, subtypes of schizophrenic reaction and three subtypes of depressive reaction in relation to their responses to drugs. The practical importance of this finding lies in improved treatment—a more selective choice may be made of the proper drug for an individual patient.

This Palo Alto investigator also showed that LSD is not the magic cure for alcoholics. Comparing LSD with a common stimulant drug (dextro-amphetamine), favorable results were obtained with both drugs, but there was no difference between the two. It appears that if alcoholics are studied at the time of some medical or social complication, as is usually the case, they are bound to be better when seen at some arbitrary time later. This built-in bias towards showing improvement requires that all evaluations of treatment for alcoholics merit some control or comparison group.

In another carefully controlled LSD study, an investigator at VA center, Los Angeles, Calif., found that 17 out of 24 graduate students who had received LSD said that they felt more creative since taking the drug. However, in a series of objective tests, including one on creativity, this group did not perform any better than the two control groups.

Researchers at the Developmental Neuroendocrinology Laboratory at the VA hospital, San Fernando, Calif., have observed that an excess of certain hormones for a brief interval during the early postnatal period results in distinct differences in the rate of growth and development of young rats. These experiments have shown that excess thyroxine (the active hormonal ingredient of the thyroid gland) will accelerate maturing of the brain. At an earlier age than the littermate controls, the treated animals respond to environmental stimulation with aroused brain wave patterns and behavioral

activity, the higher centers of the brain respond quicker, and they learn faster. Biochemical changes in brain enzymes and other substances occurred earlier in these animals and subtle effects were also observed upon certain nerve structures.

Additional observations indicate that when the adrenalcortical hormones are present in overabundance during the first few days of life, the result is retarded development and weight gain. As adults, these animals exhibit a deficient defense mechanism to disease; they produce less antibodies than do their littermate controls when challenged by a foreign material. These experiments suggest that hormonal imbalance or medication shortly after birth may have far-reaching consequences for the future behavioral and functional capacity of the adult organism.

A collaborative study revealed that multiple sclerosis is more frequently found in upper class, big-city dwellers, a neurologist at the VA hospital, Washington, D.C., reports. The cause of multiple sclerosis which attacks the brain and central nervous system and is usually fatal, is not known. The study is based on World War II Army hospital patients classified as having multiple sclerosis and a review of their clinical records over a follow-up period of 5 to 20 years. Analysis showed that there is a greater risk of being stricken with multiple sclerosis for men born in or inducted into service from urban areas (versus rural areas) and from Northeastern States (verses Southwest) and having a better education or higher socioeconomic status. Previously, scientists had known of a higher incidence of the disease in certain geographical areas but the relation between the disease and occupation had not been established.

An investigator at VA hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., has shown for the first time that pigeons are carriers of the deadly cryptococcal meningitis. Once cryptococcus invades the human brain, the results are often deadly. Treatment with an antifungal drug (amphotericin B) has cut the death rate by more than half, but about 30 percent of infected patients still die. Since the disease-causing fungus was thought to be picked up from soil, for a long time the pigeon seemed to be a minor contributing agent.

The VA researcher points out that the fungus is found in only about 1 percent of soil samples, while about 50 percent of pigeon droppings contain the organism. Virulent strains of the fungus were recovered from the beaks and feet of 6 out of 86 pigeons trapped at random in New York City. He adds that ultimately public health programs may have to cope with the ticklish problem of the pigeon feeder in public parks, and comments that "There is no question that people are dying because some want the pleasure of feeding the pigeons."

During the year, the Chronic Infectious Disease Research Laboratory at the VA hospital, East Orange, N.J., has extended its survey of primary drug resistance in tuberculosis to include cultures from servicemen returning from Southeast Asia who had active tuberculosis. Also included in this pro-

gram are cultures from individuals with drug-resistant infections found in small outbreaks occurring within the United States.

This survey is an important public health measure since lack of exposure to tuberculosis has led to an increased portion of the population open to the risk of developing the disease. This, combined with the fact that reservoirs of tuberculosis continue to exist within the United States and throughout the world and that epidemics caused by drug-resistant strains of mycobacteria may occur at any time, emphasize the importance of developing methods of increasing immunity to tuberculosis. The Research in Chronic Infectious Disease Laboratory is making basic investigations into assay procedures for vaccines, and related studies of defense mechanisms against infection and response to and effectiveness of vaccines, with a goal of the development of a "universal" vaccine.

A new pathway in man for the metabolism of serotonin was identified by a researcher at the VA hospital, Houston, Tex. Serotonin is a biologically active amine found in many body tissues and belongs to a class of chemicals, biogenic amines, known to have a powerful effect on function. Malfunction of these amines has been involved in many diseases including high blood pressure, mental diseases, and a cluster of symptoms associated with cancer (malignant carcinoid syndrome). This discovery was made possible by this group's development of new methods for determining the presence of serotonin and other metabolites and following their breakdown products in the body.

The Houston investigators demonstrated for the first time that an intermediate product of serotonin is broken down to its corresponding alcohol. Normally, this newly identified route or metabolism is of minor importance in man, but following the consumption of drinking alcohol, this pathway steps up the production of the alcohol derivative of serotonin from 2 to 42 percent at the expense of the customary route by decreasing the normal and nonalcoholic breakdown products of serotonin from 84 to 42 percent.

This work naturally makes one wonder if this increased action by alcohol is related to similarly increased potency in other drugs that, like alcohol, depress the central nervous system—for example, the barbiturates which have received much public attention because they caused the death of several celebrities who mixed relatively small amounts of alcohol with moderate doses of sleeping pills.

Another VA investigator, and colleagues, recently demonstrated that a virus may be associated with leukemia in the guinea pig, a finding that represents an important, promising, and encouraging step forward. Although much work remains to be done to establish whether the viruslike particles are causally related to the leukemia in this animal, the significance of this work lies in the fact that it provides a new animal model for the study of leukemia. The guinea pig shares with man unique metabolic aspects such as the requirement for vitamin C, a similar adrenal corticosteroid excretion pattern, and similar defense mechanisms against certain diseases—all of

which should make studies in this animal more germane than similar studies in the mouse, the currently available model.

It will be remembered that in 1951 another VA researcher was the first to report that he had succeeded in transmitting spontaneous mouse leukemia by inoculating low-leukemic strains of mice with a cell-free filtrate prepared from mice with leukemia. This work added a new dimension to cancer research—the possibility that someday vaccines may be used to combat cancer. Hopefully, the current work with guinea pigs—especially if a cause-effect relationship is proven—moves us closer to finding an effective treatment for leukemia.

The formation of blood clots represents a serious threat to life and health. Once a clot becomes dislodged and begins traveling through the circulatory system, extremely serious consequences may result including paralysis, instant death, or other serious disabilities depending upon where the traveling blood clot (embolus) lodges. A research team at the VA hospital, Washington, D.C., has been studying injured blood vessels of animals under the electron microscope and have performed chemical determination on the part where the blood clot (thrombus) is formed. They have observed that an enzyme (ATP-ase) is exposed after the lining cells are sloughed off at the site of injury. This enzyme attracts the blood cells (platelets) that form a clot where the cell lining was injured. The investigators are now exploring methods of keeping this enzyme from being exposed at the site of injury, thereby preventing the endangering clot from being formed.

A laboratory at the VA hospital, Oklahoma City, Okla., is trying to determine the possible mechanism of experimental shock in animals produced by certain bacterial products called endotoxins. The insidious aspect of this form of shock is that a series of vicious cycles is established, each contributing towards progressive deterioration and death. So far the exact mechanisms are not understood and no generally accepted treatment has been developed. This laboratory has demonstrated that in shock the decrease in blood pressure results from the failure of blood to return to the heart. This deprivation of blood to the heart results from the pooling of blood in the peripheral vessels and seepage of fluid in tissue spaces. Based on their findings, the current research is aimed at reversing these deadly changes which have been characterized as irreversible shock.

Last year the discovery of a dietary factor, Factor G, was announced by a researcher at the VA hospital, Long Beach, Calif. At that time he determined that Factor G, which appeared to be a vitamin, was necessary to normal growth. This year he has come up with the additional finding that Factor G has a profound effect on the body's utilization of food. In its absence, efficiency of food utilization is reduced by 25 to 40 percent. These findings may have important application to programs concerned with supplying food to underdeveloped or undernourished populations since Factor G is missing in most of the staple grains.

Brain scans in patients with strokes at the VA hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.,

have greatly aided the bedside care of VA and university patients. The usefulness of this scanning technique lies in the fact that diagnostic accuracy is increased without danger to the patient. Stroke and brain damage from blood clots can be diagnosed, and differentiation aided between a blood clot and a tumor.

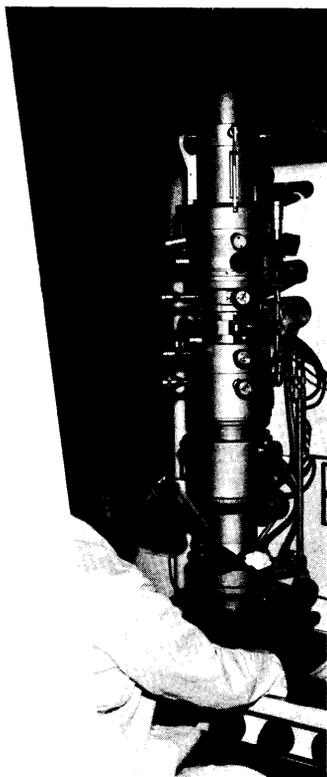
A simpler, safer, and quicker method of radioisotope lung scanning has been developed at the VA hospital, West Roxbury, Mass. Because early diagnosis is crucial when a major artery of the lung is blocked by a blood clot (pulmonary embolism), it is necessary to study many of these patients while they are seriously ill. This scanner permits simultaneous front and back and right and left side scans thereby reducing the time patients are exposed to a procedure essential for diagnosis. Although another method, pulmonary angiography, is currently a more decisive procedure, the new method is less trying for acutely sick patients. In addition, simultaneous scanning of back and front views helps to overcome some of the limitations of single scanners such as inadequate coverage and prolonged scan time. About 90 percent of the total information about the lung blood circulation is provided by this new type scanner.

Two radiologists at VA hospital, New York, N.Y., devised a quick and safe technique (umbilical vein angiography) that provides the clearest view so far obtainable of liver disorders such as cirrhosis, cancer, and abnormally high pressure of the liver's venous circulation. They open the umbilical vein and insert a small tube (catheter). Then they inject a contrast material, which takes only a few seconds, and take one film per second for 10 to 12 seconds, which is sufficient to demonstrate the portal venous system. This method was devised as an alternative to splenoportography which has certain limitations and cannot be used when the patient has certain other diseased conditions. The new technique overcomes the limitations of splenoportography.

"Electron microscopy is a valuable research method used in many basic science studies with the Veterans Administration."

A VA investigator and colleague submerged mice, rats, cats, and dogs for many hours in a fluorocarbon liquid and these animals survived without ill effect. Fluorocarbon fluid dissolves about 60 volumes percent of oxygen or 3 times as much as whole blood derives from air. The fact that mammals can survive the breathing of an oxygenated organic fluid under normal atmospheric pressures opens the way to many new biological applications such as the preservation of isolated organs for transplantation and the possibility of rapid decompression after rising from great depths.

Another new technique which reduces risk and discomfort in the treatment of patients with nonfunctioning kidneys has been developed by researchers at the VA hospital, Bronx, N.Y. The new method uses surgery to connect an artery and vein under the skin surface of the forearm. This artery-to-vein bypass is used to remove blood from the body during a purification procedure, hemodialysis, and to return the blood to the body in a purified state. This



*Electronmicroscopy in research*

method of connecting a patient to the artificial kidney machine represents a significant advance over previous techniques.

Investigators at the VA hospital, Washington, D.C., collaborated in the design and construction of a new hemodialysis system recently installed at that hospital. The system can treat up to 10 patients simultaneously, and makes possible improved safety features and reductions in cost. Advanced design and built-in safety features permit safe dialysis with only nurses in attendance, thus cutting down substantially on the attention and time previously required of physicians and technicians. The hemodialysis treatment is used in selected patients with far-advanced kidney failure, many of whom have been kept alive for several years with one or two treatments a week.

About 1 in 4 of the patients admitted to the Medical Service (160 beds) of the VA hospital, Birmingham, Ala., are suffering from chronic lead poisoning as a consequence of drinking illegally distilled alcohol, a VA hospital investigator reports. Similar cases have been reported in Atlanta, Ga., and chronic lead poisoning is believed to be fairly common in the Southeast—South Carolina, probably North Carolina, and perhaps Mississippi.

Many of these patients suffer from anemia but their blood count returns to normal upon removal of lead from their bodies. Quite often the illegal alcohol was consumed 10 to 15 years previously. Some patients show kidney damage, and they have partaken of illegally distilled liquor for 15 or more years. Upon removal of the lead, the kidney damage remains but does not get any worse. Patients with many years of exposure to lead also tend to develop high blood pressure and gout. A few patients, three or four a year, are seen who suffer from convulsions and nerve damage. In summary, fairly good results from treatment are obtained by utilizing a drug which helps the body rid itself of the poisonous lead.

Researchers at the VA hospital, Denver, Colo., have made encouraging gains in organ transplantation. In their latest series of 19 kidney transplants, the patients' transplanted kidneys are rated as functioning from good to excellent 6 months to 1 year after the operation. What distinguishes this series is that a serum (human-horse antilymphocyte serum) was used to decrease the rejection response of the body to the transplanted kidney.

Suppressing the immune response continues to be perhaps the major obstacle in organ transplantation and the use of drugs, such as cortisone and Immuran, are less than satisfactory since their side effects are quite severe, and suppressing the rejection response with these drugs also suppresses the patient's ability to resist infection. The use of this serum permitted reducing dosages of cortisone by 60 percent and Immuran by 40 percent. Besides the reduced dosage of cortisone and Immuran, another reason why these patients have done well is that a careful typing of organ donors has increased compatibility so that survival is nearly as good as with related donors.

The lower jaw bone (mandible) may be lost in a number of ways; in combat, through automobile accidents, and surgical removal for treatment of cancer. In replacing a mandible, formidable problems are encountered in finding a suitable material that is durable, will stay in place, is cosmetically acceptable, and will not be rejected by the body's defense mechanisms against invasion by foreign substances. Formerly such prostheses had to be custommade, and their rejection rate was very high. An investigator at VA hospital, Dallas, Tex., invented a mandible replacement kit that will fit the majority of patients requiring a lower jaw bone. Adjustments in fitting the mandible may be made in the operating room during surgery. The material, a chrome cobalt (Vitallium) mesh is retained very well by the body and after implantation is infiltrated by living tissue, adding strength to the prosthesis and quite literally becoming an integral part of the jaw. With the Vitallium mesh, 39 out of 44 implantations were successful over prolonged periods of time—1 has been in for more than 7 years without complications.

Two researchers at the VA hospital, Buffalo, N.Y., found that bone frozen and killed by extremely low temperatures slowly regrows by gradually filling in from the adjoining areas of live bone. After freezing, the bone cells slowly disappear leaving only a supporting structural pattern. New bone forms a

bridge across the cavity that formerly housed the marrow but is separated from the dead marrow—which hinders penetration of blood vessels and new bone growth—by fibrous tissue. In time, the other devitalized areas are replaced and circulation restored. Protection against normal stress is needed during the early stages of repair because the bone was weakened and easily susceptible to fractures. This work, conducted in animals, was a natural outgrowth of successful surgery in treating patients with soft tissue cancers of the mouth with cryosurgery, the use of extremely low temperatures. Some potential uses are the replacement of bone destroyed by injury or cancer and possibly for treatment of chronic osteomyelitis.

Development of processed bone screws to immobilize fractures may solve some of the serious difficulties now encountered in treatment of fractures. Investigators at the VA hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., explored the practicality of bone fixation with processed bone screws taken from a bull's-leg and implanted to treat fractures of the thigh bone of dogs. They found that these processed bone screws held well, were absorbed by the fractured bone, and that new bone growth of the host penetrated and combined with the absorbed and disappearing bone screw. After 48 hours, dogs with thigh-bone fractures corrected by bone screws could stand on their feet and run about by the 10th day. Eight to ten weeks after implantation, most of the bone screws had been absorbed into the host's thigh bone; also, the shaft of the thigh bone treated with bone screws was stronger at the site of the fracture than the opposite untreated leg.

Although bone from other species has been implanted in humans for several centuries, the body's rejection of these foreign substances through antibody formation has been a major problem. The degree of antibody formation, however, can be minimized by chemical processing designed to remove the protein components and leave primarily the inorganic framework.

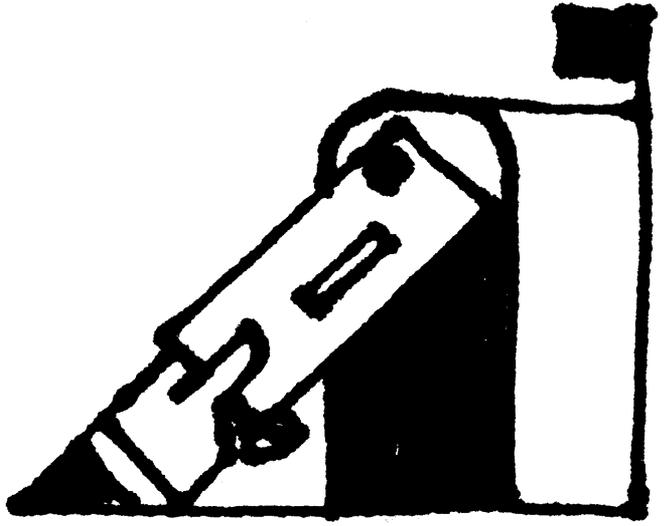
Internal fixation of bone is usually accomplished with wires, screws, pins, and bolts constructed from inactive metals such as stainless steel, cobalt, tantalum, and titanium. When subjected to stress, these metallic fastening devices tend to loosen because of the difference in elasticity between bone and metal and, partly, because of the corrosive reaction of almost all metal. Consequently, infection may set in and remodeling of bone is retarded and metal implants must frequently be removed at a subsequent operation. The Brooklyn investigators will check out their work again in animals before attempting to mend human fractures using the processed bone screws.

During fiscal year 1967, medical research programs were conducted in 146 VA installations, including 140 hospitals or centers, 4 independent outpatient clinics, 1 domiciliary, and the VA Central Laboratory at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. The total of 5,961 investigators participated in 5,878 research projects. VA investigators contributed 3,669 articles to professional and scientific journals and presented 3,495 papers at scientific and professional meetings. Also, 143 exhibits and 104 motion pictures were produced and shown at meetings of professional societies.

<i>Research category</i>	<i>Number of research projects, fiscal year 1967</i>
Total .....	5, 878
Cardiovascular and renal .....	469
Respiratory .....	249
Allergy and infectious .....	233
Hematologic .....	223
Metabolic and endocrine .....	386
Nutritional .....	17
Digestive system .....	200
Musculoskeletal and skin .....	109
Other (not elsewhere classified) .....	193
Surgery .....	918
Neural, psychiatric, psychology, and social work .....	1, 585
Physical medicine and rehabilitation .....	113
Pathology .....	251
Radioisotope .....	398
Laboratory animal medicine, science and technology .....	54
Basic science .....	314
Dental .....	150
Spinal cord injury .....	16







# 3.

## COMPENSATION & PENSION

### **Mission**

The mission of the Compensation and Pension program is to serve veterans and their dependents by equitable and uniform administration of all laws governing: disability compensation, disability pension, service pension, death compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation, death pension, insurance matured by death and burial allowance.

### **Highlights**

\$4.4 billion in compensation and pension benefits was paid to veterans and their dependents.

Almost 2 million veterans received compensation for service-connected disabilities.

1.2 million veterans received nonservice-connected disability pension.

Dependents of 1.4 million deceased veterans received death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension payments.

### **Compensation and Pension—General**

Our Nation has long maintained a liberal program of compensation and pension providing financial assistance to disabled veterans and their dependents.

For veterans with service-connected disabilities, the disability compensation program provides financial assistance to compensate for the loss or reduction of earning power resulting from such disabilities. The amount of this benefit is based on the average impairment of earning capability resulting from comparable injuries and disease in civil life.

The disability pension program provides financial aid to war veterans in need who are permanently and totally disabled from disease or injuries without regard to service origin. The service pension program gives financial assistance to veterans who served during wartime periods prior to World War I, and to their widows and children, without regard to need.

Financial aid to widows, children, and dependent parents of veterans whose deaths were related to service is provided by the death compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation programs. These benefits serve to make up for the loss of family income.

The death pension program furnishes financial assistance to needy widows

and children of veterans of wartime service whose deaths were not related to military service.

The compensation and pension programs exert a considerable impact on our national economy. In fiscal year 1967, \$4.4 billion was paid to almost 3,200,000 living veterans and to dependents of almost 1,388,000 deceased veterans at a rate of \$367 million monthly. These payments are not subject to wide fluctuations and will increase at a predictable rate in the years to come. Since the payments are based on loss of earning capacity or on the financial need of pension beneficiaries, most of the amount paid is immediately returned to the national economy in expenditures for goods and services.

From a veteran population of about 26 million, 157,000 original claims for disability compensation and pension were adjudicated during fiscal year 1967. Decisions were also made on 294,000 reopened claims and claims for increased benefits; 879,000 claims based on changes in income and dependency status; 153,000 claims for death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, and death pension; 48,000 insurance claims and 266,000 burial claims. In addition, other issues and reviews required 2.7 million actions.

### Compensation and Pension—Veterans

The number of veterans receiving compensation increased slightly during fiscal year 1967, from 1,993,000 in June 1966, to 1,999,000 in June 1967. The number receiving pension decreased by 2 percent from 1,206,600 to 1,181,900 in fiscal year 1967. Compensation or pension is being paid to 2,987,200 war veterans representing 14 percent of the total war veteran population of about 21.3 million. Approximately one out of every seven wartime veterans is receiving compensation or pension. The following table shows the distribution of compensation and pension payments by the period of the veterans' war service. More detailed statistics may be found in the tables beginning on page 239.

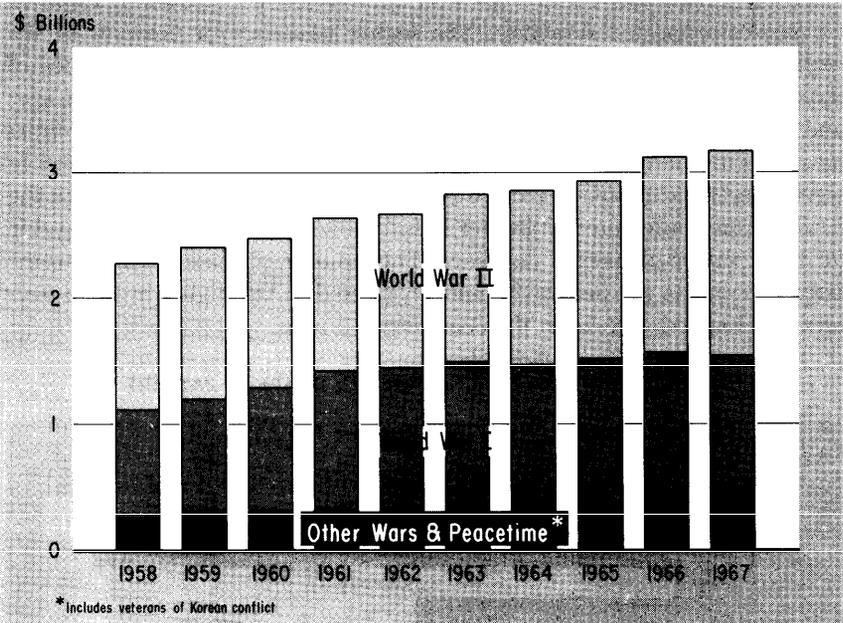
Total expenditures for disability compensation and pension benefits to

Period of service	War veteran population	Number on compensation and pension rolls	
		Total	Percent of war veteran population
Total . . . . .	21, 293, 000	2, 987, 200	14. 0
Korean conflict . . . . .	4, 563, 000	251, 600	5. 5
World War II . . . . .	<sup>1</sup> 14, 832, 000	1, 743, 100	11. 8
World War I . . . . .	1, 888, 000	983, 300	52. 1
Spanish-American War . . . . .	16, 000	9, 200	91. 6

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1,234,000 who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict and who are counted once only in the "Total War Veteran Population."

veterans during fiscal year 1967, were \$3.2 billion. This was an increase of 1.6 percent over the preceding fiscal year as reflected in the following chart. More detailed statistics on expenditures for compensation and pension may be found in table 29 on page 239.

**EXPENDITURES FOR DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND PENSION DURING FISCAL YEAR**



Over the past 10 years, the number of World War II veterans receiving compensation has decreased gradually from 1,591,200 in June 1957 to 1,465,900 in June 1967. During this same period, the number of World War I veterans receiving compensation has decreased by more than 50 percent from 215,200 in June 1957 to 105,700 in June 1967. The number of World War II veterans receiving pension has steadily increased from 65,400 in June 1957 to 277,200 in June 1967. The number of World War I veterans receiving pension increased each year from 601,095 in June 1957, to a peak of 1,015,835 in June 1963. Since 1963 there has been a decline to 876,800 in June 1967.

**Disability Compensation**

The largest program, both in number of veterans receiving payments and in total expenditure, is disability compensation .

For wartime service-connected disability, the monthly compensation rates range from \$21 for a 10 percent disability to \$300 for total disability. Special statutory rates ranging up to the maximum of \$850 per month are payable for specific disabilities, such as loss of limbs, blindness, being permanently housebound and being in need of regular aid and attendance. Additional

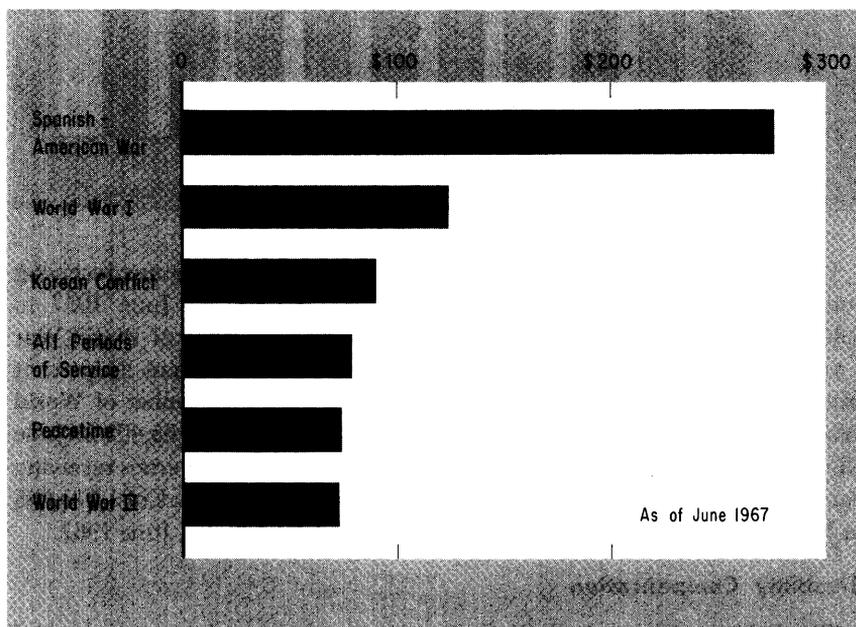
compensation for dependents is payable to those veterans 50 percent or more disabled who have a wife, children or dependent parents.

For peacetime service-connected disability, the monthly compensation rates are 80 percent of the wartime rates.

In fiscal year 1967, more than \$1.9 billion in disability compensation was paid to almost 2 million veterans.

The following chart shows the average monthly compensation payment for service-connected disability. The higher payment for veterans of the earlier wars may be attributed to two main factors: (1) The tendency of service-connected disabilities to become more disabling with advanced age; and (2) many older war veterans with minor service-connected disabilities have become permanently and totally disabled from causes not related to service and have elected to receive non-service-connected pensions when the pension rate represented a greater benefit than the compensation payable for their service-connected disability. The transfer of these lower compensated veterans to the pension benefit is reflected in the higher average payment of those remaining on the compensation rolls.

**AVERAGE MONTHLY SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY PAYMENT**



### **Disability Pension**

This benefit, the second largest of the compensation and pension program, is paid to wartime veterans who are permanently and totally disabled from disability not related to military service and are in need of financial assistance. There are currently two disability pension programs being administered

by the Veterans Administration. The older of the two applies to veterans who were in receipt of pension on June 30, 1960, and who have not elected to receive pension under the newer pension program enacted by Public Law 86-211 which became effective July 1, 1960.

The benefit payable under the law which was in effect prior to July 1, 1960, is \$66.15 monthly, or \$78.75 monthly if the veteran is 65 years old or has been in receipt of pension for a continuous period of 10 years. A more seriously disabled veteran in need of the regular aid and attendance of another person may receive \$135.45 monthly.

The income limitations for receipt of this benefit are \$1,400 per year for a veteran without dependents and \$2,700 per year for a veteran with a wife or children. Those receiving payment under the old pension law may elect to receive benefits under the current pension law. An election once made is irrevocable. Four hundred and twelve thousand veterans are still receiving pension under the old law.

Under the current pension law, for a veteran without dependents, three rates are payable; namely, \$43, \$75 or \$100 monthly depending upon the amount of his annual income. For a veteran with dependents, the rates vary from \$48 to \$115 monthly depending upon the amount of annual income and the number of dependents. An additional \$100 monthly is paid if the veteran is in need of regular aid and attendance. Under Public Law 88-664, effective January 1, 1965, a special pension allowance of \$35 monthly is added to the basic pension rate if the veteran is housebound because of his disability but does not require aid and attendance.

To be entitled to pension under the current law, need based on income and net worth limitations must be shown. The maximum annual income for payment of pension is \$1,800 for a veteran without dependents or \$3,000 for a veteran with dependents. For married veterans the annual income of the spouse which is reasonably available to him is counted as part of the veteran's annual income except that all of the spouse's earned income or \$1,200 (which is greater) is excluded.

There are also in effect a small number of "service pensions" which are payable to veterans who served during wartime periods prior to World War I. As of June 1967, 9,100 veterans were receiving service pension. These were almost all Spanish-American War veterans. In addition to the service pensions, there is also a special pension of \$100 monthly which is payable to veterans who have been awarded the Medal of Honor.

At the close of fiscal year 1967, 1,181,900 veterans were receiving pension. During fiscal year 1967, expenditures for veterans' pensions totaled almost \$1.3 billion. More than 74 percent of the total number of veterans receiving pensions are veterans of World War I. Of these World War I veterans in receipt of pension, over 99 percent were 65 years of age or older.

As of June 1967, 65.1 percent of all disability pensions were being paid under the current pension law compared to only 62.2 percent at the end of

fiscal year 1966. The following table presents additional data on the percent of veterans receiving pension under the current law.

Period of service	Number on pension rolls	Receipt under current pension law	
		Number	Percent
Total.....	1, 181, 900	769, 900	65
World War I.....	876, 800	500, 000	57
World War II.....	277, 200	251, 600	91
Korean conflict.....	18, 800	16, 700	89
Spanish-American War and other.....	9, 100	1, 600	18

The total number of veterans who were receiving pension at an increased rate because of their need for aid and attendance was 66,400 in June 1967. Of this number, 80 percent were being paid under the current pension law. The following table shows the number of such cases by law and period of service.

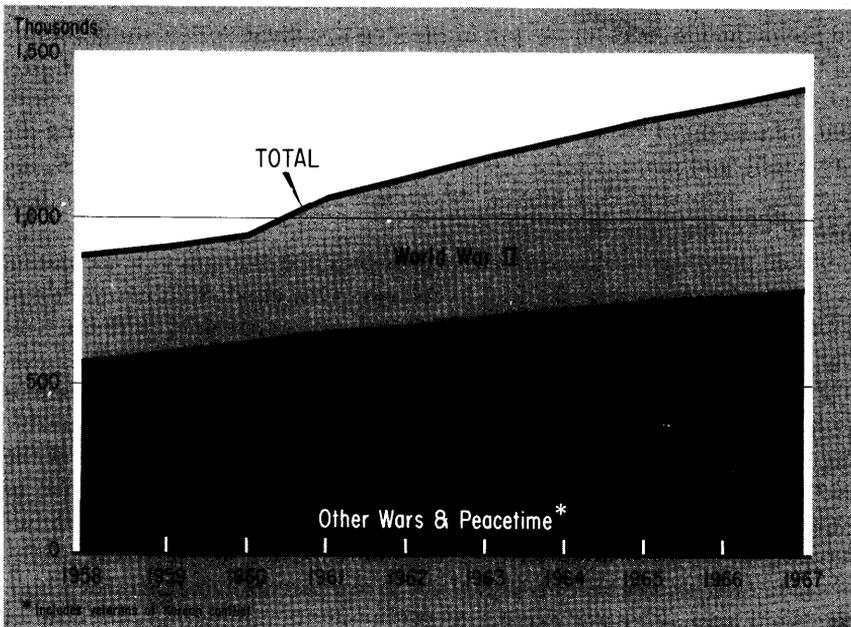
Period of service	Number receiving aid and attendance awards	Receipt under current pension law	
		Number	Percent
Total.....	<sup>1</sup> 66, 400	53, 000	80
World War I.....	41, 800	32, 300	77
World War II.....	19, 900	17, 700	89
Korean conflict.....	1, 900	1, 600	84
Spanish-American War.....	2, 800	1, 400	50

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 2 veterans of Indian Wars.

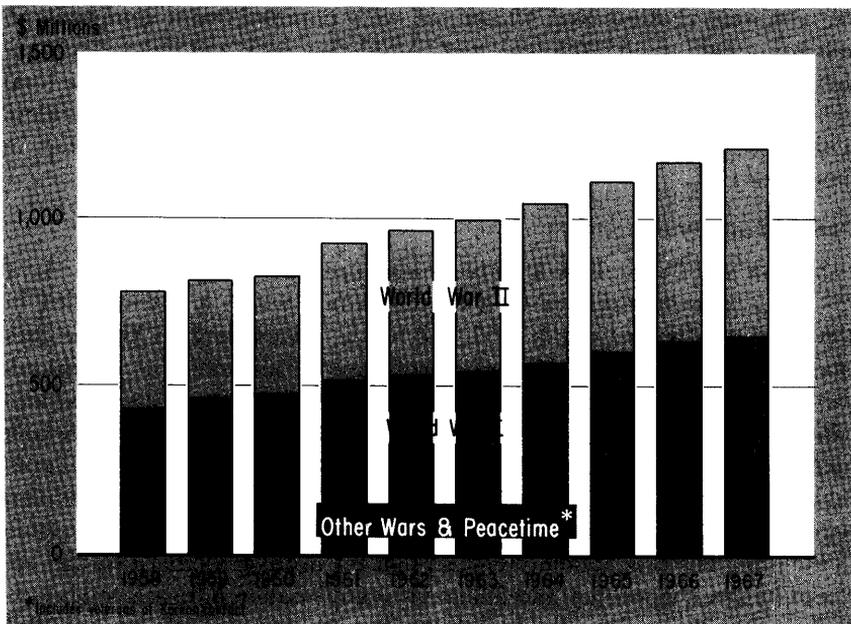
### Compensation, Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, and Pension for Dependents

The dependents of almost 1.4 million deceased veterans were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or pension as of June 30, 1967. The total expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1967 exceeded \$1.2 billion. There have been consistent yearly increases in the number of deceased veterans whose dependents receive these benefits and in the amount of total expenditures. The increases during fiscal year 1967 were 3.6 percent and 3.2 percent respectively. The foregoing data are depicted more graphically on the two charts which follow.

**DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING DEATH COMPENSATION  
END OF FISCAL YEAR**



**EXPENDITURES FOR DEATH COMPENSATION, DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY  
COMPENSATION, AND PENSION DURING FISCAL YEAR**



## **Compensation and Dependency and Indemnity Compensation**

Dependency and indemnity compensation is payable to dependents of deceased veterans whose deaths were due to service. This benefit is designed to compensate in part for the loss in earnings sustained by the family because of the death of the veteran. The benefit paid to a widow is determined in part by the basic service pay of the deceased veteran. The monthly rate is \$120 plus 12 percent of the current monthly basic pay of a serviceman having the same rank and years of service as the deceased veteran. Thus computed, the minimum rate is \$131 a month. Additional amounts may be payable to a widow who has more than one child.

When there is no widow entitled, dependency and indemnity compensation is payable to unmarried children as follows: One child, \$80; two children, \$115; three children, \$149; plus \$29 for each additional child, with the total divided equally.

Dependency and indemnity compensation is also payable to the parents of a deceased veteran whose death was due to service. The rates payable are based on the marital status and the amount of the annual income of the parent. The rates range from \$12 to \$87 per month and are designed to supplement the parent's income from other sources rather than to furnish full support. This benefit is not payable to an unremarried sole surviving parent whose annual income exceeds \$1,800 nor to two parents living together whose combined annual income exceeds \$3,000.

In June 1967, dependency and indemnity compensation was being paid to 237,000 dependents of 189,000 deceased veterans, an average of 1.3 payees per case. Of the total number of beneficiaries, 60 percent were widows, 21 percent were children and 19 percent were parents. Death compensation was being paid in 163,000 cases and both dependency and indemnity compensation and death compensation were payable in 11,300 cases. The total expenditures for these service-connected death benefits were \$497 million. This represents an increase of 2.9 percent over the total of \$483 million in fiscal year 1966.

### **Death Gratuity**

Section 3 of Public Law 89-214 as amended by Section 6 of Public Law 89-730 authorizes payment of a death gratuity where a veteran died in service on or after January 1, 1957, and before September 29, 1965, the date that servicemen's group life insurance coverage became effective. In general, this benefit is payable where the cause of death is traceable to the hazardous conditions of service or is the result of the performance of service for which incentive pay for hazardous duty or special pay was authorized. The maximum amount payable is \$5,000, reduced by the total amount of National Service Life Insurance or United States Government Life Insurance payable in the case. The original requirements that the death gratuity be further reduced by any dependency and indemnity compensation or death compensation paid to the recipient of the death gratuity and that all future rights

to such benefits be waived were eliminated by Public Law 89-730 effective November 2, 1966. Cases adjudicated before the enactment of these amendments were reviewed. Waivers previously executed were voided and the amounts of dependency and indemnity compensation and death compensation previously offset were awarded to the beneficiary of the death gratuity. Payment of this benefit is limited to a preferred class of survivors which includes the veteran's widow, children and parents, and in that order of precedence. The time limit for filing claims for death gratuity was extended to November 1, 1967.

### **Death Pension**

This benefit is provided for needy unremarried widows and unmarried children of deceased veterans of a war or the Korean conflict who have died of causes not related to service. Under the current pension law the rates payable are based on the amount of the dependent's annual income. Those in greatest need receive the largest monthly payments. The monthly rates range from \$27 to \$64 for a widow without a child, and from \$43 to \$80 for a widow with one child. The rate is increased by \$15 for each additional child. Payment of this benefit is barred where the annual income of a widow without a child exceeds \$1,800 or where the annual income of a widow with one or more children exceeds \$3,000. When there is no widow entitled, pension is payable to each child whose unearned income does not exceed \$1,800. The monthly rate payable is \$38 for one child plus \$15 for each additional child, the total amount being divided equally. Payment of this benefit may also be barred if the net worth of the dependent's estate is so large that it is reasonable that some part of it be used for the dependent's maintenance.

Pension is still payable under the prior law to dependents who qualified before July 1, 1960. The annual income limit for a widow without a child is \$1,400; for a widow with one or more children, it is \$2,700. Income in excess of \$1,400, whether earned or unearned, will bar a child from the benefit. The monthly rates payable are \$50.40 for a widow without a child, \$63 for a widow with one child, plus \$7.56 for each additional child. When there is no widow entitled, the monthly rate payable is \$27.30 for one child, \$40.95 for two, \$54.60 for three, plus \$7.56 for each additional child, the total amount being divided equally. Dependents receiving pension under the prior pension law may elect to receive payment under the current law at any time.

During fiscal year 1967, the total expenditures for pension benefits exceeded \$712.3 million, an increase of 3.4 percent over the total of \$688.8 million for fiscal year 1966. The payments were made to 1,579,000 dependents of 1,025,000 deceased veterans at an average monthly payment of \$59.4 million. There was an average of 1.5 payees per case. 50.3 percent of the beneficiaries were widows and 49.7 percent were children. The number of death pension cases has increased by 5.2 percent over the number at the close of the preceding fiscal year. The following table shows the number of death pension cases and the percentage being paid under the current law.

Period of service	Number of deceased veterans <sup>1</sup>	Receipt under current pension law	
		Number	Percent
Total.....	970, 500	769, 300	79
World War I.....	554, 500	363, 400	66
World War II.....	375, 800	366, 000	97
Korean conflict.....	40, 200	39, 900	99

<sup>1</sup> Deceased veterans, whose dependents are receiving pension on account of non-service-connected death of the veteran.

### **Automobiles and Other Conveyances for Disabled Veterans**

A sum not exceeding \$1,600 is payable toward the purchase of an automobile or other conveyance for a veteran of World War II or the Korean conflict who is entitled to compensation for the service-connected loss or loss of use of one or both hands, one or both feet, or for permanent severe impairment of vision of both eyes. The law provides for assistance in the purchase only, not in maintenance or subsequent replacement.

A total of 898 new claims for this benefit were filed during fiscal year 1967. In addition, 24 veterans requested reconsideration of their claims. Applications were approved in 542 cases. Expenditures for this benefit totalled \$828,000 in fiscal year 1967. Since the law was enacted in 1946, 49,879 veterans have been assisted at a total cost of \$80.2 million.

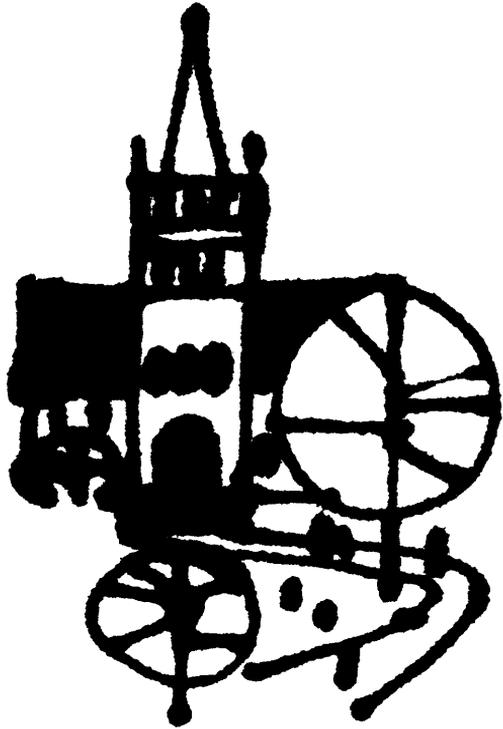
### **Forfeitures**

Under existing law the right to gratuitous veterans benefits (but not to insurance which is contractual) may be forfeited by administrative action because of submission of false or fraudulent evidence, in the case of a non-resident of the United States or a person who left its jurisdiction prior to the expiration of the period during which criminal prosecution could be instituted. However, it is not invoked in any case of a resident of the United States in connection with a claim for benefits unless he is guilty of certain offenses involving loyalty or national security.

During the fiscal year, forfeiture was invoked in 32 cases.

# 4.

## VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION & EDUCATION



### **Mission**

The Vocational Rehabilitation and Education program provides: (1) vocational counseling and educational assistance to veterans and servicemen with service after January 31, 1955; (2) vocational counseling and educational assistance to sons and daughters of deceased or permanently and totally disabled veterans; and (3) vocational counseling, supervision and financial assistance during a course of training to help veterans with service-connected disabilities prepare for suitable occupations which take account of their disabilities and capitalize on their abilities.

### **Highlights**

Over 520,000 veterans and servicemen applied for educational assistance. 14,800 sons and daughters of deceased or permanently and totally disabled veterans entered training for the first time.

New applications for vocational rehabilitation training were received from 17,100 disabled veterans.

3,600 veterans were vocationally rehabilitated.

### **Educational Assistance for Veterans and Servicemen**

This is the largest educational program, both in number of beneficiaries

receiving monthly payments of educational assistance allowance and in total expenditure.

An eligible veteran is entitled to 1 month of educational assistance for each month of active duty after January 31, 1955, up to a maximum of 36 months. The allowance is paid to the veteran each month he is enrolled in and pursuing an approved course. The course must lead to a predetermined and identifiable vocational or educational objective. Counseling is available to assist the veteran in making his vocational or educational plan. Apprenticeship and other on-the-job training and institutional onfarm training are not permitted. Courses in flight training may be pursued only if given by an institution of higher learning for credit toward a standard collegiate degree.

The monthly rates for veterans enrolled in full-time training are:

\$100 for single veterans.

\$125 for veterans with one dependent.

\$150 for veterans with more than one dependent.

Lower rates are provided for part-time training.

An eligible serviceman is entitled to monthly allowance payments at a rate computed on the cost of the course or \$100 for a full-time course, whichever is less.

In fiscal year 1967, the first full year of this program, more than \$251.6 million in educational assistance allowance was paid to 446,000 veterans and 22,000 servicemen.

The median age in 1967 for all persons who entered training was 28 years. Fifty-five percent of the trainees were paid on the basis of having no dependents, 16 percent received an increased allowance for one dependent and 29 percent received an increased allowance for two or more dependents. Although 1.7 percent of the veteran population is female, only 1 percent of the trainees are female.

Additional information concerning the type and level of training pursued may be found in table 64 on page 288.

### **Educational Assistance for Sons and Daughters of Deceased or Permanently and Totally Disabled Veterans**

Basic eligibility exists if the veteran served after the beginning of the Spanish-American War and died of a service-connected disability or has a service-connected permanent and total disability or died while such a disability was in existence. Sons and daughters of such veterans are entitled to 36 months of educational assistance. The rate of allowance is \$130 per month for full-time training with lower rates provided for three-quarters time and half-time.

During fiscal year 1967, 14,765 beneficiaries entered training for the first time. The total who entered training thus far is 109,400. The peak training load of 26,970 was reached in March 1967. The monthly average number of students in training in fiscal year 1967 was 15,800.

Almost half (48 percent) of those who enrolled under this program have

been female. A strong preference for college-level training has been shown by both sexes. A higher percentage of males (84 percent) than females (77 percent) enrolled at this level.

By the end of fiscal year 1967, the 11th year of the program, the number of applications received was 165,400.

Payments of educational assistance allowance in fiscal year 1967 amounted to \$34.4 million, an increase of 10.6 percent over payments in the preceding year. The above data are shown on the two charts which follow.

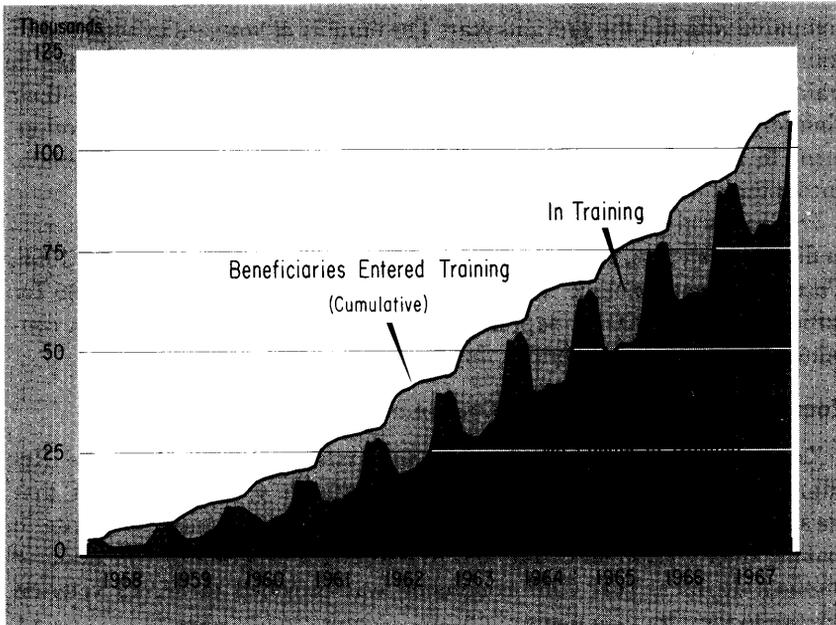
### Vocational Rehabilitation

The period for pursuing vocational rehabilitation training for veterans of World War II terminated on July 25, 1965, except for a very limited number whose disability is blindness. On August 26, 1965, Chapter 31 of Title 38, U.S.C., was amended to provide an extended period of eligibility for other seriously disabled veterans. Blinded veterans and other seriously disabled veterans who have not previously been rehabilitated or who have become blind or otherwise seriously disabled since they were rehabilitated may be provided vocational rehabilitation training until July 1975.

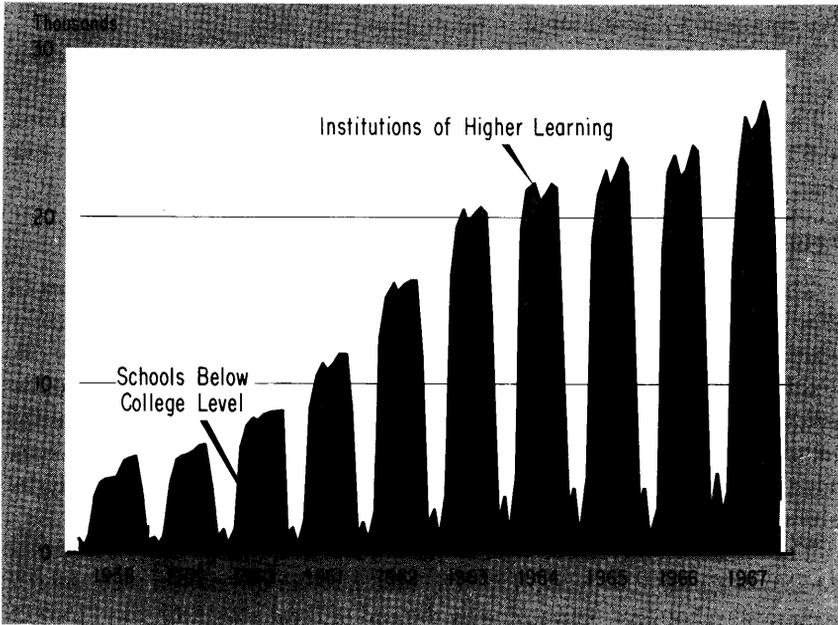
The number of veterans who entered vocational rehabilitation training during fiscal year 1967, was 5,170. The total number of veterans who entered vocational rehabilitation training by the end of fiscal year 1967 was 715,000.

The monthly average number of veterans in vocational rehabilitation

### EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF DECEASED OR PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED VETERANS



## SONS AND DAUGHTERS IN EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



training during fiscal year 1967 was 5,910 as compared with 5,965 in fiscal year 1966.

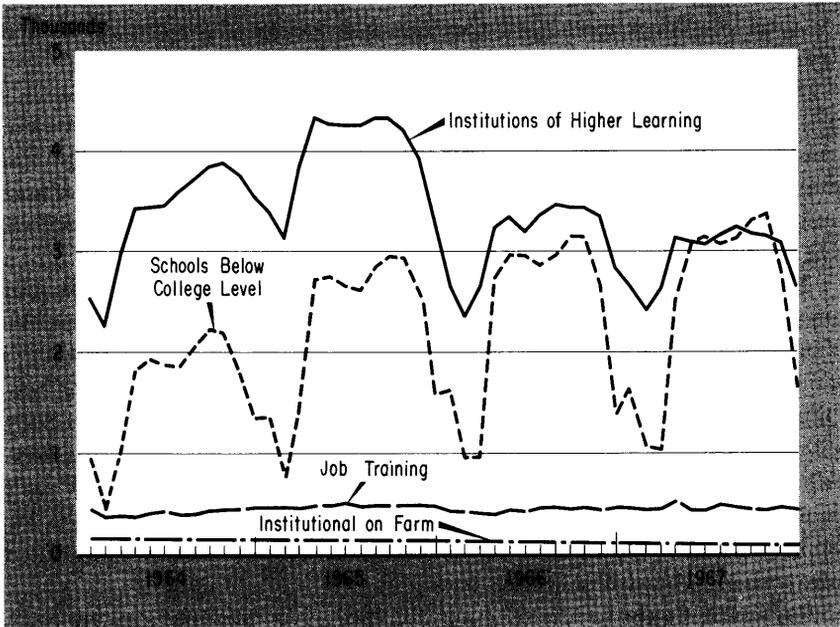
During fiscal year 1967 the VA continued to assist homebound veterans in rehabilitating themselves. There were 651 visits to homebound veterans compared with 611 the previous year. The number of veterans in homebound training programs remained relatively constant with over 250 veterans in training. This program fills a definite need for veterans who wish to use their abilities to become self-supporting to the extent possible. Program development to help trainees and instructors to overcome some of the problems encountered in homebound training is now underway.

During fiscal year 1967, \$19.2 million was expended for direct benefits to disabled veterans, as compared with \$17.4 million during fiscal year 1966. These payments include \$13.5 million for subsistence, \$4.8 million for tuition, and \$852,000 for supplies and materials. The following chart contains additional data concerning this program.

### Vocational and Educational Counseling

**Counseling for Veterans' Educational Assistance.**—The Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966, enacted March 4, 1966, provides that vocational counseling will be available for veterans who desire assistance in making their vocational choice and in selecting a program of education or training. In fiscal year 1967 counseling was provided to 37,789 veterans relative to their training plans.

## DISABLED VETERANS IN VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TRAINING



**Counseling for Children's Educational Assistance.**—Vocational and Educational counseling is provided each eligible person (son or daughter of a deceased or permanently and totally disabled veteran) who applies for educational assistance. Counselees are assisted in exploring their interests, aptitudes, and abilities and are provided educational and occupational information relative to possible career choice and planning of a program of education. During fiscal year 1967 counseling was provided to 19,573 applicants for benefits under this program. In addition counselors held planning interviews with 937 parents.

The importance of looking ahead and planning the secondary school course as a foundation for a program of education later is brought to the attention of parents or guardians, when each eligible person reaches age 13.

**Counseling for Vocational Rehabilitation.**—During fiscal year 1967, vocational counseling was provided for 19,400 disabled veterans compared with 17,100 during 1966. Each veteran found in need of vocational rehabilitation training was aided in selecting an occupation compatible with his disability and in accord with his interests and aptitudes, and in developing a vocational rehabilitation training plan to achieve employability in the occupation.

Special emphasis in services to eligible homebound, hospitalized and other seriously disabled veterans was continued. Vocational Rehabilitation Board case conferences in regional offices numbered 1,874 as compared with 2,079 in fiscal year 1966. These meetings are teamwork sessions in which the

representatives of various professional disciplines jointly consider especially complex cases. The Board's goal is to develop for each such seriously disabled veteran an integrated plan that incorporates all the services needed for his vocational rehabilitation.

Through visits to hospitals by counselors from regional offices, cooperation is maintained relative to hospital patients who are eligible for vocational rehabilitation training. On these visits counselors conferred with hospital counselors on vocational rehabilitation plans for 1,727 patients. Three hundred and sixteen patients entered vocational rehabilitation training on the basis of this cooperative planning.

The Veterans Administration is again providing vocational rehabilitation counseling to disabled hospitalized servicemen. Servicemen are generally seen at the regional office unless this is contraindicated by the serviceman's condition or for other reasons it is advisable to provide counseling at the hospital. Since the reinstatement of this service, over 1,200 servicemen have been provided with vocational rehabilitation counseling services. There has been a steady increase in the number of disabled servicemen counseled each month. Vocational rehabilitation training programs have been developed for approximately 450 disabled servicemen of whom over 100 have been inducted into training while still in service.

**Guidance Centers.**—As of June 30, 1967, 175 guidance centers were providing fee-basis counseling services. The total number of persons who were provided counseling at guidance centers was 49,586 as compared with 17,582 in fiscal year 1966. Testing was done by the institutional personnel at guidance centers and counseling was provided by VA counselors for 2,549 persons in fiscal year 1967 as compared to 1,316 persons in fiscal year 1966.

**Staff Development.**—In order to provide services of high quality, field stations maintain a program of staff development to help counselors and vocational rehabilitation specialists keep abreast of new developments in counseling and rehabilitation. Frequent inservice training sessions, the use of expert consultants from universities and, as needed, formal graduate study comprise the main elements of a well-rounded staff development program. Emphasis on improvement of competency of staff through these means was continued in fiscal year 1967. Regional office workshops for counselors and rehabilitation specialists during the year included some 30 sessions in which outstanding leaders in the field of counseling psychology served as consultants.

### **Other Education Activities**

**Approval of Courses.**—Contracts for the reimbursement of expenses incurred while performing course approval functions were negotiated with approving agencies of 43 States for the period July 1966 through June 1967. State approving agencies in 7 States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia performed these functions and did not request reimbursement.

***Propriety of Payments for Courses.***—The law requires that the records and accounts of institutions in which beneficiaries are enrolled be made available for inspection by representatives of the Veterans Administration to assure the propriety of payments of benefits to trainees.

During fiscal year 1967, 2,541 visits were made by VA employees to review these records and assist the institutions in understanding and meeting the criteria of the law. Situations which required the State Approving agency to withdraw its approval or the Veterans Administration to discontinue the payment of training allowance were found in less than 1 percent of the schools visited.



# 5. GUARANTEED OR INSURED & DIRECT LOANS TO VETERANS



## **Mission**

The principal purpose of the loan guaranty program is to assist eligible veterans to obtain credit on favorable terms for the purchase or construction of homes to be occupied by the veterans and their families. Credit assistance has also been provided for the establishment and operation of farming or business ventures.

The assistance provided normally consists of the guaranty or insurance of loans made by private lenders to veterans. In rural areas, small cities, and towns where private credit is not generally available for guaranteed or insured loans, the Veterans Administration may make loans directly to veterans for homes and farm residences.

Credit assistance has been available to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict, and, since the approval of Public Law 89-358, on March 3, 1966, to veterans who served after January 31, 1955.

## **Highlights**

New loans to veterans were above fiscal year 1966 despite a severe credit squeeze during most of the year.

One hundred sixty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty loans were made to veterans and servicemen by private lenders with a VA guaranty and 11,719 were made directly by the Veterans Administration.

Demand for loans by post-Korean veterans was very strong. Almost 70 percent of loans made went to veterans or servicemen who had entitlement under Public Law 89-358. About 50 percent went to persons who would not have been eligible for loan benefits prior to approval of Public Law 89-358.

New defaults on guaranteed loans declined 10 percent from fiscal year 1966.

## Loans to Veterans

During the past fiscal year, \$2.9 billion in loans was made to veterans and servicemen. Private lenders made 167,450 loans amounting to \$2.76 billion. The Veterans Administration made 11,719 loans in the amount of \$142.2 million to veterans residing in housing credit shortage areas.

Almost all loans were for the purchase or construction of homes. Only 26 farm loans and 88 business loans were made. In this connection, however, farm residences are classified as home loans.

About 65 percent of the loans for homes were for the purchase of previously occupied housing. Veterans who obtained loans from private lenders paid an average of \$18,953 for new homes, with loans averaging \$18,471. Those who purchased previously occupied homes paid an average of \$15,917, with loans averaging \$15,477.

**Impact of Public Law 89-358.**—Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966.

About 70 percent of all loans made were to veterans who derived entitlement under the provisions of Public Law 89-358, that is, to veterans who had served in the armed forces since January 31, 1955, or to members of the armed forces who had served continuously for 2 or more years.

At year end it was estimated that there were 2,274,000 veterans in civil life who had served during the Korean conflict and also had some service since January 31, 1955. Such veterans have eligibility under the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-358), which, by statute, cancels unused entitlement which they would otherwise have had pursuant to their Korean conflict service. Only those veterans who had all their service after January 31, 1955, and most servicemen, did not have loan entitlement prior to approval of Public Law 89-358.

The following table compares loan activity during the year with estimated veteran population, by class of veteran.

## Veteran Participation

The above table indicates considerable disparity in the rate at which various classes of veterans obtained loans last year. The reasons are not difficult to rationalize.

First, World War II veterans are older, and they have been in civilian life longer. Most have purchased homes for their families in prior years. Nearly 40 percent had already obtained a VA loan and thousands more had been able to purchase houses without VA credit assistance. Although an estimated 7 million World War II veterans would have passed their delimiting date for new loan benefits, such veterans were still eligible for restoration of loan benefits under the provision of Section 1802(b) Title 38, U.S.C.

Korean conflict veterans, being 10 or more years younger, on the average, are obtaining loans for home purchases at a faster rate. Those who had some service since January 31, 1955, are still younger and have been in civilian

Class of veteran or serviceman	Estimated number in civilian life June 30, 1967	Average age	Loans during the year	Percent loans to estimated population
1. World War II . . . . .	<sup>1</sup> 13, 598, 000	48. 0	21, 608	0. 16
2. Korean conflict total . . . . .	5, 797, 000	38. 0	66, 657	1. 1
2a. All service prior to 1/31/55 . . . . .	3, 523, 000	39. 0	32, 542	. 9
2b. Some service since 1/31/55 . . . . .	2, 274, 000	37. 1	34, 115	1. 5
3. Post Korean—all service since 1/31/55 . . . . .	4, 553, 000	27. 4	77, 505	1. 7
4. Servicemen . . . . .		( <sup>2</sup> )	13, 399	
Total PL 89-358 entitlement loans (lines 2b, 3, and 4) . . . . .			125, 019	
Total loans, all classes . . . . .			179, 169	

<sup>1</sup> Does not include 1,202,000 veterans who also served in the Korean conflict and are so counted in line 2.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

life a shorter time. They obtained proportionately more loans than did those who were separated from military service before the end of the Korean conflict. Cumulatively, about 27 percent of all Korean conflict veterans have obtained VA loans. It is reasonable to suppose that demand from this group will continue to be relatively strong in coming years.

Those post-Korean veterans, veterans with all their service since January 31, 1955, obtained more loans relative to their number than any other group. It is anticipated that an increasing volume of loans will be made to post-Korean veterans in future years as their earnings increase and they move into the age group of greater demand.

There have always been some active duty servicemen eligible for VA loans by virtue of the fact that they possessed an honorable discharge from service in World War II or the Korean conflict. Public Law 89-358 extended eligibility to certain groups of servicemen to obtain loans. Since approval of this law, 13,359 loans were made to servicemen during fiscal year 1967.

### Tight Money

The shortage of funds available for mortgage lending in the private sector which began during fiscal year 1966 continued and deepened in fiscal year 1967.

As a consequence, the number of loans guaranteed by the Veterans Administration was far less than it would have been had credit conditions been easier. The effect of tight money on the VA guaranteed loan program is easy to see if the impact of activity generated from newly eligible post-Korean veterans and servicemen is discounted. The following table shows the trend in loan applications from World War II and Korean veterans.

Quarter	Guaranteed or insured loan applications received				
	Calendar year				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
1.....	44, 065	42, 374	38, 748	30, 411	18, 252
2.....	53, 993	50, 879	47, 859	30, 297	29, 932
3.....	60, 292	56, 331	52, 661	27, 168	.....
4.....	53, 055	48, 300	42, 948	18, 120	.....

The table shows a fairly consistent decline attributable to the phasing out of loan entitlement under the provisions of Public Law 87-84 and to declining demand on the part of World War II veterans whose ages now place them past their prime home-buying period.

In 1966, given an availability of credit equivalent to 1965, applications from World War II and Korean conflict veterans would have declined by about 8 to 10 percent as compared to calendar 1965. The decline actually registered for the year was more than 40 percent, and at least 30 percent is attributable to stringent credit conditions. Quarter-to-quarter comparisons show that the condition worsened as the year progressed. Applications received during the fourth quarter of 1966 declined 57.8 percent from the corresponding quarter in 1965.

Some easing in the supply of mortgage credit in the first half of calendar year 1967 was evident in the increased flow of loan applications.

### **Increase in the Maximum Interest Rate**

The effect of the credit squeeze would have been much worse had there not been authority under Public Law 89-358 for the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to establish the maximum interest rate on VA guaranteed loans as "may from time to time find the loan market demands; except that such rate shall in no event exceed that in effect under the provisions of section 203(b) (5) of the National Housing Act." Pursuant to this authority, maximum interest rates were adjusted three times during 1966, as follows: March 3, 1966 from 5¼ to 5½ percent; April 11, 1966, 5¾ percent; October 6, 1966, to 6 percent. No upward adjustment beyond 6 percent was possible, because this is the statutory maximum under section 203(b) (5) of the National Housing Act.

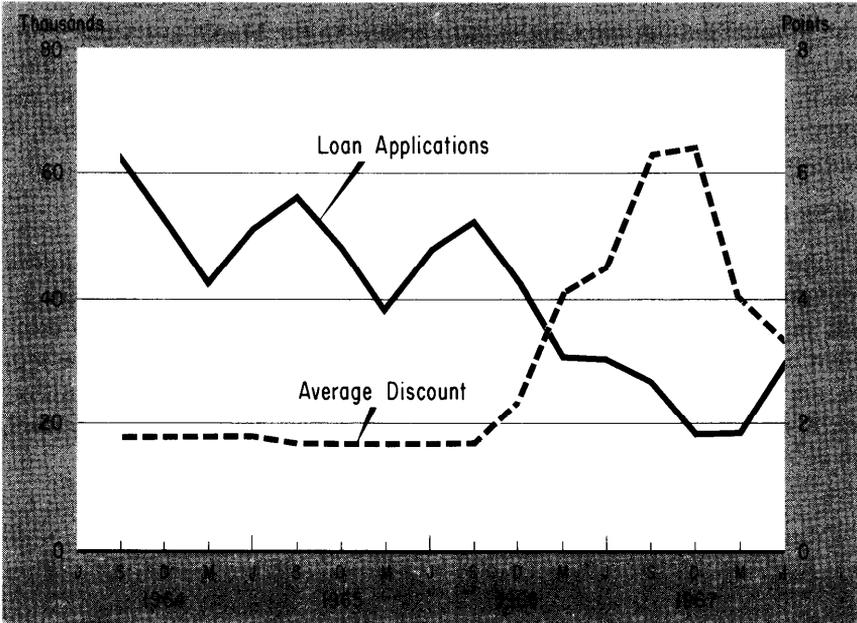
### **Discounts or "Points"**

One measure of the tightness of credit is the amount of discount charged by lenders on loans with a fixed interest rate, such as VA guaranteed loans. Such discounts are a device for increasing yields on mortgage investments above the contract interest rate. As a rule of thumb, a discount of one point

is considered approximately equivalent to an increase in yield of one-eighth percent.

Notwithstanding increases in the maximum interest rate, yields on VA mortgages fell short of investors' requirements and lenders demanded discounts or "points" for the making of VA guaranteed loans.

### LOAN APPLICATIONS AND DISCOUNTS



Quarter ending	Calendar year				Calendar year			
	1964		1965		1966		1967	
	Contract interest rate <sup>1</sup>	Discount points						
Mar. 31.....	5¼	1.8	5¼	1.7	5½	4.1	6	4.0
June 30.....	5¼	1.8	5¼	1.7	5¾	4.5	6	3.3
Sept. 30.....	5¼	1.7	5¼	1.7	5¾	6.3		
Dec. 31.....	5¼	1.7	5¼	4.3	6	6.4		

<sup>1</sup> Contract rates are as of end of quarter.

Under VA regulations, increases in interest rates are a direct charge to the borrower, but the cost of discounts are borne by the builder or seller. They cannot legally be charged to the veteran borrower. Their effect on prospective borrowers is indirect but nonetheless real.

Discount requirements of lenders discourage the placing of homes on the market for sale, and make the construction of homes less attractive to build-

ers. Consequently, veterans seeking homes for their families find their selections are limited.

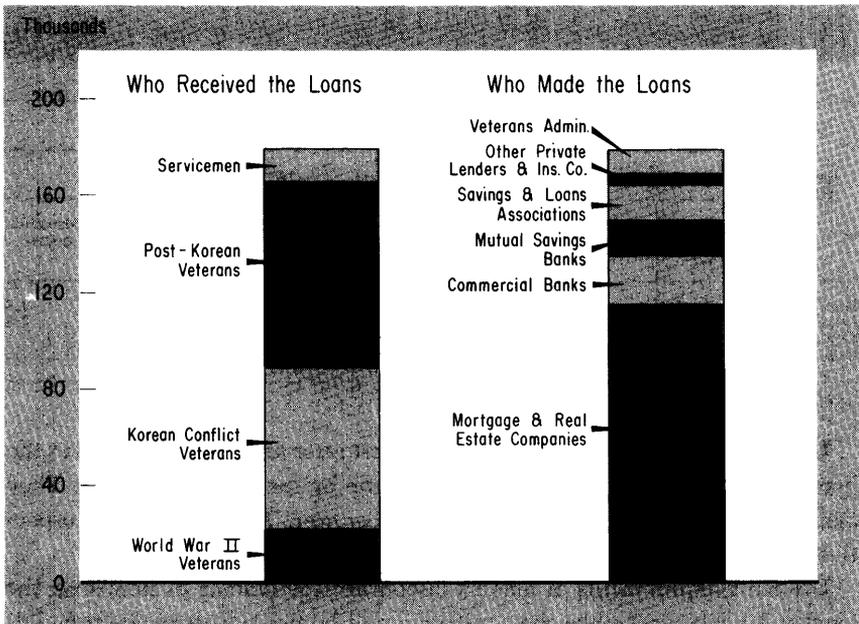
In the chart above, the number of loan applications received from World War II and Korean conflict veterans has been compared to the average discount required during the quarter.

The data for this chart has not been adjusted for seasonal variation. Nonetheless, the inverse correlation between the volume of loan applications and discounts is apparent. In the quarters ending in March 1964, and March 1965, a seasonal decline is evident. In March 1966, as discounts deepened the seasonal decline was sharper than before. In the March quarter of 1967, as availability of credit improved, seasonal influences were overcome. Similarly, the quarter ending in June 1966, showed no improvement over the preceding quarter. A more normal movement, though at a lower level, is apparent in the last quarter of fiscal year 1967.

### Who Made the Loans

Notwithstanding the increased demand for loans, from newly eligible veterans, private lenders increased their lending by only 11 percent over fiscal year 1966. Loans by mortgage and real estate companies and by commercial banks increased by 15 percent, but lending by all other private segments declined. VA direct lending in rural areas, small cities and towns, eligible for direct credit assistance, however, almost doubled. In total, loans to veterans rose by 14 percent.

LOANS TO VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN—FISCAL YEAR 1967



Loan originations in fiscal year 1967 compared to originations in fiscal year 1966 showed the following:

Originators	Number of loans		Percent change
	Fiscal year 1966	Fiscal year 1967	
Mortgage and real estate companies.....	99, 832	115, 020	+15
Commercial banks.....	17, 087	19, 715	+15
Mutual savings banks.....	15, 094	15, 020	-1
Savings and loan associations.....	14, 275	13, 855	-3
Insurance companies.....	4, 537	3, 500	-23
Others.....	651	340	-48
<b>Total from private sources.....</b>	<b>151, 477</b>	<b>167, 450</b>	<b>+11</b>
Veterans Administration.....	6, 041	11, 719	+94
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>157, 518</b>	<b>179, 169</b>	<b>+14</b>

The increase in demand for VA direct loans required reprogramming the level of direct loans during the year. At the start of the year it had been estimated that a level of 9,175 loans would be sufficient to accommodate newly eligible post-Korean veterans and what had been expected to be a declining need for loans on the part of World War II and Korean conflict veterans.

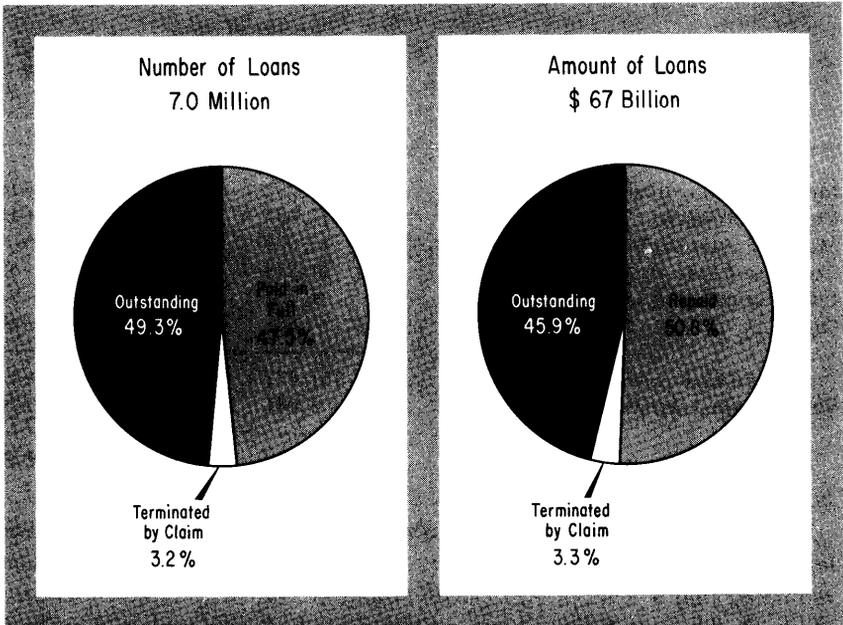
More than \$142.2 million was disbursed for direct loans during the year. The average loan disbursement was \$12,193 compared to \$10,847 in fiscal year 1966. The maximum direct loan amount had been raised from \$15,000 to \$17,500, with the approval of Public Law 89-358 on March 3, 1966.

At year end there were 2,307 loan applications which had been approved and were awaiting closing.

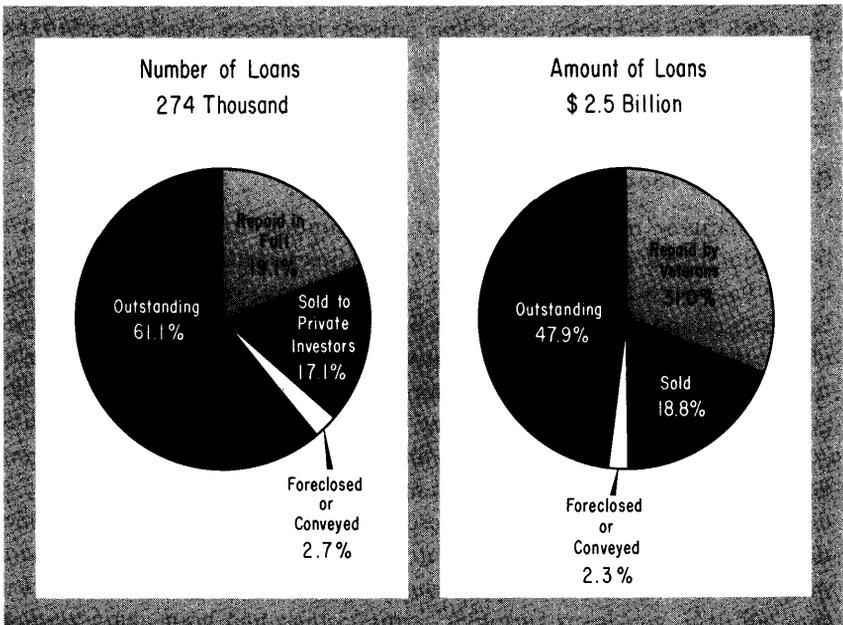
### **Outstanding Loans**

Cumulatively over 7 million loans amounting to \$67.1 billion have been guaranteed or insured and 274,000 direct loans amounting to \$2.5 billion have been made. As depicted in the accompanying charts, there has been substantial repayment of loan balances by borrowers, and a number of direct loans have been sold to private investors. There have been relatively few terminations by foreclosure and payment of claims under the guaranty. The remaining outstanding balances represent either outstanding guaranteed loans, with respect to which the Government has a contingent liability to the extent of the amount of guaranty in the event of default, or direct loans still managed and serviced directly by the Government. Besides direct loans, the Veterans Administration also has in its portfolio loans made (vendee accounts) to purchase properties sold by the VA for less than all cash, and loans (acquired loans) which had been guaranteed or

VA LOANS GUARANTEED OR INSURED THROUGH JUNE 30, 1967



DIRECT LOANS CLOSED AND FULLY DISBURSED THROUGH JUNE 30, 1967



insured, which were purchased from holders to avoid foreclosure. There are also some loans (vendee accounts) which have been sold to private investors under a repurchase agreement in the event of default. Since the entire amount of such loans is subject to repurchase, it is also a contingent liability of the Government. The table below shows the dollar amount of the VA portfolio as of June 30, 1967. The table also shows the amount of portfolio loans set aside, or pledged, to support the sale of participation certificates.

Item	Outstanding loans as of June 30, 1967 (millions of dollars)				
	Guaranteed loans		Portfolio loans		
	60 percent or \$7,500 guaranty	100 percent repurchase agreement	Direct loans	Vendee accounts	Acquired loans
Amount out standing . . . . .	\$30,802	\$737.2	\$1,209	\$975	\$20
Contingent liability . . . . .	15,809	737.2			
Set aside for mortgage pools . . . . .			995	364	

### Defaults and Claims

No part of Government contingent liability on guaranteed or insured loans will become payable unless there is a default by the borrower.

From the beginning of the program through the end of fiscal year 1967, lenders have reported 1,627,013 defaults on GI home, farm, and business loans. In most cases those defaults have been cured and claims averted by arranging with veterans to repay delinquencies, or by modifying term of repayment. To date those efforts to restore defaulted loans to good standing have been successful in 83 percent of the cases reported.

The table on page 291 shows recent trends in defaults and claims.

Although, the number of defaults and claims has been declining since fiscal year 1964, the improvement in fiscal year 1967, is by far the best in recent experience. New defaults reported declined 10 percent and claim payments were down 6 percent.

Loans still in default declined nearly 18 percent from 52,869 at the end of fiscal year 1966, to 43,561 at the end of fiscal year 1967.

### Funding the Loan Guaranty Program

Total expenditures, cumulatively through June 30, 1967, were \$2,740,423,786.

Prior to the establishment of the loan guaranty revolving fund on July 1, 1961, all expenditures were funded from the appropriation, "Readjustment

Benefits," and receipts from operations were deposited to the general fund of the Treasury. After establishment of the fund, receipts from operations and proceeds from the sale of loans were available for requirements of the program.

During the first 6 years of the fund's operation, no appropriation has been necessary. Although sales of loans and other receipts have not been quite sufficient to meet all requirements, it has been possible to supplement these sources by transfer of excess capital and earnings from the direct loan revolving fund.

Expenditures to date have been funded as follows:

By appropriation prior to fiscal year 1962 . . . . .	\$730, 150, 446
Receipts from operations since establishment of the fund:	
Sale of loans . . . . .	943, 466, 852
Sale of mortgage participation certificates . . . . .	313, 000, 000
Funding fees (PL 89-358) . . . . .	8, 055, 919
Other receipts (principal repayments, interest and rental income, etc.) . . . . .	349, 789, 331
Transfer from the direct loan revolving fund . . . . .	633, 871, 000
	<hr/>
Total availability . . . . .	2, 978, 333, 548
Less: Unexpended balance, June 30, 1967 . . . . .	237, 909, 762
	<hr/>
Total expenditures . . . . .	2, 740, 423, 786

A distinction needs to be made between expenditures and losses to the program. The majority of funds expended are for the purchase of assets in the form of real property. Property thus acquired is eventually sold and mortgage loans or installment contracts created.

The following table summarizes the results of operations through June 30, 1967:

Total funds expended:	
For payment of claims and acquisition of property . . . . .	\$2, 230, 964, 097
For acquisition of loans, property expense, selling expense, etc. . . . .	509, 459, 689
	<hr/>
Total expenditures . . . . .	2, 740, 423, 786
Less receipts <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1, 823, 127, 453
	<hr/>
Net expenditures to be accounted for . . . . .	917, 296, 333
Less: Assets other than cash:	
Equity in properties . . . . .	143, 758, 622
Equity in loans . . . . .	655, 872, 262
Other . . . . .	12, 581, 853
	<hr/>
Estimated net loss . . . . .	105, 083, 596

<sup>1</sup> Total receipts from operations include:

Amount deposited to general fund of Treasury prior to inception of the loan guaranty revolving fund . . . . .	\$208, 815, 350
Receipts deposited to revolving fund . . . . .	1, 614, 312, 103
	<hr/>
Total receipts . . . . .	\$1, 823, 127, 453

## Funding the Direct Loan Program

Funds for making direct loans have been provided by periodic U.S. Treasury advances, the proceeds from the sale of direct loans to private investors, proceeds from the sale of mortgage participation certificates, and the proceeds of principal repayments on loans made. From the beginning of the direct loan program in 1950 through June 1967, a total of about \$3.8 billion had become available for making direct loans from the following sources:

U.S. Treasury advances.....	\$1, 730, 077, 996
Proceeds from sales of loans to private investors.....	474, 659, 512
Proceeds from sale of mortgage participation certificates.....	932, 000, 000
Loan repayments.....	655, 569, 277
	<hr/>
Total.....	3, 792, 306, 785

The status of funds for direct loans as of June 30, 1967, is shown below:

Expended for loans.....	\$2, 524, 182, 299
Loans committed, but not disbursed.....	30, 216, 502
Reserved for loans in process, but not committed.....	38, 197, 892
Reserved for builders' commitments.....	None
Transferred to loan guaranty revolving fund (pursuant to Public Law 87-804).....	505, 718, 022
Balance available.....	693, 992, 070
	<hr/>
Total.....	3, 792, 306, 785

To date, earnings from the direct loan program have been sufficient to pay \$352,790,057 in interest on U.S. Treasury advances, to cover \$17,750,397 of expenses and losses which had been incurred, to transfer \$128,152,978 to the loan guaranty revolving fund and to provide a \$46,496,398 reserve against future losses.

## Sales of Loan and Participation Certificates

The most important source of funding for VA loan programs in recent years has been the sale of loan assets, either directly to private investors or through the sale of participation certificates backed by a pool of loans. Amounts realized by these two means in the past 5 years are shown in the table below.

Direct sales frequently do not supply funds needed. There are some loans in the portfolio which are not attractive to investors because the properties are located in remote areas, because of low yield, or other reasons. Moreover, when funds for new mortgages are tight, direct sales cannot be made except at sacrifice prices. Moreover, such sales at that time would be, in a sense, contrary to good policy. They drain funds directly from the mortgage oriented segment of the investment market and contribute to making VA guaranteed loans even scarcer for veterans seeking loans.

Participation sales prior to fiscal year 1967 were made pursuant to author-

Fiscal year	Sale of loan assets (millions of dollars)			
	Loan guaranty revolving fund		Direct loan revolving fund	
	Direct sales	Participation sales	Direct sales	Participation sales
1963.....	\$293.3	.....	\$181.1	.....
1964.....	208.1	.....	133.6	.....
1965.....	265.6	\$7	60.7	\$93
1966.....	95.7	200	8.9	185
1967.....	64.6	106	5.9	154

ity contained in the Housing Act of 1964. As of October 2, 1964, a trust indenture creating the Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust (GMLT) was signed with the President of the Federal National Mortgage Association. The trust is administered by FNMA as trustee. FNMA also participates as an original beneficiary of the trust, setting aside a portion of its own portfolio of loans for the sale of participation certificates.

As of the end of fiscal year 1967, \$70.5 million of the \$985.0 million in participation certificates issued on behalf of the Veterans Administration by the GMLT had been retired. \$914.5 million was still outstanding against which the Veterans Administration had set aside on its books loans with a current outstanding balance of \$1,076.5 million. In addition, there was \$90.1 million in securities and other assets held by the trust for retirement of outstanding certificates and for other expenses.

Sales of the \$260 million in participation certificates in fiscal year 1967 were governed by the provisions of the Participation Sales Act of 1966 and were authorized by the Independent Offices Appropriations Act of 1967.

Briefly, the Participation Sales Act of 1966 provides for the sale of beneficial interests or participation certificates on loans which do not have yield high enough to cover all payments of principal and interest to participation holders. The Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1967 contained an indefinite appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to cover insufficiencies.

The average interest rate of VA loans set aside and the interest rates at which the participation certificates were marketed, however, are such that no insufficiencies have yet developed with respect to VA participation, and none are likely, at least in the near future. Average interest on participation certificates outstanding was 5.17 percent. The average yield on VA loans pledged to the trust was 5.37 percent.

The timing of participation sales throughout the year, and the varying interest rates carried by the certificates was such that a small surplus in

interest collections existed at year end after accrual of interest due participation holders and the deduction of servicing costs.

### **Property Acquisition, Management and Disposition**

The inventory of VA owned properties declined for the fourth year in succession. During the year 27,271 properties were acquired, 28,172 were sold and 190 were redeemed by borrowers.

At the end of the year 14,588 properties were on hand, compared to 15,679 at the start of the year.

In December a bulk sale was closed for 157 properties in Mobile, Ala., for \$588,750. Sale was to the University of Southern Alabama which was seeking to expand its on-campus housing facilities.

### **VA Direct Loans**

When credit is freely available, some veterans residing in "Designated Housing Credit Shortage Areas" are able to find lenders who will make VA guaranteed loans. It is a requirement that veterans must show that they are unable to obtain a guaranteed loan before a direct loan may be made. As private credit grew tighter, referral procedures designed to bring veterans seeking loans and private lenders willing to make loans together, became less and less effective. Further, procedures for review of credit availability in areas not presently eligible for direct loans were strengthened.

### **Survey of Veterans Determined Eligible for Loans**

In fiscal year 1967, nearly 475,000 eligibility determinations were made and about 226,000 loan applications were received.

To discover why veterans do not obtain GI home loans after being certified eligible, a sample survey was undertaken of cases drawn from certificates of eligibility issued.

As of June 30, 1967, over 8,300 cases had been surveyed. In 63 percent of the cases, race of the veteran was identified as Caucasian; 13 percent were identified as non-Caucasian. Race could not be determined in 24 percent of the cases.

Loan applications were received within 4 months for nearly 30 percent of the cases in the sample. For veterans identified as Caucasian, applications were received from 31 percent versus 27 percent for the non-Caucasian group. Since loan applications will continue to be received, ultimate participation will be much higher.

### **New Towns**

In a constantly changing environment, many procedural and conceptual innovations occur. One of the newest is the development of whole new cities and towns which provide housing, employment opportunities to residents,

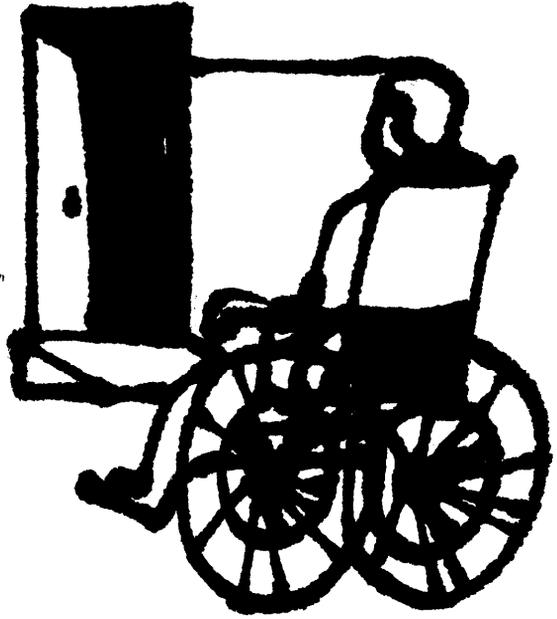
and planned facilities for recreation, education, marketing, health care, and all other essential services.

It is the Veterans Administration's intention to encourage such developments by affording veterans the opportunity to finance homes with VA loans, where detailed study of the complexity of each such enterprise indicates it is economically feasible and where the statutory provisions permit.

Such a study is now under way with respect to the new city of Columbia, Md.

# 6.

## GRANTS TO DISABLED VETERANS FOR SPECIALLY ADAPTED HOUSING



### **Mission**

Under the provisions of 38 U.S.C., chapter 21, assistance is authorized in acquiring specially adapted housing to any veteran who is entitled to compensation under 38 U.S.C., chapter 11, based on service after April 20, 1898, for permanent and total service-connected disability:

- “(1) Due to the loss, or loss of use of both lower extremities, such as to preclude locomotion without the aid of braces, crutches, canes, or a wheelchair, or
- “(2) which includes ‘(A) blindness in both eyes, having only light perception, plus (B) loss or loss of use of one lower extremity.’”

### **Highlights**

Nearly 600 veterans were determined eligible during year over 11,500 since initiation of program in 1948.

Grants made to 464 veterans this year amounting to \$4.5 million—about 9,250 grants made to date for \$88.2 million.

### **General**

Assistance is authorized in the form of a grant of not more than one-half of the purchase price of a dwelling, specially adapted to the veteran's individual needs, with a \$10,000 maximum single grant. Also, eligible veterans who already own their homes may secure grants for the purpose of reducing outstanding indebtedness or to pay for suitable alterations.

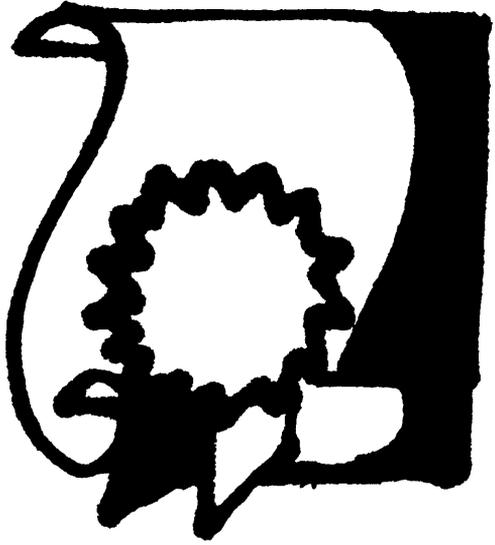
Each initial application under this program is first reviewed to establish the veteran's legal eligibility after which a determination is made as to whether a specially adapted house is medically feasible in his case. As of June 30, 1967, a cumulative total of 11,968 veterans had been approved as to basic eligibility, and, of these, 11,522 were approved as to medical feasibility.

After basic eligibility is established, VA technicians extend individual assistance to veterans in making arrangements for home construction or purchase. In many cases that portion of the home's cost which is not covered by a grant may be financed with a guaranteed loan. Technical aid is made available in the form of model plans and specifications for specially adapted homes. They incorporate such features as wide doors and ramps for wheelchairs, exercise facilities, and special fixtures and construction details which may be adapted to the needs of the individual veteran.

Of the 11,522 veterans who had established eligibility for grants through June 30, 1967, a cumulative total of 9,402 had formulated definite plans and had filed final applications for grants for specific housing. Only 122 of the final applications filed resulted in cancellations, 17 were pending approval, and the remaining 9,263 had been approved for grants, totaling \$88.6 million, an average of about \$9,565 per grant. Of the 9,263 final applications approved, 6,669 were for the purpose of buying a lot and building a house, 1,411 were made to build a house on a lot already owned by the veteran, 812 were made to remodel a house the veteran owned, and the remaining 371 were for the purpose of reducing the outstanding indebtedness on a suitable home which the veteran had previously purchased.

# 7.

## INSURANCE



### **Mission**

The Veterans Administration, as the administering agency, operates five life insurance programs for veterans, servicemen, and their beneficiaries. It also supervises the group life insurance program for members of the Uniformed Services. These programs are:

- (1) U.S. Government Life Insurance.
- (2) National Service Life Insurance.
- (3) Veterans Special Life Insurance.
- (4) Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance.
- (5) Veterans Reopened Insurance.
- (6) Servicemen's Group Life Insurance.

### **Highlights**

The conversion of the one major insurance operation that remained to be integrated into the electronic system—that of the payment of insurance proceeds in recurring periodic installments—was completed this year. Approximately 427,000 accounts involving monthly payments of over \$16,000,000 were converted to tape operation.

The conversion of term policies to permanent level premium types of insurance continued at an accelerated pace. Approximately 123,000 conversions were made during fiscal year 1967—chiefly to the modified life plan, the in-force of which increased from 129,000 to 217,000 policies.

The amounts approved for regular dividends on NSLI and USGLI accounts were \$196 million and \$15 million, respectively.

**General**

The five life insurance programs administered by the Veterans Administration are operated as if they were separate life insurance companies. To accomplish this, five funds have been established in the U.S. Treasury. Each fund is credited with its own premium, interest, and other income, and similarly debited with its own disbursements.

The maximum amount of Government insurance, exclusive of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, that can legally be in force on one life is \$10,000. It is possible to carry as much as \$10,000 of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance and an additional \$10,000 in one or more of the other programs.

United States Government Life Insurance—This program was established in 1919 to handle the insurance converted from the War Risk Term Insurance of World War I. A total of approximately 1,150,000 of these converted policies was issued, of which 229,433 remain in force. Since this program was closed to new issues in 1951, the insurance is decreasing at an accelerating pace, now in the neighborhood of 5 percent per year.

In addition to the death benefit, all USGLI policies except Special Endowment at Age 96 provide a permanent total disability benefit without terminal age. This disability benefit matures the policy and pays the face amount plus interest in monthly installments over 20 years with such installments continuing for life if disability continues. An optional total disability income benefit is available at an extra premium.

This program is self-supporting except for administrative expenses and except for claim losses traceable to the extra occupational hazard of service in the Armed Forces. Dividends are paid based on the experience in this Fund.

The following statistical information is of interest:

Number of 5-year term policies in force.....	3, 163
Number of permanent plan policies in force.....	226, 270
Average amount per policy.....	4, 351
Average attained age (years).....	67. 6
Average annual death rate (per 1,000).....	39. 4

National Service Life Insurance—This program was established in 1940 to handle the insurance program of World War II. Considerations of equity made it desirable to segregate the insurance operations of this new group of policyholders from the earlier group of World War I. Over 22 million policies were issued under this program, of which 4,682,601 remain in force for a total amount of approximately \$31 billion of insurance.

The lapses were, of course, the heaviest at demobilization after the close of World War II. This was folowed by heavy reinstatements and lapses in the intervening years until the early part of the Korean conflict when a large influx of new issues was recorded. In April 1951 the program was closed to new issues and only reinstatements now add to the in-force totals.

All NSLI policies provide for a death benefit and a disability premium waiver benefit without a stated extra premium. An optional total disability income benefit providing a monthly income of \$10 per \$1,000 of insurance is available at an extra premium.

This program like USGLI is self-supporting except for administrative expenses and except for claim losses traceable to the extra occupational hazard of service in the Armed Forces. Dividends are paid based on this Fund's own experience.

The following statistical information is of interest:

Number of 5-year term policies in force.....	2, 321, 439
Number of permanent plan policies in force.....	2, 361, 162
Average amount per policy.....	6, 567
Average attained age (years).....	45. 5
Average annual death rate (per 1,000).....	5. 8

Veterans Special Life Insurance—This insurance was available without medical examination to veterans separated from service on or after April 25, 1951, and before January 1, 1957. It had to be applied for within 120 days after separation. Approximately 800,000 policies were issued, of which 632,055 remain in force.

Until 1959 only 5-year term, indefinitely renewable, was available. In 1958 legislation was enacted providing for an exchange to a lower-priced term, nonrenewable after age 50, and for conversions to permanent plans.

This program was set up by law on a nonparticipating basis (no dividends) with the Government underwriting the entire program.

The following statistical information is of interest:

Number of 5-year term policies in force.....	465, 285
Number of permanent plan policies in force.....	166, 770
Average amount per policy.....	8, 784
Average attained age (years).....	34. 7
Average annual death rate (per 1,000).....	1. 4

Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance—This insurance is available to veterans separated from service after April 1951 who are suffering from a service-connected disability but who are otherwise insurable. The insurance must be applied for generally within one year after service connection of the disability is established by the Veterans Administration. All the regular plans of insurance, including 5-year term, are available.

This program insures medically substandard lives at standard rates of premium. Hence, the program is not self-supporting and the losses are met by periodic congressional appropriations. The fund is operated on virtually a pay-as-you-go basis.

The following statistical information is of interest:

Number of 5-year term policies in force.....	34, 285
Number of permanent plan policies in force.....	32, 494
Number of policies issued in fiscal year 1967.....	5, 442
Average amount per policy.....	8, 658
Average attained age (years).....	34. 6
Average annual death rate (per 1,000).....	12. 6

Veterans Reopened Insurance—In 1964, Congress enacted legislation which provided for a limited reopening of National Service Life Insurance for a period of 1 year beginning May 1, 1965, to veterans who qualified under the following conditions:

1. He must have been eligible to buy National Service Life Insurance between October 7, 1940 and January 1, 1957, but he must not have been on active duty at date of issue of the policy; and
2. He must have had either
  - a. A service-connected disability which was then compensable, or would have been compensable if it had been rated 10 percent or more in degree—without any serious nonservice disability which would have disqualified him for standard insurance, or
  - b. A nonservice disability, or a combination of service and nonservice disabilities, so serious that he could not obtain commercial insurance at the highest rates.

The premium rates for this insurance depend on the nature and severity of the disability. For those with service disabilities only, the rates vary from standard to a maximum of some two to three times the standard. For those with serious nonservice disabilities, the rates vary from two to three times the standard to a maximum of \$50 a month plus the standard monthly rate per \$1,000 of insurance.

Term insurance is not available in this program.

The administrative cost of this program is added to the premium paid by the insured. The policy charge for this cost has been set at 42 cents per month for the first 5 years.

Since the law requires that this insurance be nonparticipating, the premiums have been set at a low level and no dividends will be paid. However, the Administrator may by law increase or decrease the premium rates and the policy charge for administrative costs in accordance with the experience in this program.

The following statistical information is of interest:

Number of policies in force.....	200, 933
Number of policies issued in fiscal year 1967.....	80, 406
Average amount per policy.....	6, 988
Average attained age (years).....	44. 2
Average annual death rate (per 1,000).....	6. 3

Servicemen's Group Life Insurance—In 1965, legislation was enacted which provided group life insurance to members on active duty in the uniformed services defined in the law as the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and Environmental Science Services Administration.

This program is administered by a commercial primary insurer and supervised by the Veterans Administration. The total amount of insurance, now estimated at \$36 billion, is reinsured on a formula basis prescribed by

the Administrator with as many commercial companies as elect to participate providing they meet established eligibility criteria.

The coverage is automatic for \$10,000 of insurance unless the member elects in writing to be insured for \$5,000, or not to be insured at all. The insurance continues for 4 months after separation from service without any premium payment during this period. The insurance may be converted to regular individual insurance in any participating commercial insurance company at any time while the group insurance is in force.

Premiums for this insurance and for its cost of administration are deducted monthly from servicemen's pay and remitted by each uniformed service to the Veterans Administration. The Veterans Administration, in turn, remits to the primary insurer with whom it has a contract to administer this program. All claims are paid by the primary insurer.

The servicemen's premium for this insurance, subject to change in accordance with the actual experience, has been initially set at \$2 per month for \$10,000 and \$1 per month for \$5,000.

The Government contributes toward the military extra hazard cost of this insurance by paying for all death claims in excess of a certain maximum. This maximum is defined in the law as what the total claims would be if mortality in the uniformed services were the same as the mortality for the entire U.S. male population of the same average age.

The financial operations, on an accrual basis, from September 29, 1965 to June 30, 1967, were as follows:

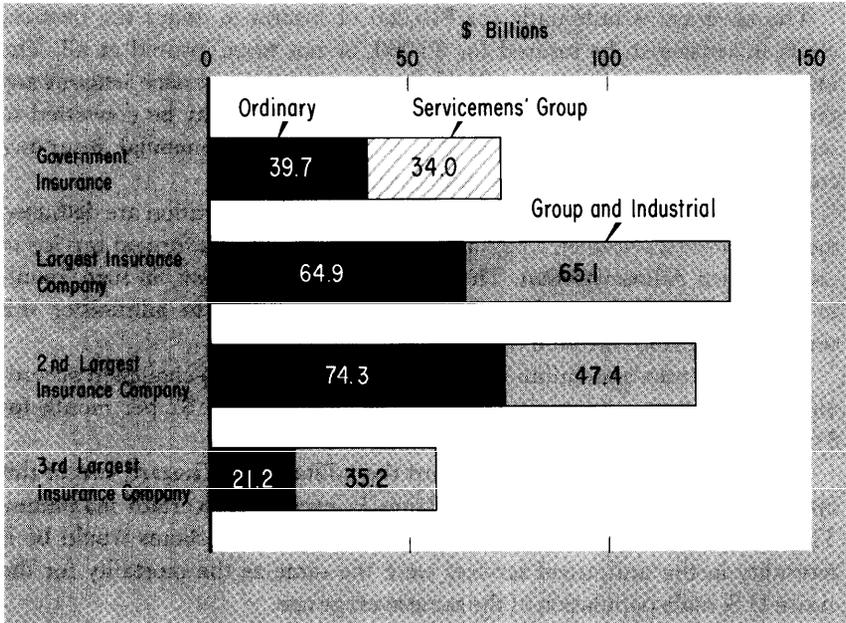
Income:	
Servicemen's premiums collected.....	\$132,704,430
Military extra hazard contribution by U.S. Government.....	97,380,555
Interest.....	2,373,253
	<hr/>
Total.....	232,458,238
Disposition of income:	
Incurred death claims.....	208,633,833
Administrative expenses.....	1,912,239
State premium taxes and fees.....	2,827,923
Deferred mortality costs.....	5,271,585
Contribution to contingency reserve.....	13,812,658
	<hr/>
Total.....	232,458,238

Based on total amounts of insurance in force, the programs administered or supervised by the Veterans Administration constitute the third largest insurance operation in the United States.

### **Total Disability Income Provision**

Total disability income provision (TDIP) became available on an optional basis to NSLI policyholders in 1946. As of October 31, 1958, about 87,000 such riders were in force with a \$5 monthly benefit for each \$1,000 of insurance. Effective November 1, 1958, an optional total disability income provision with a benefit of \$10 a month for each \$1,000 of NSLI became

COMPARISON OF INSURANCE IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1966



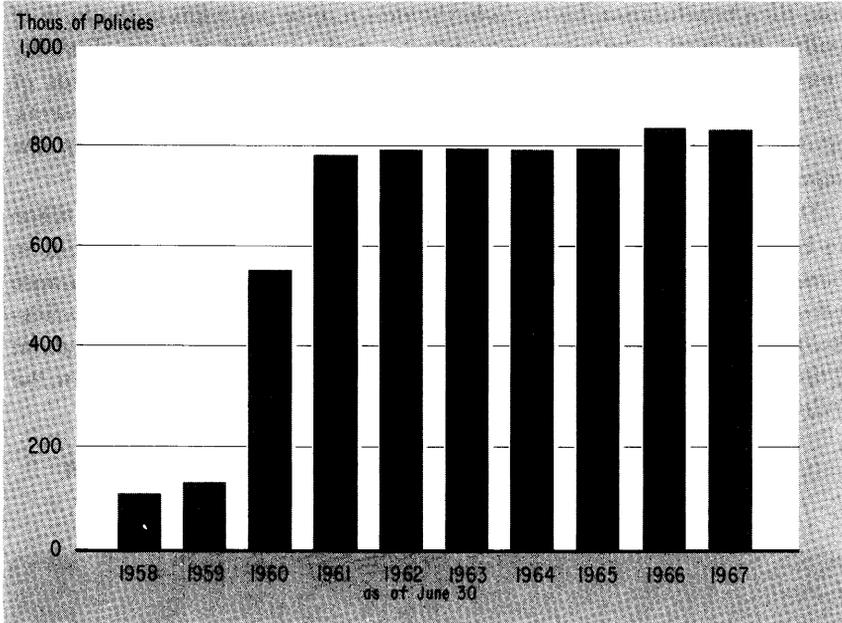
available. The offer of the larger disability income benefit resulted in an increase of the riders to about 784,000 by June 30, 1965. The income benefits were provided for total disability commencing before the 60th birthday. Effective in January 1965, a new total disability income provision with coverage up to the 65th birthday became available. As of June 30, 1967, approximately 495,000 policyholders had exchanged their age 60 riders for age 65 riders. In addition some 86,000 new age 65 disability riders had been issued.

A similar provision for USGLI policyholders, first made available in 1928, provides a benefit of \$5.75 per \$1,000 insurance for total disability commencing before the 65th birthday. Approximately 7,500 policies contain such provisions.

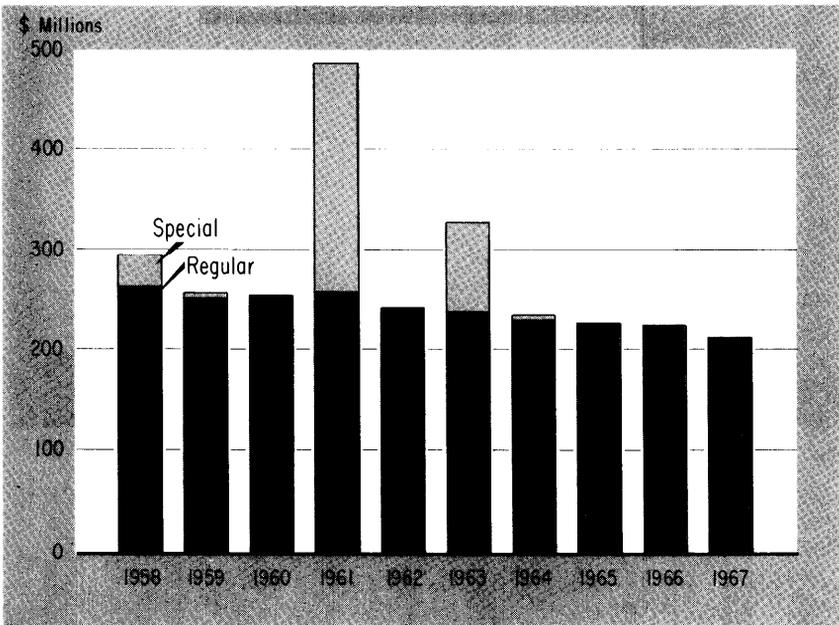
**Dividends**

During the past 10 years, dividends authorized to USGLI and NSLI policyholders have averaged about \$275 million annually. These dividends represent gains and savings derived from favorable mortality experience and excess interest earnings over and above reserve requirements that are returned to the policyholders. Since Veterans Special Life Insurance, Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance, and the new insurance issued under Public Law 88-664 are nonparticipating, dividends are not paid to such policyholders. However, in fiscal year 1962, a special dividend was authorized by legislation for the Veterans Special Life Insurance program.

### POLICIES WITH TDIP RIDERS ADDED



### DIVIDENDS AUTHORIZED CALENDAR YEARS 1958-67

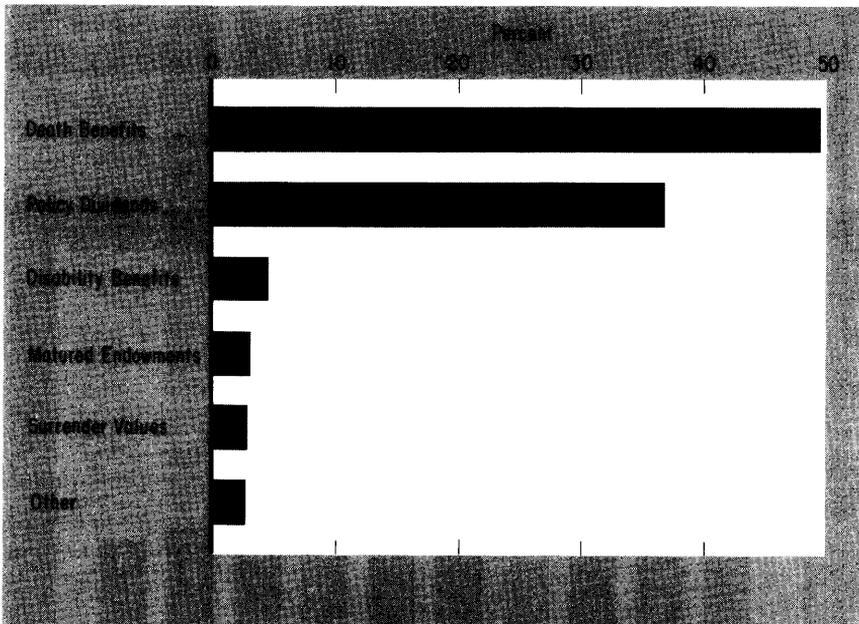


## Payment of Insurance Benefits

Substantial payments are made to Government life insurance policyholders and their beneficiaries. Living policyholders receive payments in the form of policy dividends, matured endowments, cash surrenders, and disability benefits. Beneficiaries of deceased policyholders receive the proceeds of the policy either in a lump-sum payment or in installments. These payments, spread throughout each of the States, have a significant impact on the economy.

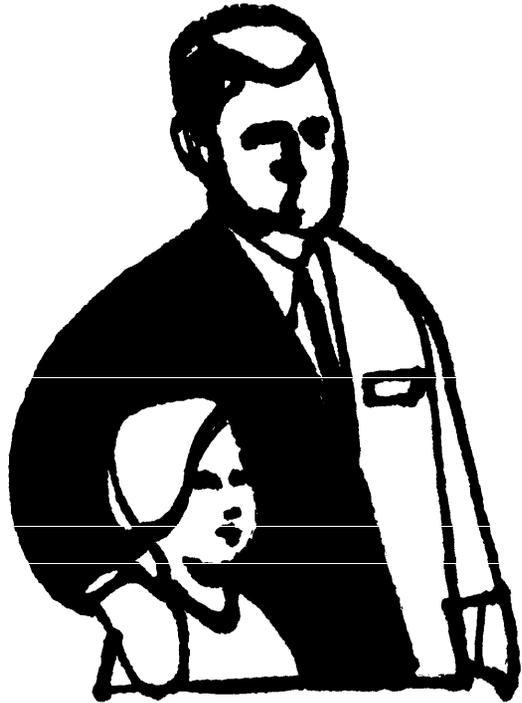
During fiscal year 1967, living policyholders received about \$542 million in benefits from their policies. A total of about \$375 million was paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyholders. From the inception of the insurance programs through fiscal year 1967, the cash payments to living policyholders and to beneficiaries from the insurance funds have totaled about \$20.9 billion. The distribution of these payments by type is shown in the following chart.

**BENEFIT PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES**



# 8.

## GUARDIANSHIP



### **Mission**

Safeguarding Veterans Administration benefits due persons under legal disability because of minority or mental illness is the mission of the Guardianship Service. This is accomplished through: (1) Guardianship proceedings in State Courts, and (2) Federal Fiduciaries recognized by the Veterans Administration.

### **Highlights**

Minor and mentally ill beneficiaries served totaled 647,805. The increase of 45,735 is largest in past 5 years.

### **General**

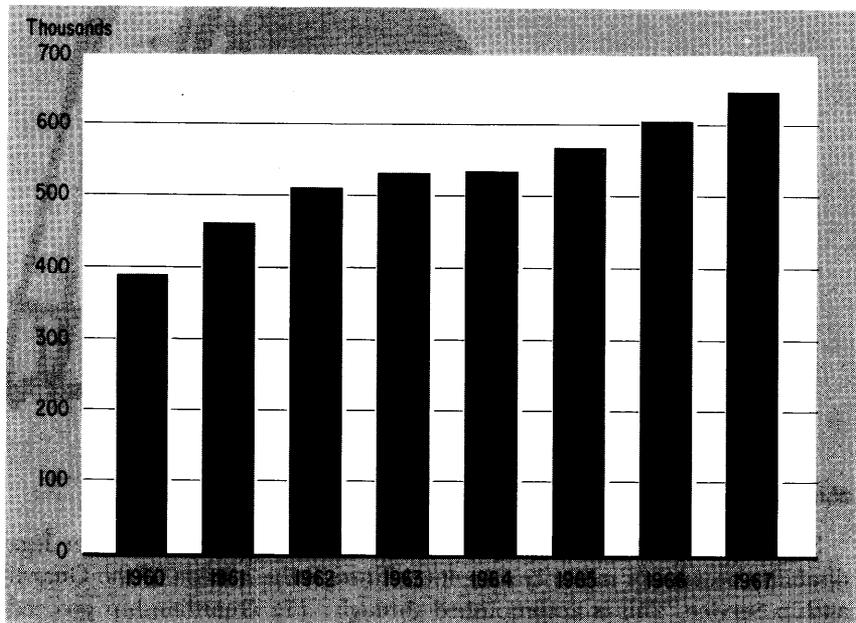
The guardianship program has, for more than 37 years, carried out a congressional mandate. This assures that Veterans Administration benefits, intended for persons under legal disability because of minority or mental illness, actually are utilized for the needs of these beneficiaries. It works through State Courts in guardianship cases. But, where no guardian has been appointed and the need is great in relation to the benefit payable, Federal Fiduciaries (Legal Custodians, Institutional Awards, and Wife Payees), responsible exclusively to the Veterans Administration, are used. As to either type of fiduciary, the basic approach is to use benefit funds for cur-

rent beneficiary needs. Funds surplus to immediate needs are preserved for future use.

Beneficiaries in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines were served through the Offices of Chief Attorney in 56 regional offices.

The increase in beneficiaries served since 1960 is reflected in the following chart.

**BENEFICIARIES (WARDS) SERVED**



The net increase of 45,735 beneficiaries (wards) served this year involves an intake of 155,503 new beneficiaries and a loss of 109,768. This continues the upward trend of beneficiaries on guardianship rolls, with minors being the predominate class. Continuation of this trend is suggested by the fact that current estimates of veteran population show over 14 million veterans age 44 years and under.

Beneficiaries (wards)	On June 30, 1967	Percent of net change during year
Total.....	647, 805	+ 7. 6
Incompetents.....	109, 203	+ 1. 8
Minors.....	538, 602	+ 8. 8

Field examinations (investigations) totaled 195,374, an increase of 3.6 percent. Guardianship activities accounted for 90 percent of this volume, with claims and other areas of statutory responsibility representing the rest.

Legal actions totaled 133,378, an increase of 862 for the year. These include legal work performed in connection with guardianship cases, civil litigation other than guardianship, and legal servicing of the loan guaranty program.

Losses and recoveries for beneficiaries were reported as follows:

Total losses.....	\$128,092
Defalcations and embezzlements (guardians).....	85,152
Defalcations and embezzlements (Federal fiduciaries).....	42,940
<hr/>	
Recoveries for beneficiaries by Offices of the Chief Attorney:	
Total recoveries.....	143,888
<hr/>	
Defalcations and embezzlements (guardians).....	111,235
Defalcations and embezzlements (Federal fiduciaries).....	32,653

Recoveries on behalf of the United States from escheated funds (including general post fund), overpayments, and other collections amounted to \$3,978,313.



# 9.

## CONTACT



### **Mission**

The Contact program provides personalized service to veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries, and their representatives, by furnishing information, advice, and assistance relating to rights and benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration or other agencies.

### **Highlights**

Contact assistance was provided to servicemen in Vietnam.

Contact assistance was provided to servicemen in military hospitals awaiting separation for reasons of disability.

Group orientation on benefit matters was provided to separatees at more than 2,000 military transfer points in the United States.

Special telephone service was installed in 8 communities of over 50,000 population where no full-time VA installation currently exists.

### **General**

In fiscal year 1967 the Contact program, which provides one-stop service to veterans and their families on all Federal benefits to which they are entitled, assumed a new, vital role in meeting benefit assistance needs of our Vietnam era veterans. For the first time in the history of the Veterans Administration, Contact representatives were assigned to provide benefit information and assistance in a combat zone.

In January 1967, two Contact representatives were assigned to duty at Long Binh, Vietnam, on a test basis to provide benefit assistance to the men awaiting transportation home after completing tours of duty in that combat area. The response of the returnees themselves and the evaluation by the military of the service provided was so favorable that the service was extended in March to Cam Ranh Bay, and Pleiku, with five Contact representatives

on duty at the three embarkation points. The Contact representatives coordinated their activities with the military and were available to provide information and assistance to servicemen on a 7 day-a-week, 12 to 16 hour-a-day basis. A folder especially designed for the purpose was given to each man being interviewed. It contained a message from the Administrator, a pamphlet on available benefits, an application for educational assistance, a timetable for benefit eligibility and an address list of Veterans Administration installations.



*Assistance to Servicemen in Vietnam*

All representatives assigned to duty in Vietnam were volunteers. Two of them hold the medal of honor and the others have impressive wartime military records. Duty assignments have been for a 90-day period.

From the inception of the service in Vietnam through the end of fiscal year, 70,000 have received group orientation, and 13,000 men have requested and received personal interviews.

The military hospital program of Contact assistance was instituted in October 1966. The primary goal of this program is to start vocational rehabilitation of men identified for separation for reasons of disability at the earliest possible date, in some instances while they are yet hospitalized. Toward the end of the fiscal year, Contact personnel were instructed to complete claims for compensation, when indicated, for each of the men. This procedure is designed to assure that the claims with supporting military medical records and a copy of separation documents are forwarded to the

Veterans Administration as a package upon separation of the servicemen. This insures prompt payments to veterans in those instances where VA compensation is greater than retirement pay and it is to the best interest of the separatee to elect to receive compensation. During the period January 1 through June 30, 1967, representatives made over 1,820 visits to some 100 military hospitals during which over 14,000 patients interviews and over 4,600 applications for vocational rehabilitation were completed.

The third area in which much effort and manpower was concentrated was advising separatees of the benefits to which they are entitled at over 2,000 transfer or separation points in the United States. Because separations take place on ships and small somewhat remote military establishments, it was found difficult to reach all separatees to provide orientation on benefits. At some installations separating large groups of men from overseas, the men are there for a period as brief as 2 hours because messing and lodging facilities are not available for the numbers being separated. At these larger installations which separate men around the clock, 7 days-a-week, service was provided daily, including weekends and holidays.

In 1 month (June) approximately 35,000 men were provided group orientation during approximately 500 visits to separation points. VA activities at separation points are increasing where the opportunities exist to reach a greater number of men. These group orientations and the question and answer periods which follow cover not only VA administered benefits, but also those provided by other Federal agencies.

Production was started in fiscal year 1967 on a 28 minute movie, "You Owe It to Yourself," which can be shown at all military installations regardless of size, and on ships at sea. It will also be made available on request to veterans' organizations and civic groups. It will cover all benefits available to men now being released from service and should be available early in fiscal year 1968.

Special telephone service was initiated to 8 communities having populations of 50,000 or more and where no full-time VA installation currently exists. This service enables veterans or their families to receive personal telephone assistance direct from our regional offices for the price of a local call even though some distance from the regional office. The eight communities and their servicing offices are:

- Chattanooga, Tenn., to RO Nashville
- Trenton, N.J., to RO Newark
- Akron and Toledo, Ohio, to RO Cleveland
- New London, Conn., to RO Hartford
- Mobile, Ala., to RO Montgomery
- Tulsa, Okla., to RO Muskogee
- Gary, Ind., to RO Chicago

While the service has been in the test stages, results so far have been most favorable and its extension is indicated as a means of making service more readily available to the public.

As of June 30, 1967, Contact personnel were assigned at 227 full-time installations located throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines. Additionally, itinerant service was being provided to 88 communities and to State institutions as required. During fiscal year 1967, personnel conducted 2.64 million personal interviews with individuals visiting full-time Contact locations; an additional 4 million persons were assisted through telephone interviews, which is an increase of almost one-half million over fiscal year 1966. The increasing interest of veterans in educational benefits has been a prime factor in the workload experienced.

# 10.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS



### **Mission**

Foreign affairs activities are primarily of a staff nature concerned with providing benefits to veterans, their dependents and survivors residing in foreign countries. They involve coordination and liaison with the Department of State which represents the Veterans Administration in providing direct services to veterans in all foreign countries except the Republic of the Philippines. They involve coordination of matters relating to the administration of the Regional Office in the Philippines and for those activities performed by the VA Office for Europe, Rome, Italy, and the VA Office at Balboa, C.Z.

### **Highlights**

Extension of eligibility for medical care to Commonwealth Army veterans in the Philippines; revision of benefit payments system to Philippine veterans and extension of war orphans educational assistance in that country.

### **General**

Direct services in connection with VA administered benefits to veterans and their beneficiaries residing in foreign countries are handled for the Veterans Administration by the Department of State Consular Services except in the Republic of the Philippines where a VA Regional Office is located in Manila.

The VA Office for Europe, Rome, Italy is maintained for the purpose of rendering technical advice and assistance to Department of State personnel in the administration of veterans programs in 22 western Europe countries. These activities are carried on by 59 different American Posts throughout the area.

In the Republic of Mexico, direct services to veterans and their beneficiaries are provided by a Veterans Affairs Office within the American Embassy, Mexico City.

Liaison is maintained with the Department of Veterans Affairs of Canada, the Canadian Office of the British Ministry of Social Security and with officials of other allied governments in connection with the handling of veterans claims and in the provisions for medical care to eligible veterans of these countries.

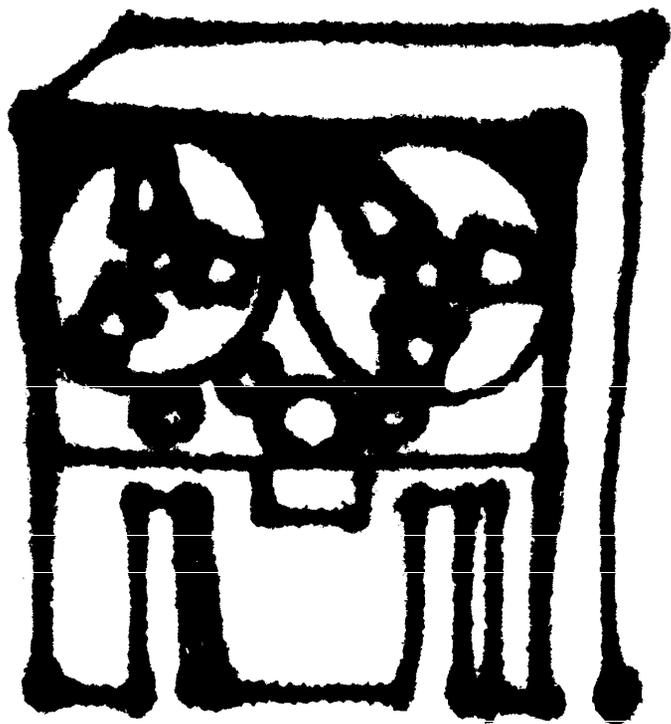
The VA Office, Balboa, C.Z., provides representation in the administration of VA authorized medical care program for veterans in the Canal Zone and provides information and assistance on veterans benefit matters to residents of the Zone.

The VA regional office operation in the Republic of the Philippines represents the major portion of all VA programs administered in foreign countries. The unique situation of operating the regional office in a foreign country is warranted because of the large number of Filipinos who are entitled to benefits based upon service in the U.S. Armed Forces prior to Philippine independence. There is an estimated veteran population of 400,000 in the Philippines, most of whom served in the Commonwealth Army of the Philippines. Through an interagency agreement between the Veterans Administration and the SSA (Social Security Administration) the Veterans Administration handles all claims work for that agency in the Philippines, involving some 15,000 SSA beneficiaries.

During fiscal year 1967, approximately \$82.5 million in benefits were paid to U.S. veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries in over 100 foreign countries. Of this amount approximately \$48.8 million in benefits were paid to beneficiaries residing in Europe.

Throughout the year the Veterans Administration has, in cooperation with a number of other U.S. departments and agencies, actively participated in providing professional and technical assistance to public officials of various foreign governments on training and observation missions to the United States. The preponderance of these activities have been carried out for the benefit of new and developing countries, including Korea, the Republic of China, South Vietnam, and Thailand. Representatives from other countries who visited the Veterans Administration for orientation or training purposes during the year were from Japan, Australia, Lebanon, Peru, Jordan, and the Philippines.





# 11.

## DATA MANAGEMENT

The Department of Data Management mission is to provide service and support to all elements of VA management on matters pertaining to automatic data processing (ADP) and agency communications. Responsibilities include management and control of ADP activities and equipment and the technical supervision and control of the communications function and facilities. The Department makes studies of virtually all VA programs and activities to assure that short and long range requirements for data processing and communications are fully recognized and effectively met.

During fiscal year 1967, development and installation of many ADP projects were completed for the other VA departments and staff offices. Prominent among accomplishments of the past year were an ADP system to pay educational benefits under the Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966; an automated system for improving operations concerned with the planning and construction of VA hospitals; major improvements to the Insurance ADP System; and, completion of a major reorganization of the field structure. Other significant progress during fiscal year 1967 involved an ADP inventory control system for the New York Prosthetics Center; a computer system for establishing a perpetual inventory of drugs for VA Outpatient Clinics; and the use of advanced mathematical techniques to assist the Dietetic program in VA hospitals. ADP research continued in several areas with particular emphasis in the hospital environment.

### **General**

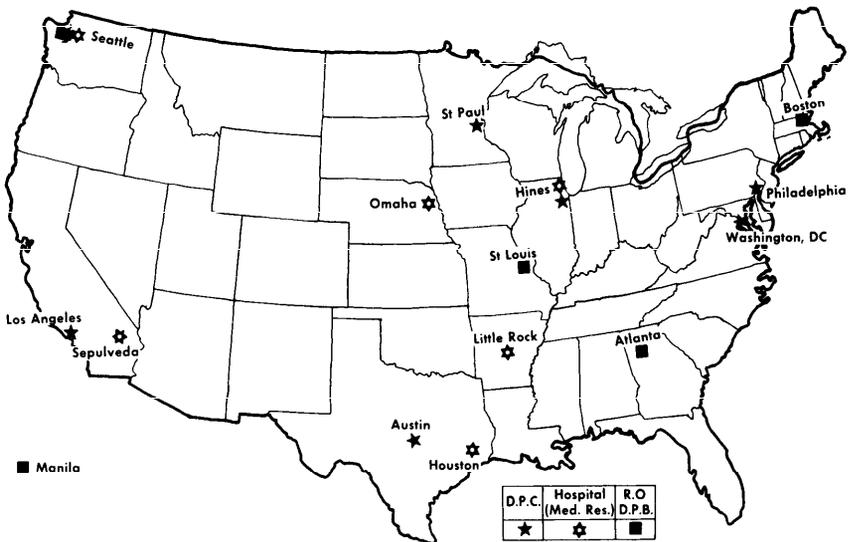
**Organization.**—The Department of Data Management carries out its mission through a central office staff and 11 field stations. The central office staff is responsible for overall program management and supervision of field activity, systems design and development, planning and research, and communications. ADP systems are designed in central office with the advice and cooperation of the activities that will eventually use the system. Implementation of the design and subsequent maintenance and operation are responsibilities of the field stations.

**Staffing.**—The table following compares employment over the last 2 fiscal years:

	On duty June 30	
	1966	1967
Department total .....	1, 496	1, 562
Central office staff <sup>1</sup> .....	368	389
Field—data processing stations .....	1, 128	1, 173

<sup>1</sup> Includes Central Office employees on duty at field stations. The field organization is comprised of 6 data processing centers located at Austin, Tex.; Hines, Ill.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Philadelphia, Pa.; St. Paul, Minn.; and Washington, D.C., and 5 data processing branches at Atlanta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; Manila, Philippine Islands; Seattle, Wash.; and St. Louis, Mo.

## VA ADP INSTALLATIONS



This organization represents the culmination of over 2 years of effort in consolidating 103 data processing locations. The prime objective of this undertaking was to reduce operating costs while continuing to provide a high standard of ADP service for the Agency. The merging of smaller offices into larger installations was effected on a gradual basis without any adverse impact. The VA capability in providing ADP service was enhanced by the consolidation of technical manpower and equipment. Annual savings of over \$2 million are expected.

### Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Equipment

**Computers.**—By the end of fiscal year 1967, the VA inventory totaled 31 computer systems, an increase of 14 over the previous year. The com-

puters range in size from the small scale (17) to the medium (11) and the large (3). The increase was due primarily to installation of 11 small punch-card computers as substitution for older electric accounting machine (EAM) equipment. The new machines decreased the time for processing work and increased data processing potential at a lower overall cost.

Sixteen computers have been purchased while the balance are under a lease arrangement with option to purchase. Six of the smaller computers are used exclusively for medical and scientific research. All other computers are utilized to process the work of regular VA program requirements.

Computer purchases by the Veterans Administration have resulted in annual savings of about \$3.3 million.

**Electric Accounting Machines (EAM).**—The inventory was reduced by 117 machines during fiscal year 1967 and at the end of the year consisted of 837 machines of various types, the bulk of which (about 75 percent) represent key punch and verifier equipment. The reduction was made possible through the consolidation of data processing locations, the conversion of mechanical activities to computer processing and the substitution of small punchcard computers for EAM equipment.

During fiscal year 1967, 498 machines (about 60 percent of the total EAM inventory) were purchased. As of June 30, 1967, the combined annual maintenance and rental costs were \$645,000. This compares with annual rental costs of \$1,280,000 one year ago. Costs of the EAM purchases will be amortized in about 3 years after which recurring annual savings of over \$300,000 will be realized.

### **Automatic Data Processing (ADP)**

**General.**—Small and large data processing systems were designed and developed to replace slower and less precise manual-mechanical operations, at less cost, while efforts to improve and economize on previously installed automated systems reflect substantial progress. The following paragraphs review some of the fiscal year 1967 ADP activities.

**ADP Applications Installed—Educational Benefits.**—The Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-358) authorized educational assistance to veterans serving in the Armed Forces after January 31, 1955. The progress already made on the redesign of the parent Compensation and Pension ADP system afforded the means with which to quickly develop an auxiliary Educational Benefits ADP system to accommodate the provisions of the new legislation. The system, at the end of fiscal year 1967, maintained a tape file of over 650,000 master records against which about 4,500,000 transactions were processed and 2,700,000 checks totaling close to \$225 million issued. Since the system was first installed, many improvements have been developed for the operation and further modifications are underway.

**Increased Benefit Payments.**—Other legislation authorized increases in dependency and indemnity compensation payments to about 90,000 widows

of servicemen (Public Law 89-501) and to approximately 60,000 parents and children of servicemen (Public Law 89-730). Computer programs under the Compensation and Pension ADP system were quickly developed to permit the automatic adjustment of these payments on schedule. The flexibility of ADP systems makes improved service possible at lower costs. It is estimated that processing of the legislative increases would have cost about \$150,000 under previously employed procedures in contrast to a cost of about \$3,000 under the automated Compensation and Pension system.

**Annual Income Questionnaires.**—A new ADP system was devised to assist in the processing of about 2 million Annual Income Questionnaires. Veterans and widows receiving pensions and parents receiving dependency and indemnity compensation are required by law to submit an annual report of their income to the Veterans Administration. The returned questionnaires report income for the current year—to justify the amount of payment received—and estimates of anticipated income for the next year—to establish entitlement to continued benefits. The information is the basis for making any adjustments to the rate of benefits when such action is necessary. A centralized computer system was used to control returned questionnaires. The questionnaires were returned to predesignated regional offices for initial review. The large majority of cases—those which are entitled to a continuance of benefits—were then released directly to the data processing center as computer input to update the master records and continue the payments. The system also automatically generated award letters to certain of the claimants when necessary to inform them of adjustments to their payments.

**Construction Requirements Data.**—The first phase of the Facility Planning and Construction ADP System was completed at the close of the fiscal year. It was designed to improve those operations concerned with the planning and construction of new and replacement medical care structures. It will also assist in the effort to remodel and upgrade existing hospital and domiciliary facilities. The first phase of the operation, Requirements Data, uses the computer to prepare compilations and calculations of space and staffing data for a specific hospital beds configuration. In addition, the current estimates of costs involved and detailed listing of equipment required are generated by the system. These data will provide vital assistance in defining and developing plans and proposals for hospital and domiciliary facility construction projects.

**Portfolio Loan Accounting.**—Under the VA loan guaranty program, about 260,000 portfolio loans owned by the Veterans Administration require billing and accounting resulting in close to 3,000,000 collections annually. Over 500,000 disbursements are also processed on an annual basis.

Pending development of a complete property and loan accounting, control and evaluation system, an interim ADP system was improved and expanded to maintain over 49,000 accounts for properties located in the States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois. This

system is the forerunner of the full system. It is providing immediate benefits for the accounts serviced and valuable testing facilities for new concepts and procedures. The full system will integrate all the data needed to provide the loan guaranty program with the data processing service required to effectively and efficiently administer the operation.

**Insurance.**—The Insurance ADP System was completely revised in the past year. This effort was undertaken to utilize the increased memory and input/output facilities of a more modern computer system. Speed was increased, various tape files were combined to facilitate processing, and the master records were expanded to add social security numbers. The effort substantially reduced computer processing time and improved service. The insurance liability accounts, of which there are currently about 136,000, were converted to magnetic tape and are now maintained by the ADP system. Accounting is accomplished automatically and cash disbursements are combined with all other disbursements to facilitate the reconciliation and reporting functions.

Another new system was developed to use the computer to automatically print policy information on about 200,000 new insurance contracts issued annually. This automated system replaces a time consuming manual process and has improved the quality of service to policyholders. Annual savings are estimated at \$40,000.

The Insurance ADP system was also modified to process about 35,000 matured endowment policies annually. All calculations, accounting actions and disbursements for matured National Service Life and U.S. Government Life Insurance contracts are accomplished automatically by the system. This new method of processing will provide faster and more accurate service for policyholders.

## **ADP System Developments**

**The Outpatient Pharmacy Information System.**—An ADP method for maintaining a perpetual inventory of drug items was developed and is in operation, at a large VA outpatient clinic. An average VA outpatient clinic pharmacy—of which there are 24—maintains about 1,500 drug items. Annually, these pharmacies fill about 2.2 million prescriptions. Under the present system, a manual review of all prescriptions, pharmacy orders, purchase orders and credit issue vouchers is required. The ADP system provides for automatic audit and control and will also identify the cost of prescriptions as well as total drug costs according to program and workload. An evaluation of the system test has been completed and expansion on a nationwide basis is in progress.

**Prosthetics.**—An ADP Inventory Control System is in the process of development for the New York VA Prosthetics Center (VAPC). This center serves directly and through the VA hospitals and clinics about 135,000 veterans residing in all parts of the country. Over 400,000 requests for service are received annually. The Center has two basic missions: (1) Serving



*A view of the 7080 computer console and some of the tape drives*

veterans requiring prosthetics or orthotic aids, and (2) Conducting research and development in the fields of prosthetics and orthotics. An ADP inventory control system, including stock replenishment, will provide for the identification of the cause of failure of appliances and components. This system will provide the VAPC with current operational and management information not now available under manual methods. It also will produce technical data for scientific application.

**Dietetics.**—Linear Programming for Dietetics is a study which was undertaken to combine the mathematical technique of linear programming and computer technology to assist dietetic personnel in the selection and requisitioning of food for hospital patients. The objective of the program is the computer production of ration lists for given periods of time which are used to prepare menus of nutritionally adequate but preferred diets for VA hospital patients within an established cost level. An analysis of test data indicated the feasibility of such a system and development on a nationwide basis is in progress. Testing operations of the newly developed system are now taking place at several VA hospitals.

**Other Development Projects.**—Additional development work is underway to improve and expand such existing ADP Systems as Compensation and Pension and the Personnel and Accounting Integrated Data Pay System. Work is also progressing in the development of new systems such as the Logistics area to give assistance in the procurement, storage and distribution of supplies and equipment and a centralized Patient Treatment File

which will provide a summary record of each VA patient treatment episode for aid in current medical administration and research. All ongoing development work is part of an established long range plan for a VA Total Information Processing System. The total system is envisioned as a network of ADP systems linked together to accomplish the automatic interchange of data as required and achieve maximum efficiency of computer technology and data processing techniques.

### **ADP Research**

**General.**—The Department of Data Management is continually engaged in studies of new computer equipment, advanced data processing and programming techniques and other data elements for possible application to VA operations. Optical character recognition equipment and visual display devices are among the specific technology advances under consideration. Examples of application studies are reviewed in the following paragraphs.

**Multiple Laboratory Testing (MLT) Data Support System.**—A computer system has been designed to support a medical research pilot study which is seeking to evaluate the effectiveness of certain new equipment. The equipment, a multiple channeled autoanalyzer, performs 16 different chemistry tests on blood serum automatically and produces the results of the tests in machine readable form (paper tape). During the research project period, the system will maintain individual patient records for an experimental group (50 percent) as well as for a control group (50 percent). Necessary data will be provided to evaluate the total effects of this experiment on the length of patients' stay, additional diagnoses and the volume of tests conducted manually and on automated equipment. The establishment of clinical standards to support medical evaluation will also be facilitated.

**The Automated Hospital Information System (AHIS).**—The purpose of this effort is to determine the practicability of applying automatic data processing to hospital information operations. Experiments have advanced from a research stage to the design and development of an operational stage. Prominent among various experiments was the development and operation under simulated conditions of an extensive medications subsystem. This processed doctors' orders of medications through a keyboard controlled in most instances by a "keymat," such as that shown in the illustration.

The processing included a search of the patients' files and formulary file for patient sensitivity and normal dosage; production of medication schedules and other schedules, notices and summaries related to medications required by doctors and nurses.

As a result of systems analysis and experimentation in several areas of hospital activity, development effort was initiated with the goal of installing parts of AHIS in one VA hospital as an integral part of working procedures. The admissions and dispositions activity and radiology information flow are so scheduled for fiscal year 1969.



lines were installed in selected test cities to provide telephone information service similar to that available in cities with a VA Contact location.

Closed circuit television has for several years been an increasing force in training and medical education within the Veterans Administration. However, within the past fiscal year, this potential has been increased with the acquisition of monochrome and color closed circuit television. Upon completion, these installations will employ the first color television equipment designed and engineered specifically for medical purposes within the VA hospitals.







# 12.

## APPEALS

### **Mission**

The mission of the Board of Veterans Appeals is to decide appeals with sympathetic understanding and as promptly as possible, consistent with top quality, in order to grant all benefits to which veterans and their dependents and beneficiaries are entitled. The appeal process and procedures established by law, regulations, and the Board's Rules of Practice are structured to provide fairness, effectiveness, and economy of operations.

### **Highlights**

There were 40,188 appeals initiated, an increase of 4.6 percent over fiscal year 1966. A total of 40,575 appeals were disposed of, 24 percent allowed, 26 percent closed for failure to respond to statement of case, 7 percent withdrawn and 43 percent denied.

Traveling sections of the Board conducted 466 hearings in visits to 25 field offices.

Requests were made for 244 independent medical expert opinions authorized by Public Law 87-671 (38 U.S.C. 4009).

### **General**

All questions on claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration are subject to review on appeal. The Board of Veterans Appeals was established by law to provide this appellate review, independent of the operating elements responsible for initial adjudication. The scope of the Board's statutory responsibility and authority is contained in 38 U.S.C. 4001-4009.

The VA benefits adjudication system is based upon procedural fairness and economy in operations. Notification of initial adjudicative determinations on claims by agencies of original jurisdiction, usually in brief form, includes the right to appeal. When an appeal is initiated, a "statement of the case" is required to be furnished (38 U.S.C. 4005). This statement informs the appellant and his representative of the facts, the applicable laws and regulations, the decision and the reason therefor. The appellant is extended an opportunity to take exception to any of the statements and to submit any additional argument or evidence. A hearing

is afforded where he or his representative expresses a desire to appear in person. This appellate process assures the claimant of a full measure of due process in the appellate consideration of his claim. "Rules of Practice" to both prescribe procedures and inform interested parties are published in VA Regulations, the Code of Federal Regulations, and in a pamphlet available for distribution.

### Field Appeals Workload

Appeals have been initiated at a rate close to 40,000 annually over the past several years. In fiscal year 1967, 40,188 were initiated. Appellate issues involved an infinite variety of legal, medical, and factual questions. In broad benefit categories, the major group of cases—based upon cases received in the Board—were:

	<i>Percent</i>
Disability benefits:	
Service connection.....	45
Increased rating.....	21
Pension (permanent and totally disabled—not service-connected).....	11
Miscellaneous (hospital and outpatient treatment, specially adapted housing, conveyances, retroactive benefits, etc.).....	6
Death benefits.....	9
Loan guaranty, waiver of indebtedness.....	6
Training.....	1
Insurance.....	1

Of the total appeals initiated, about 46 percent were disposed of in field offices without the necessity for consideration by the Board of Veterans Appeals. The following table compares the disposition with those during the previous year.

Nature of disposition of appealed cases by field offices	Fiscal year (percent)	
	1967	1966
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Allowed.....	15.8	17.4
Closed (failure to respond to statement of case).....	24.7	23.5
Withdrawn.....	5.8	5.6
Certified to BVA (receipts).....	53.7	53.5

### Board Workload

The Board of Veterans Appeals received 23,551 appeals and entered decisions in 23,645 cases. The following table is an analysis of the Board's decisions, compared to fiscal year 1966.

Type of decision	Fiscal year (percent)	
	1967	1966
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Allowed.....	11.4	12.9
Remanded.....	14.3	12.7
Withdrawn.....	.8	1.0
Denied.....	73.5	73.4

The Board receipts continued to reflect a higher proportion of cases in the more complex and controversial categories. In fiscal year 1967, 10,858 appeals were closed at the field office level for failure to respond after receipt of the statement of case. These appeals were, for the most part, routine and perfunctory in nature, having little arguable merit. The complex cases continue to be prosecuted.

During fiscal year 1967, final dispositions were entered in 40,575 appealed cases. Twenty-four percent were allowed, 33 percent were withdrawn by the appellant or his representative, and 43 percent were denied the benefits sought.

As of June 30, 1967, the total appeals pending workload was 21,363 cases—5,583 in the Board of Veterans Appeals and 15,780 in the field.

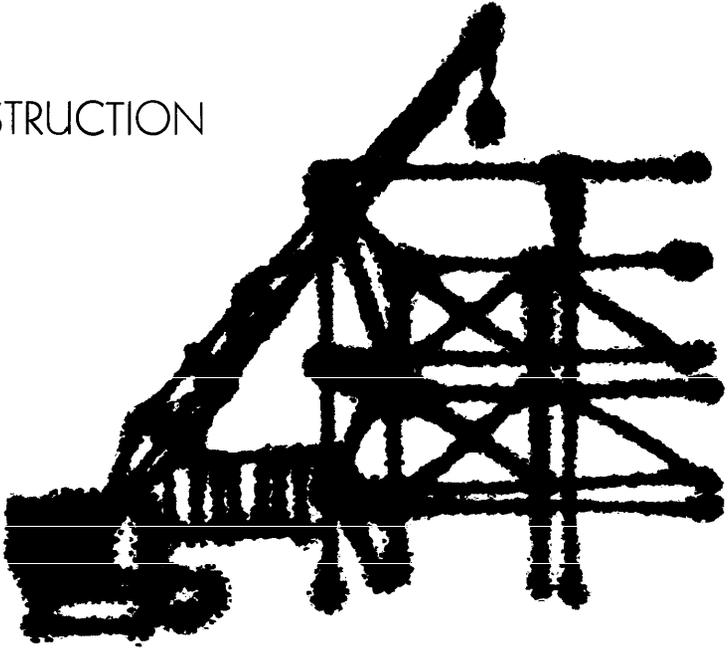


*Appeals hearing*

Hearings on appeal are held on request of claimants, their representatives and attorneys, and Members of Congress. They may be before the Board of Veterans Appeals in Washington, D.C., or before qualified personnel in the offices of original jurisdiction acting as a hearing agency for the Board. In addition, to the extent practicable, traveling sections of the Board visit field offices periodically to conduct hearings as a convenience to the claimant and to bring the Board closer to those served. During fiscal year 1967, sections of the Board conducted 466 hearings in 25 field offices.

# 13.

## CONSTRUCTION



### **Mission**

The Construction program in the Veterans Administration is concerned with five major areas of endeavor:

- (1) The development of master plans and requirements;
- (2) The design and construction of VA hospitals, domiciliaries; and other facilities including modernization and alterations;
- (3) Research to develop new hospital construction concepts and improved standards for: new materials; equipment systems; requirements, design and construction methods and techniques;
- (4) The acquisition, utilization, and disposal of VA real property; and
- (5) The safety of VA patients, the public, and VA employees, and the protection of VA property.

### **Highlights**

About \$52 million of construction designed.

Ten major construction contracts with value of \$46 million were awarded.

About \$51 million of construction put in place.

Work was completed on 56 projects with construction costing \$72 million including a 486 bed hospital at Gainesville, Fla.; a 993 bed hospital at Memphis, Tenn.; a 505 bed hospital at Oteen, N.C.; and a 480 bed hospital at Temple, Tex.

Completed requirements for two research projects, aimed at improvement in design of hospitals.

Had a disabling injury frequency rate of 1.58 per million man-hours during fiscal year 1967; the lowest rate ever accomplished by the Veterans Administration.

## Requirements, Design, and Construction

To accomplish the mission of the VA construction program, VA requirement specialists, architects, and engineers—

- (1) Develop master plans and project requirements;
- (2) Develop preliminary drawings, technical data, and cost estimates for budget submissions;
- (3) Award and administer contracts with, and review work of, architect-engineer firms which are employed to prepare working drawings and specifications; (During fiscal year 1967, architect-engineer firms accomplished 69.5 percent of the total dollar value of construction designed.)
- (4) Prepare working drawings and specifications; (During fiscal year 1967, VA architects and engineers accomplished 30.5 percent of the total dollar value of construction designed.)
- (5) Insure performance by the contractor in conformance with the construction contract and specifications, with technical assistance provided by the architect-engineers as required;
- (6) Conduct research to identify new hospital construction concepts, prepare recommendations and issue standards on the use of new materials, equipment systems, requirements and master plans development methods, design methods, and construction techniques.

The table shows that during fiscal year 1967 construction was completed on 56 projects with a construction cost of about \$72 million. At the end of fiscal year 1967, 95 projects with a construction cost of about \$152 million were under construction and 131 projects with a construction cost of about \$279 million were authorized and in various stages of development, but not yet under construction.

Description	Construction status								
	Statistical appendix table number	Total		Completed		Under construction		Authorized but not under construction	
		Number	Estimated construction cost (million dollars)	Number	Estimated construction cost (million dollars)	Number	Estimated construction cost (million dollars)	Number	Estimated construction cost (million dollars)
Total.....		282	504.0	56	72.5	95	152.2	131	279.3
Replacement and relocation hospitals.....	84	19	341.8	4	45.4	6	108.3	9	188.1
Modernization.....	85	24	74.1	5	16.2	7	13.9	12	44.0
Domiciliary.....	(1)	1	5.3					1	5.3
Nursing home care units.....	86	41	6.7	9	.9	26	3.6	6	2.2
Research facilities.....	87	35	17.6	8	5.5	11	1.7	16	10.4
Other improvements.....	88	(162)	(58.4)	(30)	(4.4)	(45)	(24.8)	(87)	(89.3)
(a) Air-conditioning.....		12	31.6	1	1.5	4	16.5	7	13.5
(b) Hemodialysis units.....		20	1.9	1	.1	10	.9	9	.9
(c) Intensive care units.....		5	.3			1	(2)	4	.3
(d) Other.....		125	24.7	28	2.8	30	7.3	67	14.6

<sup>1</sup> As proposed project for Wood, Wis., is the only project in this category, a separate table was not prepared.

<sup>2</sup> Less than \$50,000.

VA architects and engineers made preliminary plans, including comparative studies, preliminary drawings, and cost estimates for an estimated \$83.2 million of proposed construction during the fiscal year. Private architectural and engineering firms accounted for an additional \$28 million. During fiscal year 1967, working drawings and specifications were developed for \$51.5 million of construction.

Eighty-one projects were awarded during fiscal year 1967, with a total estimated construction cost of \$56.3 million.

Ten major central office construction contracts with a value of \$45.7 million were awarded. These include contracts for a \$13.7 million 476 bed GM hospital at Columbia, Mo.; a \$16.3 million 480 bed MS&N hospital at Northport, N.Y.; a \$2.1 million modernization at Bedford, Mass.; a \$1.2 million modernization of utilities at Coatesville, Pa.; a \$0.5 million research project at Coatesville, Pa.; a \$4.5 million modernization at Perry Point, Md.; a \$0.8 million new boiler plant at Perry Point, Md.; a \$4.9 million air-conditioning system at Brooklyn, N.Y.; a \$1.0 million Corregidor-Bataan Memorial at Manila, Philippine Islands; and a \$0.7 million boiler and laundry plant at San Juan, P.R. See VA Construction Program Summary Table. See photographs on following pages.

Total construction appropriation obligations incurred by the Veterans Administration amounted to approximately \$63.5 million (including \$25,000 in obligations incurred by the Corps of Engineers against VA appropriations but excluding \$1.5 million for Corregidor-Bataan Memorial).

In fiscal year 1967, \$51.4 million of construction was put in place under VA supervision (including \$0.01 million work placed by the Corps of Engineers).

### **Replacement and Relocation Hospitals Program**

During fiscal year 1967, construction was substantially completed on four hospitals (pictured on the following pages) at Gainesville, Fla.; Memphis, Tenn.; Oteen, N.C.; and Temple, Tex. The total estimated construction cost of these hospitals was \$45.4 million, and the total capacity was 2,464 beds.

At the end of fiscal year 1967, the 6 projects having 5,092 beds and a total estimated construction cost of \$108.3 million were under construction. These projects were located at Columbia, Mo.; Hines, Ill. (Phase I); Long Beach, Calif.; Miami, Fla.; Northport, N.Y.; and San Juan, P.R.

Of the nine authorized projects not under construction at the end of fiscal year 1967:

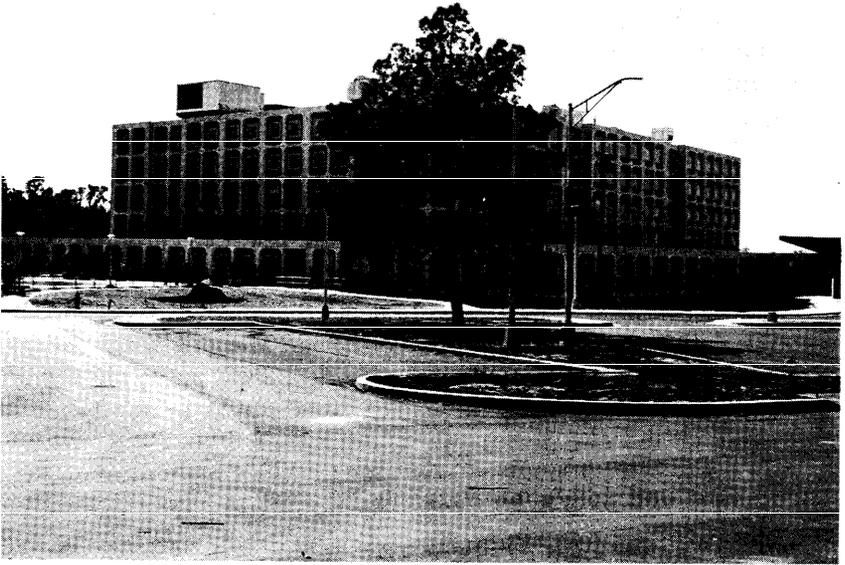
Working drawings and specifications were completed on the two projects at Chicago (South Side), Ill.; and Los Angeles, Calif.; and were in process on three projects at Lexington, Ky.; San Diego, Calif.; and Tampa, Fla.

Preliminary drawings were practically completed on the project for San Antonio, Tex., preparatory to negotiation of a contract with

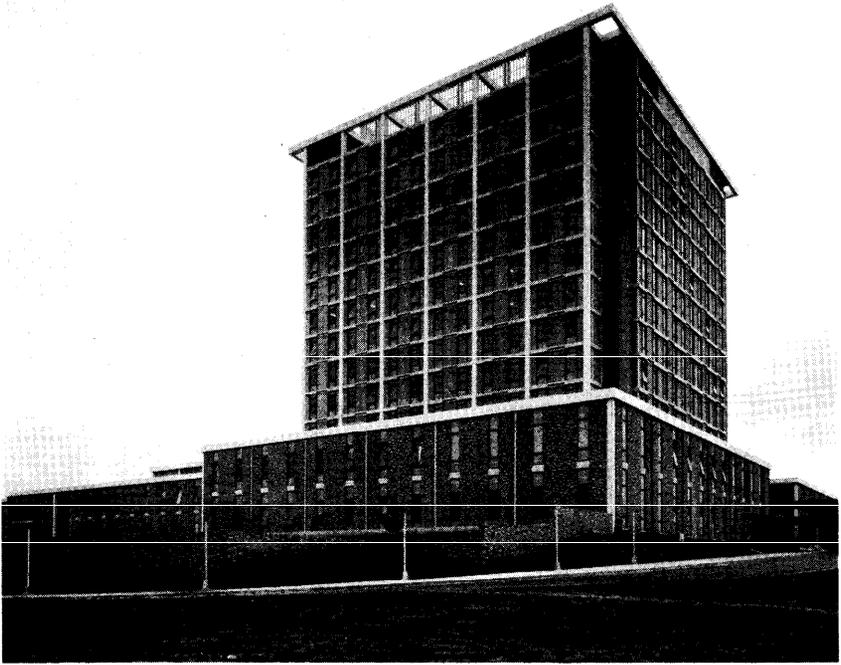
an architect-engineer firm for preparation of working drawings and specifications.

Master plans were completed, in process or awaiting development for projects at Bay Pines, Fla.; Hines, Ill. (Phase II) and Long Island, New York.

In addition, a master plan was under development for a future replacement hospital project for San Francisco, Calif. It is planned to request authorizing funding for this at a later date.



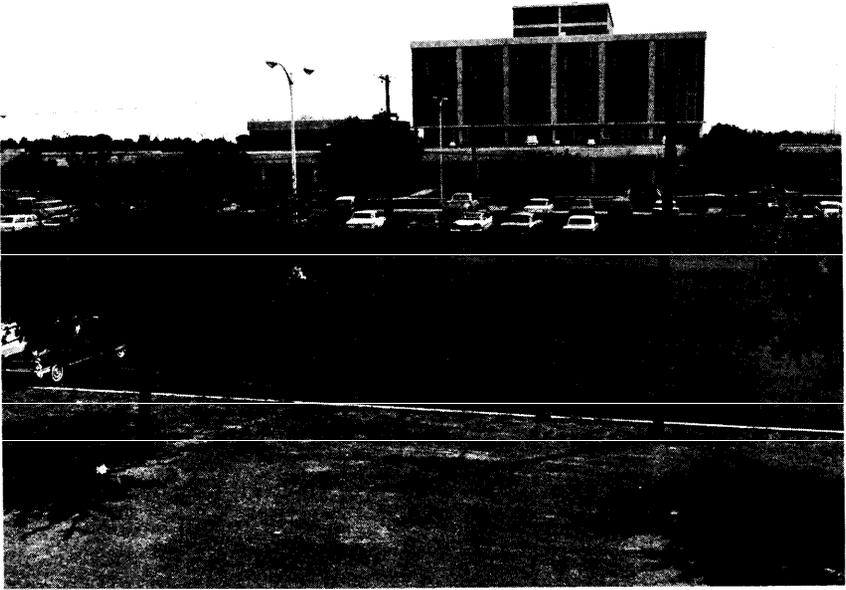
*Hospital, Gainesville, Fla.*



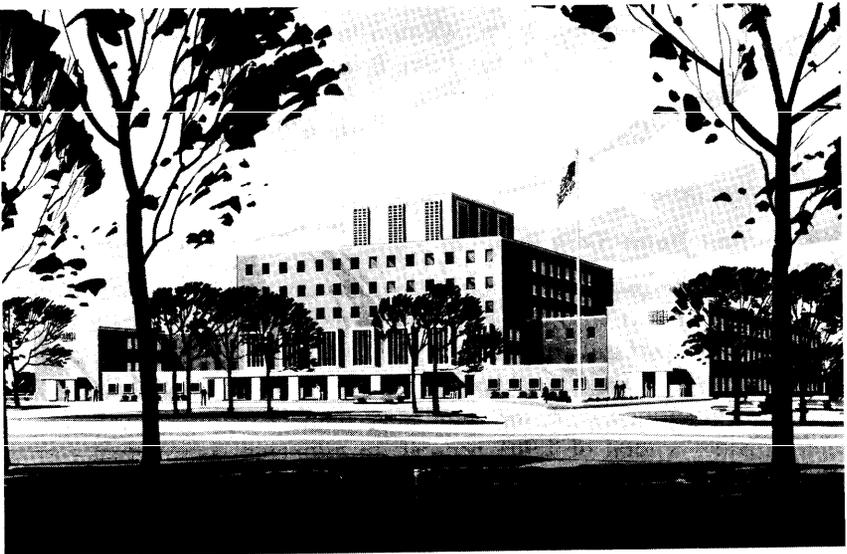
*Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee*



*Hospital, Oteen, N.C.*



*Hospital, Temple, Tex.*



*Hospital, Columbia, Mo.*



*Hospital, Northport, N.Y.*

### **Modernization Program**

During fiscal year 1967, construction was completed on modernization phases of projects at Danville and Downey, Ill.; Palo Alto and San Francisco, Calif.; and Tuskegee, Ala. These projects had a total construction cost of about \$16.2 million.

At end of fiscal year 1967:

- Construction was underway on modernization phases of seven projects: Bedford, Mass.; Coatesville, Pa.; Danville and Downey, Ill.; and three projects at Perry Point, Md.; having a construction cost of about \$13.9 million.
- Twelve other modernization projects with a construction cost of \$44 million, listed in table 85 are in various phases of preconstruction development.

### **VA Nursing Home Care Program**

During fiscal year 1967, construction was completed on nine nursing home care projects with 561 beds and an estimated construction cost of \$0.95 million. In fiscal year 1967, 27 VA nursing home care bed projects having 1,344 beds were completed at an estimated construction cost of \$2.07 million. This brings to 36 the cumulative number of project completions and provides a total of 1,905 beds at an estimated construction cost of \$3.02 million. Following is a list of projects completed in fiscal year 1967:

[Millions of dollars]

Location	Number beds	Estimated construction cost	Location	Number beds	Estimated construction cost
Alexandria, La....	80	\$0. 21	Livermore, Calif. . .	36	\$0. 03
Bath, N.Y. ....	40	. 07	Los Angeles, Calif. .	71	. 09
Beckley, W. Va. ....	42	. 08	Mountain Home,		
Bonham, Tex. ....	38	. 06	Tenn. ....	58	. 05
Brockton, Mass. ....	51	. 08	Pittsburgh (Asp.),		
Buffalo, N.Y. ....	36	. 03	Pa. ....	70	. 11
Butler, Pa. ....	64	. 07	Poplar Bluff, Mo. . .	49	. 06
Cheyenne, Wyo. ....	47	. 06	Reno, Nev. ....	22	. 01
Dayton, Ohio. ....	84	. 12	Salt Lake City,		
Dearborn, Mich. . .	36	. 06	Utah. ....	46	. 05
Dublin, Ga. ....	56	. 13	San Fernando,		
Fargo, N. Dak. ....	50	. 06	Calif. ....	36	. 07
Grand Jct., Colo. . .	42	. 04	Sepulveda, Calif. . .	45	. 05
Houston, Tex. ....	78	. 21	Wadsworth, Kans. . .	45	. 07
Indianapolis, Ind. . .	46	. 06	Wilmington, Del. . .	39	. 07
Lebanon, Pa. ....	37	. 07			

At the end of fiscal year 1967, 26 additional projects having 1,727 beds were under construction and 6 projects having 528 beds were in various states of preconstruction development.

In some cases the need for nursing home care beds is so urgent that the homes are put into operation before construction changes are completed.

### Research Facilities Program

During fiscal year 1967, construction on eight medical research facilities projects was completed with an estimated construction cost of \$5.5 million. At the end of fiscal year 1967, 11 projects were under construction at an estimated cost of \$1.7 million and 16 projects with an estimated construction cost of \$10.4 million were in various stages of preconstruction development.

### Other Improvements Program

This program includes a wide range of construction projects not covered under other program headings. For a more meaningful presentation of this year's report, the projects in this program have been separated into the following groups:

- Air-Conditioning Projects

During fiscal year 1967, an air-conditioning project with construction cost of about \$1.5 million was completed at Oklahoma City, Okla. At the year end four projects with construction cost of about \$16.5 million were under construction at Bronx, Brooklyn and New York, N.Y. and Pittsburgh, Pa. Seven projects with estimated construction cost of \$13.5 million were in various stages of preconstruction development.

- **Hemodialysis Units Projects**

The Hemodialysis program, which provides longer life for patients with kidney malfunctions, was initiated in fiscal year 1966. In fiscal year 1967, construction was completed on a hemodialysis project at Houston, Tex. At the year end 10 hemodialysis projects were under construction and 9 in various stages of preconstruction development.

- **Intensive Care Units Projects**

A special task force study indicated a need for 3,000 additional intensive and coronary care beds during the 5-year period 1968–73. One such project was under construction at the end of fiscal year 1967 and four others were in various stages of preconstruction development.

- **Other Projects**

During fiscal year 1967, 28 other projects with estimated construction cost of about \$2.8 million were completed. At the end of fiscal year 1967, 30 other projects with construction cost of about \$7.3 million were under construction, while 67 projects with estimated construction cost of about \$14.6 million were in various stages of preconstruction development.

### **State Grant Nursing Home Care Construction Program**

Congress appropriated \$4 million for fiscal year 1967 grants to States to assist in construction of State nursing care homes. Four States have been given tentative approval for construction grants under Title 38 U.S.C. 5031–5033 during the year. These represent a total of 298 beds with a total estimated cost of \$3.6 million. The amount of VA participation is estimated at \$1.8 million and is for projects at: Bristol, R.I.; Fort Dodge, Kans.; Marshalltown, Iowa; and Menlo Park, N.J. At the end of fiscal year 1967, formal applications were under review for 6 additional State projects with 720 beds and a total estimated cost of \$13.6 million.

### **Construction Research and Development**

During the year, work proceeded on a wide variety of development projects aimed at finding ways to improve methods and techniques for developing criteria and requirements for planning and design of equipment systems and material for construction of hospitals and ancillary facilities. Following is a brief description of some of this work:

#### **Innovational Developments**

Projects for relocation hospitals such as for San Diego, Calif., and San Antonio, Tex., are being planned to include advanced developments in medical care and technology. Innovational programs likely to return significant benefits include an organ transplant unit, a kidney station, a day hospital and walk-in clinic. Potential for a future technological breakthrough is inherent in planned facilities for a communications center, physiological monitoring, biomedical engineering and pneumatic disposal of soiled linen and trash. Long span construction, reduc-

ing the need for support columns, will permit greater ease in altering space to accommodate new developments and retard obsolescence. Greater flexibility in design, and later in redesign, will also result at VA hospital, San Antonio, since services and utilities will be sandwiched between floors with minimum vertical penetration of lines and ducts.

### **Equipment Guide List**

Because of rapid advances in technology and medical treatment methods that result in more sophisticated equipment, it is mandatory that the equipment guide list used in planning hospital construction projects be continually updated. For maximum ease of use, updating and analysis, it is important that equipment on the list be available in a variety of groupings or arrangements for use of various specialized planning and development groups. During the year procedures were developed and placed in operation to have the equipment guide list processed on automatic data processing equipment so that it can be rapidly updated and still have information available in any specialized arrangements required for analysis, processing or planning.

### **Real Estate**

The VA real estate program involves the administration of Government-owned and Government-leased property under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, comprising lands and structures at hospitals, centers, domiciliaries, and depots. Acquisition, utilization, and disposal of real property are conducted under this program.

During the fiscal year:

- (1) Negotiations continued for acquisition of new hospital sites at Los Angeles and San Diego, Calif., Chicago, Ill., and Lexington, Ky.
- (2) Excess land totaling 616 acres at 13 hospitals was reported to General Services Administration for disposal, and General Services Administration completed disposal action on 2,048 acres at 26 hospitals.

### **Safety and Fire Protection**

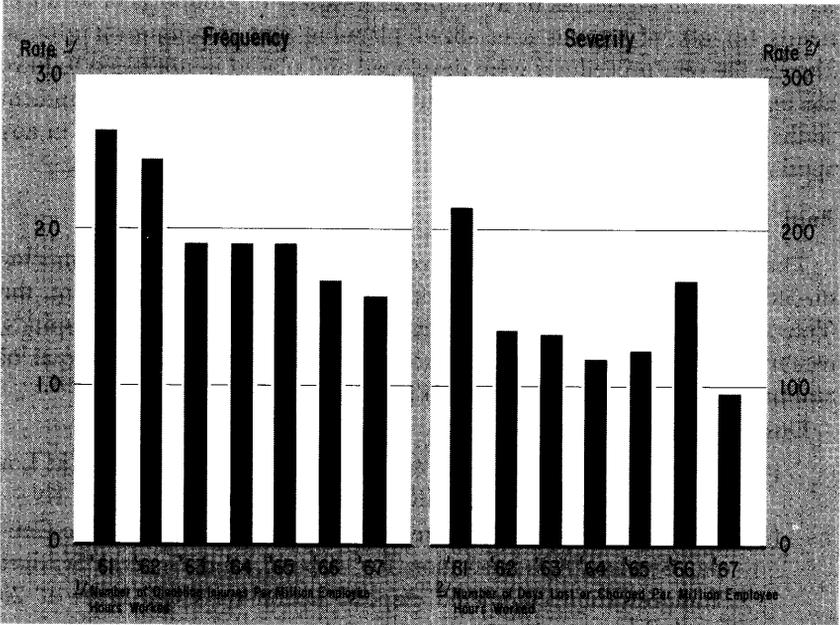
The VA safety and fire protection program reflects management determination to reduce accidental injuries to beneficiaries, to visitors, and to employees. The program includes protection against injury from fire and the safeguarding of VA owned and controlled property from fire and accidental damage. The Assistant Administrator for Construction has staff responsibility for the program.

At the close of fiscal year 1967, 77 stations had operated 1 year or more without a reportable disabling injury. As of June 30, two VA stations logged over 8 million injury-free man-hours. In this category the hospital at Richmond, Va., with 13,025,948 man-hours; the Regional Office at Pittsburgh, Pa., with 8,340,115 man-hours; and the Data Processing Center at Hines, Ill., with 2,303,202 man-hours were leaders in their respective

departments. Sixty-eight stations had attained records of over one million man-hours since the last disabling injury.

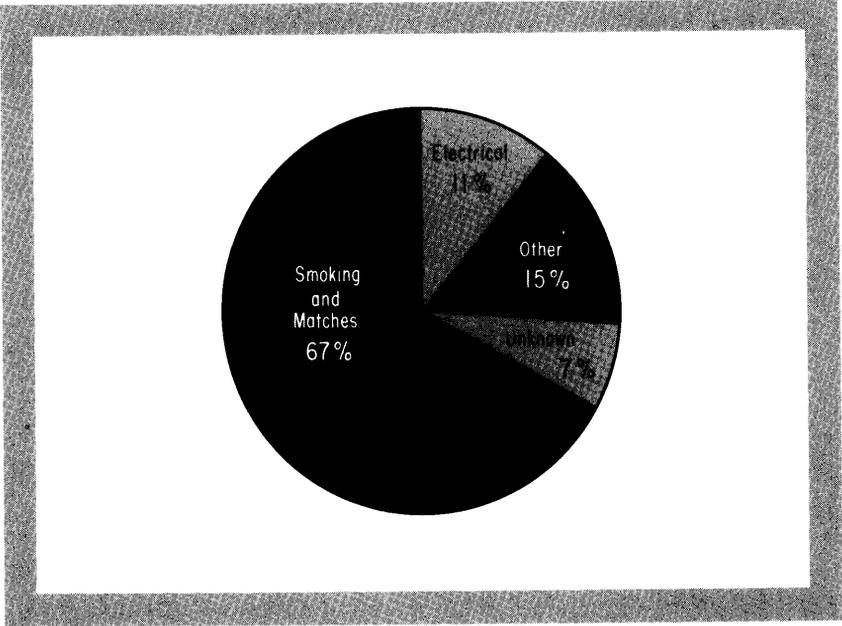
The chart shows for fiscal year 1967, a disabling injury frequency rate of 1.58, the lowest to date, comparing favorably with rates of 1.67 in 1966 and 1.90 for 1965 and 1964. The chart also shows a severity rate of 96 in fiscal year 1967, reflecting a substantial decrease from 168 in fiscal year 1966. This compares favorably with the latest available data 1966 from the National Safety Council, which shows that the disabling injury frequency rate for all industries, nationwide, was 6.91.

**INJURY RATES DURING FISCAL YEAR**



The number of fires reported by field stations during fiscal year 1967 was slightly higher than the preceding year. The cost of fires was \$74,560, up from \$56,111 in 1966. One fire in an animal research building costing \$31,275 constituted 42 percent of the total loss from all fires in 1967. However, this loss is minimal when compared to the total value of VA property, amounting to about one-seventh of a cent per \$100 of evaluation. As in years past, most of the fires were attributed to smoking and matches. Continuing efforts are being made to reduce the number of fires from this cause.

## CAUSES OF VA FIRES





# 14.

## VETERAN POPULATION



### **Number of Veterans and Period of Service**

There were an estimated 25,846,000 men and women in civil life on June 30, 1967, who, on the basis of their service in the U.S. Armed Forces during a period of war, armed conflict, or the “Cold War” since January 31, 1955, were potentially eligible as veterans to receive VA benefits and services. More than four-fifths, or 21,293,000 veterans, had served in the Armed Forces in wars and armed conflict prior to February 1, 1955, and 4,553,000, almost one-fifth, had served only since February 1, 1955. The 4,553,000 post-Korean conflict veterans are counted as members of the veteran population since they became eligible for various VA benefits and services—among them educational assistance, home loans, and hospitalization—with the enactment of the “Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966,” Public Law 89-358.

During fiscal year 1967, the veteran population increased by 271,000. Deaths during this year numbered over 262,000 comprising 119,000 World War I veteran deaths; almost 124,000 deaths among World War II veterans; 10,000 Korean conflict (only) veteran deaths; over 2,000 Spanish-American War veteran deaths; and nearly 7,000 post-Korean conflict veteran deaths. These deaths were more than offset by 533,000 net separations from the Armed Forces (about 43,000 veterans reenlisted from civil life). Of the 5 Indian wars veterans living on June 30, 1966, 3 died during the fiscal year, leaving 2 survivors of the 106,000 men who had served in these campaigns.

*Veteran population, June 30, 1967*

Total veteran population.....	25, 846, 000
A. War veterans.....	21, 293, 000
1. Korean conflict.....	5, 797, 000
a. No service in World War II.....	4, 563, 000
b. And service in World War II <sup>1</sup> .....	1, 234, 000
2. World War II.....	14, 832, 000
a. No service in Korean conflict.....	13, 598, 000
b. And service in Korean conflict <sup>1</sup> .....	1, 234, 000
3. World War I.....	1, 888, 000
4. Spanish-American War <sup>2</sup> .....	10, 000
5. Indian Wars.....	2
B. Post-Korean conflict veterans <sup>3</sup> .....	4, 553, 000

<sup>1</sup> Counted once in "Total veteran population" and "A. War veterans."

<sup>2</sup> Includes war with Spain, Boxer Rebellion, and Philippine Insurrection.

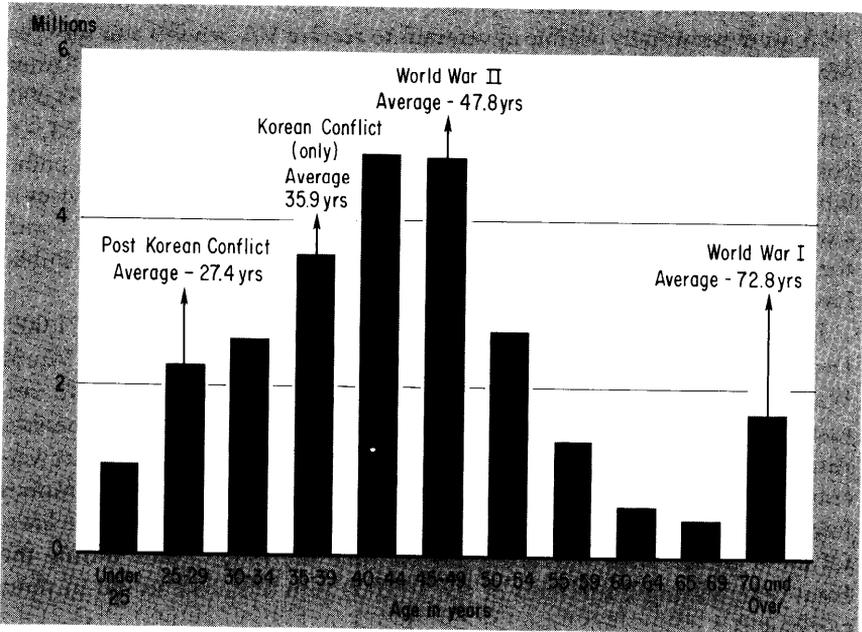
<sup>3</sup> Service *only* after Jan. 31, 1955. Excludes men who served on active duty only for Reserve or National Guard training.

There were about 495,000 women veterans, 82,000 of whom served in the post-Korean conflict period.

**Age of Veterans**

The average age of the 25,846,000 veterans in civil life on June 30, 1967, was 44 years. War veterans as a group were 20.1 years older than veterans

**AGE OF VETERANS, JUNE 30, 1967**



who had served only in the post-Korean conflict period—average age 27.4 years. More than one-quarter of the latter group, 1,247,000, were 30 or more years old, and nearly one-quarter, 1,060,000, were under 25 years old. World War II veterans were 47.8 years old on the average. The oldest veterans—aside from the two who served in the Indian Wars—were those who had served in the Spanish-American War (average age almost 89 years). Of the 1,888,000 World War I veterans, whose average age was 72.8 years, less than 500 were under 65 years old and 1,641,000 were 70 or more years old. Korean conflict veterans were 38 years old on the average; those who had not also served in World War II were an average of 2.1 years younger.

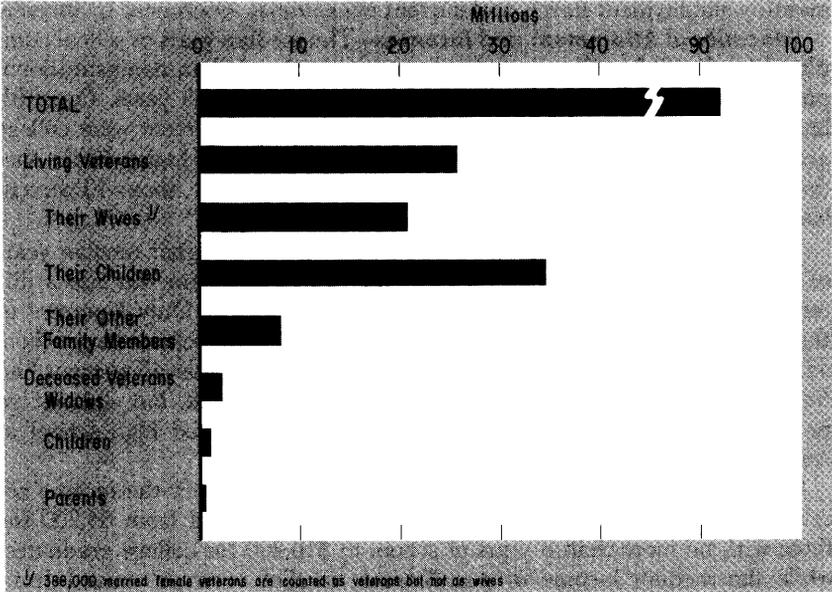
There were over 2,150,000 veterans 65 or more years old at the end of the fiscal year, 8.4 percent of the total living veterans. About 87 percent of these older veterans were World War I veterans; 0.5 percent were Spanish-American veterans; and 12.5 percent were World War II veterans. (Detailed statistics on the age of the veteran population, by period of service, are given in table 89, page 307.)

**Veterans and Their Families**

In the estimated 195.7 million civilian population of the United States at the end of the fiscal year there were almost 92.3 million veterans, members of their families, and surviving widows, minor children, and dependent parents of deceased veterans. VA benefits and services are therefore potentially available—directly to veterans and to surviving dependents, indirectly to veterans’ family members—to 47 percent of the total population of this Nation.

Of the 92.3 million living veterans, their family members, and deceased veterans’ survivors, 89 million were veterans, their wives, minor children,

**VETERANS AND THEIR FAMILIES, JUNE 30, 1967**



and other members of their families. Of the 3.3 million surviving relatives of deceased veterans 2.1 million were unremarried widows, 0.9 million were children under 18 years old, and 0.3 million were dependent parents.

### **Geographic Distribution of the Veteran Population**

An estimated 25,674,000 veterans of the 25,846,000 in civil life on June 30, 1967, resided in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Veterans living outside the United States were estimated to number 172,000. Over 54 percent lived in nine States: California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Eleven States (Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming) had fewer than 100,000 veterans each—their combined total amounted to 750,000 veterans, and comprised about 3 percent of the total veteran population.

There were 700,000 or more veterans within the jurisdictional areas of each of 11 VA regional offices (Los Angeles, San Francisco, St. Petersburg, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Newark, New York/Brooklyn, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Waco), and they accounted for more than 50 percent of the total veteran population. (Detailed statistics on State and regional office veteran population, by period of service, are given in tables 90 and 91, pp 308–311).

### **Statistical Research: Characteristics of Veterans**

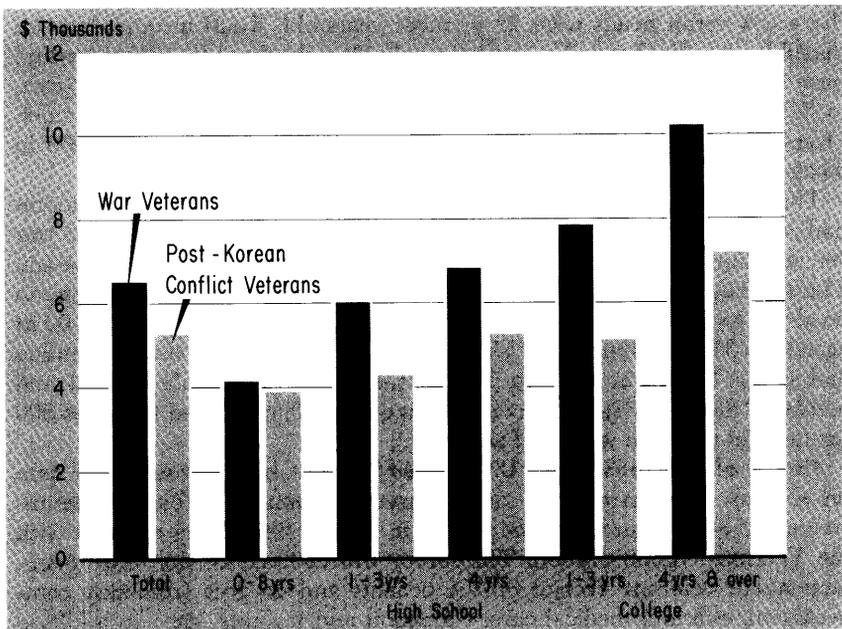
Information on various aspects of the socioeconomic status of male veterans was again obtained by the Veterans Administration through arrangements with the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Labor from the CPS (Current Population Surveys) made by the former agency. Among the data made available by these surveys were those on family income, monthly employment status, and current educational attainment by income.

**Educational Attainment and Income.**—The median years of school completed by the 20.7 million male war veterans in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States in March 1966 was 12.3 years. One-fifth had no more than an elementary school education; 15 percent were college graduates. Another one-fifth had finished 1 to 3 years of high school; one-third completed, but did not go beyond, high school. In all, about 40 percent had not completed high school.

The 3.7 million post-Korean conflict veterans had a higher median years of school completed (12.6 years) than war veterans. There was also a difference in the years of schooling between the two groups. Only 4 percent of the post-Korean conflict veterans had no more than an elementary school education; only 13 percent were college graduates. Another 15 percent had finished 1 to 3 years of school; over one-half completed, but did not go beyond, high school. Only 19 percent had not completed high school as compared to 40 percent of the war veterans.

In general, the less the educational attainment, the lower the income received. The 1965 median income of war veterans ranged from \$4,200 for those with no more than 8 years of school to \$10,200 for college graduates, while the median income of post-Korean conflict veterans ranged from

1965 MEDIAN INCOME OF VETERANS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



\$3,900 for the least educated to \$7,300 for the best educated. The fact that post-Korean conflict veterans are younger (many are still going to school and are not yet established or experienced in the labor force) resulted in a lower median income for them than for war veterans.

**Employment Status.**—The noninstitutional population of the United States in the 3-month period January–March 1967 included 20.5 million war veterans and 4.2 million post-Korean conflict veterans (monthly average). Almost 90 percent of the war veterans and 96 percent of the post-Korean conflict veterans were in the labor force. For both groups, practically all veterans in the labor force were working; only 2 percent of the war and 3 percent of the post-Korean conflict veterans were unemployed. About 7 out of 10 of the war veterans and over 8 out of 10 of the post-Korean conflict veterans were employed as private wage and salary workers. Seventeen percent of the war and 13 percent of the other veterans were Government (Federal, State, or local) employees. Four out of 10 of the unemployed war veterans as compared to 6 out of 10 unemployed post-Korean conflict veterans had been without work for less than 5 weeks; 2 out of 10 of the former compared to 1 out of 10 of the latter had been unemployed for 15 weeks or longer. The differences between the two groups of veterans—the post-Korean conflict veterans having a higher percent in the labor force and a higher proportion unemployed—is primarily due to a difference in their ages.

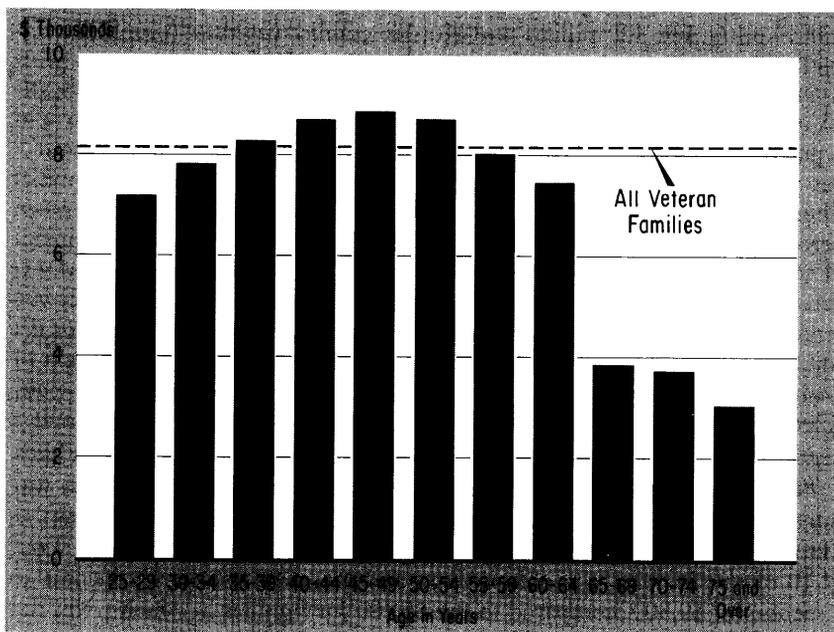
**Family Income.**—The CPS sample which represented 17.1 million war veteran families (families headed by male noninstitutional war veterans) in March 1966 indicated \$8,200 as their median total income in 1965. In 4 out of 10 of the families, the wife worked and increased the family income to a median of \$9,300, compared to the \$7,400 for families in which wives did

not work. Median family income ranged from a high of \$8,900 in families headed by veterans 45 to 49 years old to a low of \$3,100 in families in which the war veteran heads were 75 or more years old. Total income dropped sharply in families headed by veterans right after the usual age of retirement: from a median of \$7,500 at ages 60–64 years to \$3,900 at ages 65–69 years, to \$3,800 at ages 70–74 years, and to \$3,100 at age 75 years or older. Over-all, 1 out of 12 of these war veteran families had under \$3,000 in income.

The 2.4 million families headed by male post-Korean conflict veterans had a 1965 median income of \$7,100—\$1,100 less than that of the war veterans due primarily to the fact that they were younger than war veterans. The median income of these families steadily rose from \$5,800 for veteran heads 20 to 24 years old, to \$7,200 at ages 25 to 29 years, and to \$8,100 at ages 30 to 34 years. One out of 15 of the post-Korean conflict veteran families had under \$3,000 income. In half of the families, the wife worked and increased the family income to a median of \$7,700, compared to the \$6,500 for families in which wives did not work.

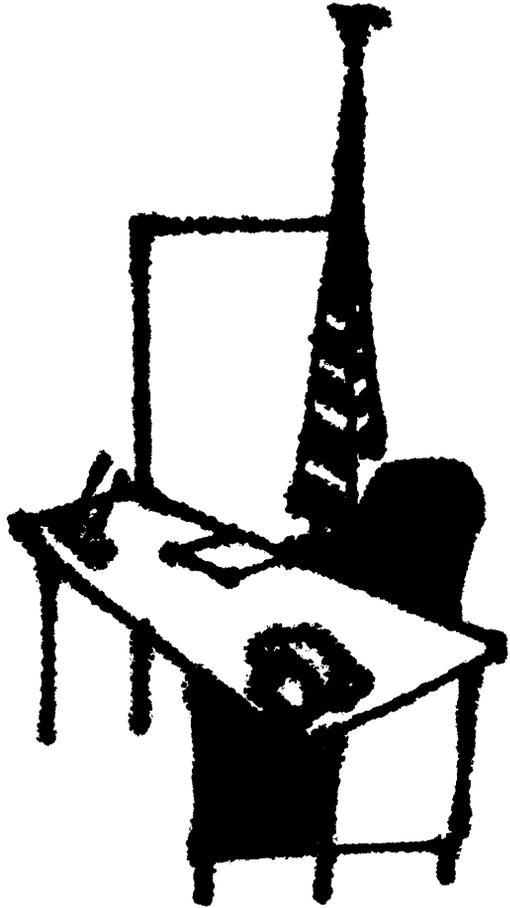
**Survey of Veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces.**—Another source of data on veterans is the nationwide sample survey of about 12,000 male veterans conducted by the Bureau of the Census in March 1967 under contract with the Veterans Administration. The survey will include, among other items, facts about veterans' receipt of VA benefits and services (disability compensation, pension, medical care, education and training, etc.) in addition to their personal and family economic status in terms of income, occupation, labor force status, and receipt of nonearned income such as social security benefits or civil service retirement. The statistics from this survey should become available in fiscal year 1968.

**MEDIAN INCOME OF WAR VETERAN FAMILIES, 1965**



# 15.

## ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES



### **Mission**

The continuing mission of the various administrative services is to support the primary programs of the Agency—the benefit programs. With the changing composition of the veteran population and the resultant changes in the direction and impetus the various benefit programs take, supporting services must be exceedingly viable and quick to respond to changing needs. These services include: legal and legislative activities; personnel administration and management; financial management including budget accounting and reporting; procurement and supply; management engineering and evaluation; office operations and administration and investigative activities.

### **Highlights**

Reorganization of administrative activities were made effective July 1, 1966. Functions of personnel administration were consolidated at the staff level, and the functions of financial management in the Controllers' office. Investigation and security functions were placed under a director reporting

directly to the Deputy Administrator. The functions of management engineering were combined with evaluation (audit) functions under an Assistant Administrator.

Records holdings in the Agency were reduced to a new low of 1.1 million cubic feet.

Sixteen thousand seven hundred thirty bills and resolutions, introduced in Congress during fiscal year 1967 were reviewed to determine their relevancy to veterans, their dependents, or to the Veterans Administration generally.

Gains continued to be made in the employment of women in the Agency—7.6 percent overall, and 5.4 percent among those in higher-level VA positions.

Installation of a Planning-Programming—Budgeting System prompted significant changes in procedures for formulating the annual Agency budget.

### **Law and Legislation**

**General.**—The primary functions of the legal and legislative activities are: to render opinions as to interpretation of laws administered by or affecting the Veterans Administration, to cooperate with the Department of Justice on litigation arising from the operation of the Veterans Administration, to supervise and coordinate the preparation of comment upon proposed legislation, and to maintain legislative liaison with the Congress.

**Legal Opinions.**—A total of 1,863 written opinions were rendered during the fiscal year by the General Counsel. Some opinions directly involved the construction of Federal laws and VA regulations relating to compensation, pensions, dependency and indemnity compensation, insurance, vocational rehabilitation and education, hospitalization, guaranty or insurance of loans, and numerous other benefits afforded under veterans' laws. Other opinions dealt with questions regarding personnel, appropriations, supply contracts, construction contracts, easements, Federal payment for the care of veterans in State homes, and other related problems. In addition to questions arising under Federal laws and regulations, many opinions dealt with the applicability of foreign and State law on diverse matters such as domestic relations, personal status, title to property, mortgages, negotiable instruments, and taxation.

Under the professional guidance of the General Counsel, regional chief attorneys rendered during the fiscal year 18,128 opinions concerning title to real property and an additional 7,788 other legal opinions involving practically all aspects of the activities of regional offices, centers, and hospitals.

**Civil Litigation.**—Pending civil litigation suits of all types numbered 848 as of June 30, 1966. During the fiscal year 2,173 cases were added to the load existing at the beginning of the year, and 2,374 were finally disposed of, leaving 647 cases pending at the end of the year.

Actions to recover debts due the United States have always been more numerous than other types of litigation. Such cases, totaling 1,931, were

processed and disposed of during this fiscal year, while 1,747 new cases were received.

Suits filed under the Federal Tort Claims Act were the most numerous in the field of important litigation. New suits numbering 83 were added to the 135 pending at the beginning of the year for a total of 218 suits. Of this number 65 cases were closed, leaving a balance of 153 tort suits pending at the end of the fiscal year.

Next in volume of major litigation were insurance cases. To a pending figure of 127 there were added 79 new cases. Of this total of 206 cases, 86 were finally closed, leaving a balance pending of 120 cases on June 30, 1967.

In connection with the vocational rehabilitation and education programs, 1 new suit was added to the 17 pending at the beginning of the year. With the final closing of 5 cases, the 13 cases pending show that litigation in this area decreased as compared to fiscal year 1966.

Statements of facts and law in connection with major civil litigation cases are prepared for the use of the Department of Justice and U.S. attorneys or other attorneys handling the cases on behalf of the Government. Upon request of the Department of Justice, briefs are prepared, cases tried in the district courts and the court of claims, or appeals argued in the appellate courts. Recommendations for or against appeal or petitions for writs of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States and recommendations as to the compromise of suits are also prepared, generally upon request by the Department of Justice.

**Criminal Prosecution.**—In Carrying out its administrative responsibilities, the Veterans Administration performs investigations necessary to determine the validity of claims and payments. In so doing, violations of penal provisions of Federal statutes are sometimes noted. It is the agency's duty to submit evidence of criminal violation which it may discover to the U.S. attorney or to the Department of Justice. The final determination as to whether the evidence is sufficient to warrant prosecution in any case is the responsibility of the Department of Justice.

The work in the various field offices of the Veterans Administration is coordinated to assure that each is kept abreast of the law and of developments in other areas. Close collaboration is maintained with the officials of the Department of Justice to the end that the instructions issued to and the advice given to the various U.S. attorneys and chief attorneys of the Veterans Administration are coordinated. The Veterans Administration advises with the Department of Justice and, when indicated, takes action to insure availability of the VA records and witnesses and assists in trials when requested.

On June 30, 1966, there were 179 cases pending prosecutive consideration. During the fiscal year 83 cases were received. Of this total of 262 cases, 112 were disposed of, leaving 150 cases requiring further action as of the end of the fiscal year.

**Legislative Activities.**—Sixteen thousand seven hundred thirty bills and resolutions were introduced in Congress during fiscal year 1967 all of which were reviewed to determine their relevancy to veterans, their dependents, or to the Veterans Administration generally. In connection with these legislative proposals, 292 reports containing analyses of the proposals concerned, together with pertinent data and comments relative thereto, were prepared at the request of the congressional committees, the President, and Bureau of the Budget. In addition, the Veterans Administration was represented at 119 hearings to assist the congressional committees in the consideration of these proposals and prepared 36 drafts of bills.

### **New Legislation**

The highlights of new legislation were: dependency and indemnity compensation rates to parents and children increased and program liberalized (Public Law 89-730).

Sharing of medical facilities, equipment, and exchange of information and other medical service modernization authorized (Public Law 89-785).

Pension rates increased an average of 5.4 percent and program liberalized in certain areas (Public Law 90-77).

Wartime benefits provided for Vietnam era veterans (Public Law 90-77).

Rates of educational assistance allowance to veterans increased, benefits provided for educationally disadvantaged and program broadened in certain areas (Public Law 90-77).

Digests of public laws administered by the Veterans Administration, or otherwise of particular interest to the agency which were enacted during the second session of the 89th Congress subsequent to October 12, 1966, and the first session of the 90th Congress prior to November 4, 1967 follow:

*Public Law 89-697, October 27, 1966.*—The Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1967 appropriated to the Veterans' Administration \$346,320,000.

*Public Law 89-705, November 2, 1966.*—This act provides for the expenditure of funds for research into spinal cord injuries and diseases, and other disabilities that lead to paralysis of the lower extremities.

*Public Law 89-730, November 2, 1966.*—This act increases the monthly rates of dependency and indemnity compensation payments to parents and children; liberalizes the income limitations and income exclusions governing dependency and indemnity compensation for parents; precludes reduction of dependency and indemnity compensation payments in some cases wherein a sole surviving parent remarries; delays to end of calendar year reduction or discontinuance of dependency and indemnity compensation payments to parents caused by increase in retirement benefits; and eliminates certain offset and waiver provisions currently applicable to the death gratuity provided by section 3 of Public Law 89-214.

*Public Law 89-736, November 2, 1966.*—This act cancels certain unpaid interest accrued after September 30, 1931, on loans made before January

27, 1936, by Administrator of Veterans Administration or by any bank or trust company, to World War I veterans upon the security of adjusted-service certificates.

*Public Law 89-754, November 3, 1966.*—One provision of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 provides temporary mortgage relief for certain home-occupants whose FHA-insured or VA-guaranteed loan mortgage is in default because of termination of employment or service after November 1, 1964, due to closing of a Federal installation and inability to make payments on the mortgages. The law also provides authority for the Secretary of Defense to acquire property or reimburse for certain losses in cases of homeowners losing employment or transferred from a military installation which has been ordered closed since November 1, 1964.

*Public Law 89-769, November 6, 1966.*—One provision of the Disaster Relief Act of 1966 would authorize the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to refinance any loan made or acquired by the Veterans Administration when such refinancing is necessary because of loss, destruction, or damage to property securing such loan as the result of a major disaster.

*Public Law 89-785, November 7, 1966.*—The act, Veterans' Hospitalization and Medical Service Modernization Amendments of 1966, (1) provides statutory recognition of a program of training and education of health service personnel in the Department of Medicine and Surgery; (2) eliminates the present ambiguity in the law by deleting the term "auxiliary service"; (3) authorizes an Associate Deputy Chief Medical Director and increases the Assistant Chief Medical Directors from five to six; (4) deletes obsolete language from 38 U.S.C. 4104; (5) establishes exception to citizenship requirement for some employment positions; (6) authorizes certain grade and salary adjustment; (7) authorizes regular meetings of the Special Medical Advisory Group, rather than quarterly meetings, and provides statutory recognition of "deans committee"; (8) authorizes payment of expenses of part-time physicians, dentists, and nurses when detailed to attend medical meetings; (9) authorizes appointment of employees on a without compensation basis and waives licensure requirements for certain temporary and part-time Department of Medicine and Surgery employees; (10) authorizes Administrator to contract with medical schools and clinics for scarce medical specialist services; (11) authorizes Administrator to construct and maintain parking facilities at Veterans Administration hospitals and domiciliaries and to collect a reasonable fee for use, in certain cases; (12) authorizes Administrator to negotiate contracts for laundry and other common services under certain circumstances; (13) authorizes the sharing of medical facilities, equipment and exchange of information and authorizes an amount not to exceed \$3 million per year for a pilot information exchange program; (14) authorizes Administrator to contract for hire of passenger motor vehicles or airplanes; (15) authorizes Administrator to transport employees during an emergency situation; (16) authorizes Administrator to take re-

medical action to correct an administrative error that has denied a veteran benefits to which he is entitled by law; and (17) authorizes Administrator to correct or treat any non service-connected disability of veterans receiving hospital care at a Veterans Administration facility.

*Public Law 90-21, May 29, 1967.*—The Second Supplemental Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1967, appropriated to the Veterans Administration a total of \$132,916,000.

*Public Law 90-25, June 7, 1967.*—This act authorizes the Administrator to convey certain property to the city of Batavia, N.Y.

*Public Law 90-31, June 24, 1967.*—One provision of the Mental Health Amendments of 1967 authorizes appropriations available to Public Health Service for research, training, or demonstration project grants to be made available to Veterans Administration hospitals on the same terms and conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions.

*Public Law 90-32, June 28, 1967.*—This act authorizes the Administrator to convey certain property to the State of Tennessee for the use of Memphis State University, Memphis, Tenn.

*Public Law 90-77, August 31, 1967.*—The principal provisions of this act are set forth under the subject areas indicated below:

- (1) Pension: This act provides cost-of-living pension-rate increases averaging 5.4 percent and other liberalizations, for a total cost of about \$107 million the first year (including approximately \$5 million for a liberalization in the medical area for certain pensioners).
- (2) Housing benefits: The final terminal date for use of WW II veterans' loan entitlement was extended from July 25, 1967, to July 25, 1970, and the maximum amount of VA direct home loans where the Administrator finds the cost levels would require was increased from \$17,500 to \$25,000.
- (3) Vietnam era, beginning August 5, 1964:
  - a. Entitlement to disability compensation at wartime rates under all circumstances;
  - b. Disability pension for veterans and death pension for widows and children under the same criteria as are now in effect for war veterans;
  - c. Eligibility for burial allowance of \$250;
  - d. Entitlement to certain minor medical care benefits;
  - e. Extends the program of monetary assistance toward the purchase of an automobile for certain veterans where disability was incurred after January 31, 1955, and extends eligibility for certain prescription drugs to veterans of the Vietnam era.
- (4) Educational benefits: The act increases educational assistance allowance for pursuit of a full-time course to \$130, \$155, and \$175 per month, plus the additional amount of \$10 for each dependent in excess of two, with proportionate increases for less than full-

time training. Permits the educationally disadvantaged to receive, without charge to basic entitlement, educational allowance while finishing high school required before entering a course of higher education. It deletes those sections of the prior law which prohibited enrollment of a veteran-student in on-the-farm, on-the-job, and flight training, and adds certain requirements and restrictive provisions.

*Public Law 90-121, November 3, 1967.*—Independent Offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 1968, appropriated to the Veterans Administration approximately \$6.65 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968.

## **Personnel**

**General.**—As a part of organizational changes to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of management, personnel functions in Central Office were consolidated effective July 1, 1966, in the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Personnel. This major organizational change served to enhance direction and control of personnel management throughout the Veterans Administration; and obtain more effective use of manpower resources for evolving personnel management requirements.

Specific highlights in the personnel management program during fiscal year 1967 were as follows:

A Civil Service Commission nationwide evaluation report was received, which confirmed the high quality of VA personnel management.

Recruitment was intensified by personnel representatives and program officials as job market conditions tightened in many areas throughout the country.

Higher entrance salary rates were authorized for nurses at 45 hospitals to further the recruitment and retention of critically needed nurses.

A long-range forecast of VA manpower needs for over 1,100 key management positions was developed, and analyses were prepared for use of heads of departments and staff offices in planning for future replacement needs.

Substantial gains were made in the employment of women—5,369 or 7.6 percent more women as of June 30, 1967, and 101 or 5.4 percent more women in higher-level VA positions.

There was a further gain in the employment of members of minority groups.

The Veterans Administration was a leader among Federal agencies in participation in economic assistance programs, serving as host to 25 percent or more of the enrollees receiving work training at Federal installations.

Active support was given the national program for the employment of the handicapped, with a total of 1,484 handicapped persons being hired—an estimated 9.8 percent of all handicapped persons entering Federal employment during fiscal year 1967.

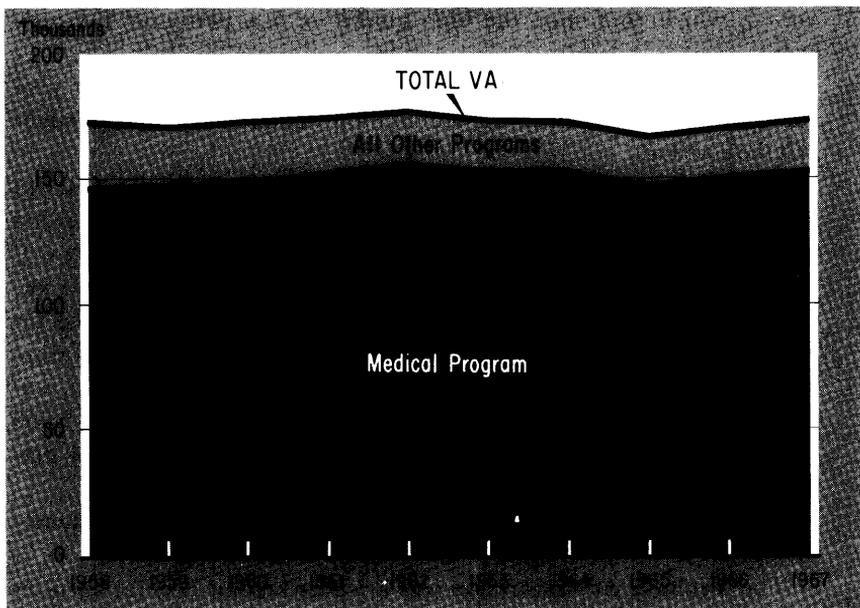
There were increases in the number of suggestions adopted (10.8 percent) and in the value of adopted suggestions (18.6 percent).

Two VA employees won high national honor awards: one received both a Federal Woman's Award and a Career Service Award of the National Civil Service League; another received an Arthur S. Flemming Award.

**Employment Trend.**—On June 30, 1967, there were 173,474 employees in pay status—154,825 full-time, and 18,649 part-time and intermittent. Total employment at the close of fiscal year 1967, including 2,877 temporary summer employees, was 3,246 or about 1.9 percent higher than at the end of the previous fiscal year.

About 88.1 percent of total VA employment as of June 30, 1967, was associated with medical program activities. The remaining 11.9 percent was for all other program activities, viz. veterans benefits, data management, and staff office activities. The following chart depicts, for the past several years, the relative proportion of total agency employment required for the medical program as compared to that required for all other activities.

DISTRIBUTION OF VA EMPLOYMENT



As indicated in the following table, there were small percentage increases in employment in the two major departments responsible for substantive

VA programs. Employment increased for data management activities due to the further extension of automatic data processing. The increase in employment for staff offices was the result of a reorganization which consolidated in the staff offices certain functions formerly performed in headquarters offices of the departments.

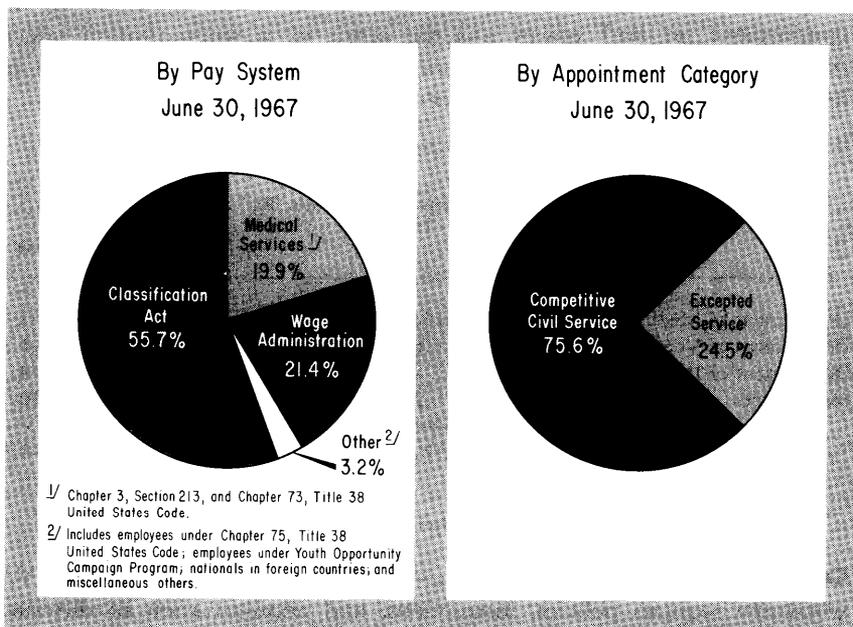
Organizational element	June 30, 1967	June 30, 1966	Change	
			Number	Percent
Department of Medicine and Surgery.	152, 897	150, 222	+2, 675	+1. 8
Department of Veterans Benefits . . . . .	16, 864	16, 564	+300	+1. 8
Department of Data Management. . . . .	1, 562	1, 496	+66	+4. 4
Staff Offices. . . . .	2, 151	1, 946	+205	+10. 5
Total. . . . .	<sup>1</sup> 173, 474	170, 228	+3, 246	+1. 9

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2,877 temporary summer employees.

**Composition of the VA Workforce.**—The diverse nature of the large VA workforce requires policies, instructions, and administration of differing systems of appointment, employment, and compensation. The following table and charts reflect the different types of employees required to staff VA activities, and the distribution of employment by basic appointment categories and major pay systems.

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Approximate number</i>
Nursing assistant. . . . .	26, 350
Nurse and nurse anesthetist. . . . .	15, 000
Food service worker. . . . .	10, 375
Housekeeping aid. . . . .	6, 900
Clerk-Typist. . . . .	5, 225
Physician. . . . .	5, 100
Secretary. . . . .	4, 150
Medical technician—miscellaneous. . . . .	4, 100
Licensed practical or vocational nurse. . . . .	3, 575
Clerk-stenographer. . . . .	3, 100
Clerk-dictating machine transcriber. . . . .	2, 875
Laundry worker—miscellaneous. . . . .	2, 625
Mail and file clerk. . . . .	2, 600
Cook. . . . .	2, 325
Veterans claims examiner. . . . .	2, 250
Therapist—occupational, physical, etc. . . . .	2, 150
Social worker. . . . .	1, 700
Claims clerk. . . . .	1, 325
Supply clerk. . . . .	1, 275
Plant operator—sewage, steam, water, etc. . . . .	1, 200
Laborer. . . . .	1, 100
Dental assistant or technician. . . . .	1, 050

## EMPLOYMENT BY APPOINTMENT CATEGORY AND PAY SYSTEM



**Staffing.**—As job market conditions tightened in many areas throughout the country, the task of maintaining an adequate staff required extensive recruitment action by both personnel office representatives and program officials. The scope of this recruitment job for the nationwide network of VA installations is reflected, in part, by the accession of about 35,000 full-time employees during the year—an average of 2,900 per month.

Continuing a 10-year trend, recruitment became progressively more difficult as competition for qualified personnel in a wide range of occupations became more intense. There was an increase in the number of VA occupations for which there was a shortage of qualified applicants; specific shortages existed at a greater number of VA locations; and more field stations went outside of their local commuting areas to locate suitable prospects.

Among the major additional special measures and actions taken during the year to further recruitment and retention of personnel were the following: a paid advertising program publicized, in professional journals, the VA-wide need for particular occupations; on-campus recruitment was intensified; members of the Armed Forces nearing the end of their active military duty were informed of VA staffing needs and job opportunities; increased hiring rates were authorized for nurses at 45 hospitals and qualification requirements for nurses, including promotion provisions, were updated; and qualification standards for nursing assistants were revised.



### *Recruitment campaign*

**Training and Development.**—There was continued recognition at all VA levels of the importance of training for meeting current and future operational needs for effective staffing. With increasing evidence that existing shortages of skilled personnel would become even more severe in the future, there was increased emphasis on the planning and conduct of training and development activities for management, supervisory, and line employees.

Highlights of management training during the year included the conduct of another in the well-established series of 5-day national management institutes. In line with the policy adopted last year to afford full opportunity to qualified women for this management development and training activity, about half of the participants were women. With fund support from Central Office, 41 field stations of the Department of Medicine and Surgery—17 more than last year—conducted management principles seminars for key line and staff members, using outside management authorities and educators as resource personnel for workshops on locally identified problems.

In line with a long-range plan for further extension of automatic data processing applications to VA operations, the inhouse program for ADP training of upper-level employees was continued. Within the Department of Data Management, 65 employees were given advanced technical and on-the-job training. Inhouse training was also continued to meet staffing needs for programmers, which are in short supply throughout the country.

Increased concern with future capability was reflected in greater activity in the area of graduate-level training. A second group of 18 top-level Central Office employees completed a curriculum of graduate study in management and administration, conducted in collaboration with the George Washington University. Arrangements were also made for a third group to enter this program starting in September 1967. During the year, three employees completed a new graduate study program designed to develop skills in applying modern analytical techniques to problems of program planning and budgeting. Three employees completed 1 year of graduate academic study in hospital administration in preparation for 1 year of residency-assistant hospital director training at a VA hospital.

Varied methods were used to assist employees in developing their potential through upgrading of education. For example, stations worked with local school boards, colleges, and universities to arrange for presentation of specific courses which would be of value and interest to VA employees.

Along with several other Federal agencies, the Veterans Administration was requested to step up training programs to increase the health manpower of the Nation. As an integral part of this national effort, more than 120 VA hospitals, centers, and clinics provided facilities for the training of disadvantaged personnel enrolled in the various economic assistance programs sponsored by the Department of Labor; the Office of Economic Opportunity; and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. During the year, about 8,175 persons, mainly young men and women, obtained work experience at VA stations for health occupations, and for related clerical and blue-collar positions. About 5,400, two-thirds of the enrollees, received training for such health service occupations as: nursing assistant, paramedical aid or assistant, food service worker, and housekeeping aid, for which personnel are needed in Federal, public, and private hospitals.

**Manpower Planning.**—Several steps were taken during the year to further the objective of systematic manpower planning.

A long-range forecast of VA manpower needs for key management positions was developed, based on prospective retirement eligibility, past loss experience, and position changes (promotions, reassignments, etc.). This study indicated that through 1975, replacements would be needed for about 60 percent of the approximately 1,140 employees currently in key management positions. Detailed statistical analyses were prepared for the specific use of each top agency official in planning for the replacement needs indicated for the respective departments and staff officers.

Culminating an extensive study of additional data needs for manpower planning purposes, a plan was developed for obtaining computer-prepared data on prospective VA manpower needs in 20 major career fields, covering about 40,000 professional, technical, and administrative positions.

An intensive review was initiated to ascertain improvements needed for

assuring an adequate supply of able executives for the top-level professional and administrative positions in the VA medical program.

**Equal Employment Opportunity.**—For the fifth successive year there was an increase in the number and proportion of Negroes in the Veterans Administration. This steady increase since minority employment data was first compiled in 1962 is shown in the following table.

Fiscal year	Total employment reported	Negro employment	Percent
1967.....	150, 679	38, 555	25. 58
1966.....	147, 831	36, 915	25. 04
1965.....	149, 090	36, 811	24. 69
1964.....	149, 551	36, 242	24. 23
1963.....	150, 144	35, 981	23. 96
1962.....	150, 881	35, 281	23. 38

Increases in the employment of members of other minority groups—American Indian, Oriental, Spanish American—also occurred during the year. Collectively, members of these racial and ethnic groups comprised, as of June 30, 1967, 3.72 percent of all full-time VA employees—about one-half percentage point higher than 1 year ago.

During the year there was a highly significant shift in the grade distribution of minority-group employees. For example, at the end of the year the percentage of Negro employees in the lowest levels of the Classification Act grade structure had decreased by over 1 percentage point from June 30, 1966. There was a corollary increase of percentage in the middle and higher grade positions of the Classification Act and Title 38 grade structure—from 24.2 to 25.4 percent.

The increase in the number of Negroes (575) occupying positions in the mid-range level of grades (GS-5 through GS-11) is particularly noteworthy. This mid-range level represents, generally, the access level for administrative and professional career fields. Special emphasis was given during the year to recruitment at these levels. Intensive recruitment efforts at predominantly Negro colleges and universities were coupled with in-depth community relations efforts. These activities attracted to the Veterans Administration high-potential college graduates who entered jobs which will feed the replacement pool for the agency's middle and top management positions for many years to come. The intake of quality graduates from predominantly Negro colleges was being furthered by a centrally funded program, established several years ago, for field station employment of college graduates for traineeship positions in various administrative fields, e.g., management analysis, supply management, personnel management, and ac-

counting. Under this program, advance commitment can be made to a top-ranking potential graduate for a position which can be held open till the high-quality candidate has been graduated. This flexibility has proven to be particularly valuable in competing in a tight labor market for the services of quality college graduates.

Advances in the grade distribution of minority-group employees were not, however, due to hiring alone. Extensive use was made of job restructuring, counseling, and training to broaden career horizons for underutilized employees, many of whom are minority-group members.

The Veterans Administration cooperated actively in furthering equal employment opportunity by providing summer employment, under the Youth Opportunity Campaign program (YOC), to needy young persons; and providing training facilities for enrollees in economic and educational assistance programs.

During the summer of 1966 about 2,300 young people, qualifying for work on the basis of economic or educational need, were employed under the YOC program. This total was about 800 in excess of VA's national quota goal of one YOC employee for each 100 regular employees. In support of the 1967 YOC program, more than 1,800 young persons had been hired through June 30, 1967, and there were indications that 1967 summer employment under this program would be considerably greater than in the summer of 1966.

Throughout fiscal year 1967, the Veterans Administration was a leader among all Federal agencies in providing training facilities for enrollees in the various economic assistance programs—Neighborhood Youth Corps, Vocational Work Study, College Work Study, and Work Experience programs. During fiscal year 1967, the Veterans Administration was host to an average of about 2,340 participants per month.

Both the summer employment and the enrollee programs are serving as intake sources for meeting staffing needs. A number of temporary employees of past summers have qualified for regular positions. In addition, about 7 percent of the 878 enrollees completing training in the Work Experience program at VA hospitals were subsequently employed in regular full-time jobs at the host hospitals. Since a large proportion of the persons in programs for the disadvantaged are from minority groups, intake from these sources for regular full-time employment results in further gains in minority employment.

During the year, 145 discrimination complaints were processed. Of this total, 128 were based on race, 3 on creed, 2 on national origin, and 5 on sex; 7 were rejected as inappropriate for consideration under EO 11246. Most of the complaints—about 86 percent—were filed by Negroes.

The largest single category of complaints was failure of promotion—50 complaints. The issues in other complaints were separation—17 cases; failure of appointment of a job applicant—16 cases; and other general reasons such as working conditions and interpersonal relations—62 cases. Fifty-eight

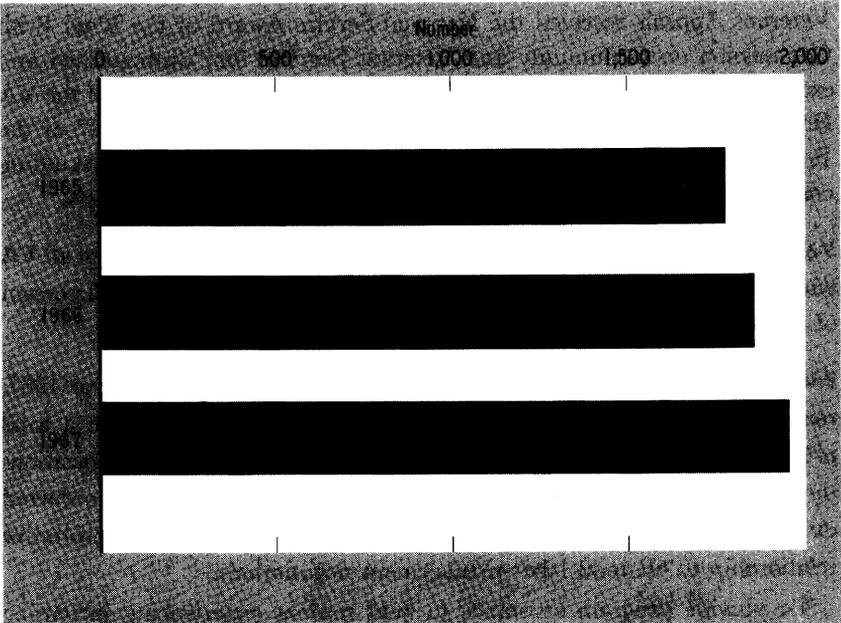
cases were withdrawn during the processing stage. Eighty-seven cases were disposed of by decision. Twenty-five hearings were held to consider discrimination complaints. Subsequent to agency hearing, 12 complaints were appealed to the Board of Appeals and Review of the Civil Service Commission. In all complaints appealed to the Board, the VA decision was sustained.

Under the contract compliance provisions of Executive Order 11246 and VA regulations, the equal employment opportunity programs of 337 contractors doing business with the Veterans Administration were reviewed during the year. These reviews indicated that the continuing effort to encourage contractors to take affirmative action in the hiring and upgrading of members of minority groups, and in improving working conditions, has resulted in further progress toward the goal of equal job opportunity.

Through preconstruction conferences and onsite inspections on VA construction projects, construction contractors were made aware of the requirement for assuring equal employment opportunities for members of minority groups. During the year, 62 onsite surveys of construction projects were made. These indicated an increased awareness on the part of all VA construction contractors of their responsibilities for affirmative action in providing job opportunities for members of minority groups.

**Employment of Women.**—Again in fiscal year 1967 there was increased use of womanpower to meet staffing needs. As of June 30, 1967, there were 76,214 women (full-time, part-time, and intermittent) in the VA workforce—5,367 or 7.6 percent more than as of the close of the prior fiscal year.

**WOMEN IN HIGHER LEVEL POSITIONS**



Over the past 4 fiscal years—since June 30, 1963—there has been a 20.8 percent increase in the employment of women in the Veterans Administration. Most of this increase (10,718) has occurred in fiscal years 1967 and 1966. As of June 30, 1967, women comprised 43.9 percent of all employees in pay status (173,474).

In a period of critical shortages in administrative, professional, and technical positions, continuing progress was made in utilizing women in higher-level positions. At the end of fiscal year 1967, there were 1,957 women in positions at grade GS-12 and above under the Classification Act, or in comparable grades or salary levels under Title 38, United States Code. This was 5.4 percent more than on June 30, 1966, and 10 percent more than on June 30, 1965.

**Employment of the Handicapped.**—During fiscal year 1967, VA activities hired 1,484 handicapped persons—about 9.8 percent of the estimated 15,225 handicapped persons entering Federal employment during the fiscal year.

As of June 30, 1967, there were 13,067 handicapped persons—131 fewer than a year earlier—employed on a full-time basis, with handicapped persons comprising 8.4 percent of all VA full-time employees. A high proportion, about 40 percent of the 13,067 handicapped persons in full-time positions, were preference-eligible employees with 10-point preference by reason of service-connected disability.

Special recognition for furthering employment of the handicapped was accorded to the Veterans Administration during the year. VA's Board of Veterans Appeals received the National Service Award of the B'nai Brith Commission on Community and Veterans Services for "distinguished and exceptional contributions in the hiring of the blind." The Director of the VA Hospital, Brockton, Mass., received the 1966 "Physician's Award" of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped for outstanding contribution to the welfare and employment of handicapped workers.

**Veterans Preference Eligibility.**—As of June 30, 1967, 48.4 percent of all VA employees in pay status; 76.9 percent of the male employees; and 12.2 percent of the female employees were entitled to preference for retention.

**Employee-Management Cooperation.**—As of the close of fiscal year 1967, recognitions of employee organizations (union locals) had risen to a total of 324. Of this total, 138 were exclusive recognitions which give organizations the right to negotiate agreements. A total of 40 such recognitions occurred during the year, reflecting the further shift from a primarily consultative relationship to bilateral labor-management negotiations.

To provide program assistance to field stations experiencing increasing

workload and complexity of employee-management relations, three workshops were conducted for hospital personnel officers, the usual liaison representatives with employee organizations. These workshops, conducted at three separate locations, were geared toward assisting on problems stemming from the competition between unions during organization drives; challenges by one union to another union's exclusive recognition; supervision of elections to determine majority status; the negotiation of agreements reached under exclusive recognitions; and administration of negotiated agreements.

**Personnel Program Evaluation.**—On April 18, 1967, the Veterans Administration received from the Civil Service Commission a report which indicated that the VA personnel management program is highly developed, and highly responsive to the VA mission, to employee needs, and to programs of high current interest to the President. Special note was made of the Veterans Administration's strong support of public interest policies: furthering equal employment opportunity for members of minority groups; promoting more effective use of womanpower; providing part-time and full-time work opportunities for disadvantaged young persons of high school and college age; and encouraging employment of the handicapped.

**Employee Recognition and Incentives.**—During the year two VA employees won highly prized national honors. The Director, Pathology and Allied Sciences Service, Department of Medicine and Surgery, was one of six women to receive the Federal Woman's Award. She was also the recipient of a Career Service Award of the National Civil Service League.

The Chief of Staff for Research and Education, VA Center Los Angeles, Calif., received an Arthur S. Flemming Award for notable achievements in medical research.

Reversing VA experience of the past several years, there was a considerable upturn in the suggestion phase of the incentives award program. As indicated in the following table there were increases in the number and value of suggestions adopted to further economy and effectiveness of VA operations.

Suggestions	Fiscal year		Percent change from 1966
	1967	1966	
Received . . . . .	18, 542	17, 797	+ 4. 2
Adopted . . . . .	9, 065	8, 179	+10. 8
Tangible benefits of . . . . .	\$787, 674	\$663, 995	+18. 6
Awards paid for . . . . .	\$119, 274	\$99, 791	+19. 5



*Career Service award*

There was also a substantial increase in the number of awards to employees in recognition of superior performance and of special acts or services—24.4 percent more than in the prior fiscal year. Measurable benefits from recognized employee achievements increased by 111.6 percent over fiscal year 1966. These gains were due, in large part, to the emphasis placed on rewarding employees who made significant contributions to cost reduction.

As compared to fiscal year 1966, there was increased use of the quality increase—a within-grade step increase in salary—for recognition of high level employee performance. During fiscal year 1967, a total of 2,821 VA employees received such increases. This was only about 3.3 percent of all employees eligible, and reflected continued selective use of special pay increases for employee recognition. In four full fiscal years of use of quality increases, 9,378 quality increases have been made—an average of about 2,345 per year.

### **Financial Management**

The financial management program in the Veterans Administration includes such management areas as budgeting, accounting, fiscal, auditing, statistical reporting and research statistics.

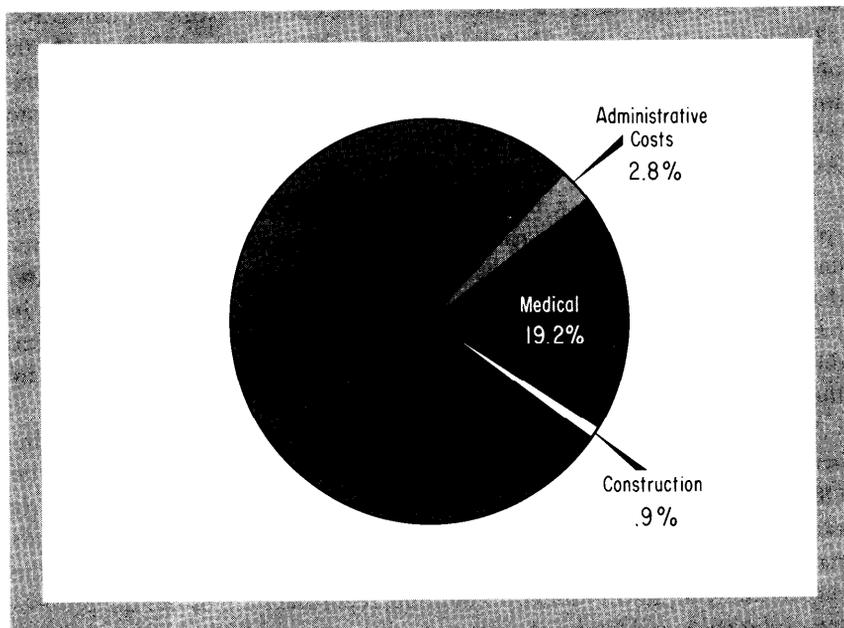
The size of this program is evidenced by the fact that gross expenditures from all funds by the agency during fiscal year 1967, totaled \$8.122 billion,

which was an increase of \$648 million from the prior year. Expenditures from general and special fund appropriations increased \$503 million to a total of \$6.914 billion; expenditures from trust and other funds increased \$145 million to a total of \$1,208 billion. Increased expenditures from appropriations were due primarily to cost of the Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966.

During fiscal year 1967, VA budget expenditures made up approximately 5 percent of total Federal budget expenditures. Detailed information on financial activities may be found in the statistical tables section of this report beginning with table 96.

As shown in the following chart, cash payments to veterans and their families made up 77 percent of the expenditures from Veterans Administration appropriations. Administrative costs amounted to slightly less than 3 cents out of every dollar spent.

#### EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATIONS



Significant improvements in the Veterans Administration's financial management program were accomplished during fiscal year 1967. Some of the more important of these were:

Installation of the Planning-Programming-Budgeting System in the Veterans Administration prompted significant changes in procedures for formulating the annual agency budget. Submission of Program Memoranda and Multi-year program and Financial Plans to the Bureau of the Budget in May 1966 became the "Spring Budget Preview" and provided a vastly improved basis for identifying and considering major issues of policy and program in

“Preview” discussions with the Bureau of the Budget. Updated Plans in January 1967, reflecting the President’s 1968 Budget decisions, served as a planning base for development of current year Program and Financial Plans.

During fiscal year 1967 improvements were made in the system for distributing fiscal year 1968 funds of nearly \$1.4 billion among the Veterans Administration’s numerous medical care facilities. A comparative index technique was developed which involves consideration of employment and cost levels required for care of patients categorized as acute or chronic based on factors of patient turnover and length of stay by major category of beneficiary, i.e., psychiatric, medical, surgical, nursing, and domiciliary. After adjustment for outpatient workloads and other special activities not common to all facilities such as supportive help for research and educational operations, manpower actually available for inpatient care at each hospital in the system can be ascertained and evaluated on a comparable basis.

The computer system for VA mortgage loan accounts at the Data Processing Center, St. Paul, Minn., was expanded during fiscal year 1967 to include the 9,700 accounts under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Regional Office and 12,500 accounts of the Detroit Regional Office. An additional 13,300 accounts will be added during August 1967, bringing the total to approximately 60,000. These accounts will eventually be absorbed by a larger, more complete and sophisticated system to be maintained on a computer at Austin, Tex.

The development of a centralized automated construction accounting system was initiated in the early part of fiscal year 1967. Programing for daily, weekly, and monthly processing programs has been completed and development of the related centralized capital asset account system is in process. The systems will provide construction management with accounting data on a daily basis. Both systems are scheduled to become operational by the end of fiscal year 1968.

Responsibility for all fiscal policy and procedures for the Veterans Administration was consolidated into a newly designated Finance Service in the Office of the Controller effective July 1, 1966. Systems accountants formerly assigned to the operating departments were reassigned to the Controller’s staff. Benefits derived from this reorganization include centralization in the responsibility for agency fiscal, accounting, reporting systems and the processing of statistical and financial reports.

## **Supply**

The objective of the supply program is to provide quality logistical support to all programs in the Veterans Administration and its Federal agency customers, and to assure the greatest return on every dollar spent for the acquisition, maintenance, and distribution of supplies, equipment, and services.

Considerable progress has been made in furthering the President’s program for sharing of resources among Federal agencies. Supply support for certain

medical and hospital supplies is provided to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Department of Agriculture; Department of Justice (Bureau of Prisons); Federal Housing Administration; Food and Drug Administration; General Services Administration; Government of American Samoa and Trust Territories; Veterans Memorial Hospital, Republic of the Philippines; Department of the Treasury (Internal Revenue Service); National Aeronautics and Space Administration; District of Columbia Government; National Bureau of Standards; and Office of Economic Opportunity (Community Action and Job Corps Program).

The Veterans Administration also contracts for drugs, biologicals and chemical reagents and procures nonperishable subsistence to fulfill the requirements of all Civil Agencies and Departments under an assignment from the General Services Administration in accordance with Public Law 81-152.

On July 1, 1966, a major reorganization in the VA central office supply organization became effective. The supply management service, a staff element, and the supply service of the department of medicine and surgery, were merged into a single supply service, located in the department of medicine and surgery, having full responsibility for VA's supply function. The supply apparatus under this concept, has operated effectively for the past year.

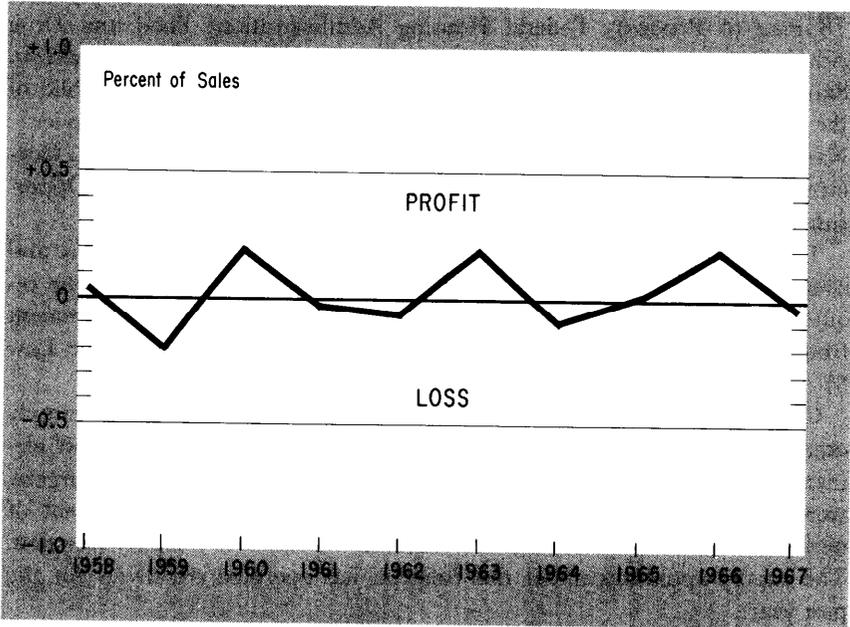
Another reorganization involved the establishment of a marketing center at Hines, Ill., consolidating VA centralized purchasing activities previously located both at Hines, Ill., and Somerville, N.J. This consolidated operation has performed most effectively and has proven the centralized concept to be sound.

In addition, the reorganization of the VA supply depot system initiated in fiscal year 1966 was completed in the latter part of fiscal year 1967. In the first phase of the reorganization the stock control and fiscal activities of the Wilmington depot were merged with those of the Hines depot. Responsibility for administration of the remaining functions was vested in the Assistant Director, Supply Service at Hines. The second phase of the reorganization involved the merger of the Somerville stock control and fiscal activities pertaining to depot distribution stocks with those at Hines. The Agency now operates two full depots, at Hines, Ill., and Somerville, N.J., with a subdepot at Wilmington, Calif. This reorganization will result in annual savings of \$178,500.

Management of the VA supply fund continued through the 14th year on an overall break-even basis. A loss was realized in fiscal year 1967 of \$34,629 which represents approximately 0.033 percent of the total supply fund sales.

During fiscal year 1967 supply fund sales from the centralized procurement program of depot stocks and direct delivery of items to VA stations and other Government agencies amounted to \$59,356,134, an increase of \$2,599,957 over fiscal year 1966. Of the total amount, \$13,836,596 was procured for direct delivery to the user.

## SUPPLY FUND PROFIT OR LOSS



Early in fiscal year 1967, a shortage of cash developed in the revolving supply fund. This shortage resulted from the erosion of the inventory dollar by inflation, increased demands for supplies from inventory, and greater need for stockage of additional items to meet the growing needs of our medical program. It was necessary to obtain an advance of funds from another VA appropriation in order that adequate funds would be available for financing acquisitions. This advance will have to continue until an additional appropriation can be obtained.

Special projects were instituted to collect unserviceable and discarded wheelchairs and crutches for repair and reconditioning and subsequent transfer to the Republic of Vietnam through the Agency for International Development. A total of 420 wheelchairs and 305 crutches (pairs) were selected by AID and shipped to Vietnam. Additionally, 25 wheelchairs and 20 crutches (pairs) were sent to Laos under similar arrangement. A further project resulted in the collection of 661 discarded artificial limbs, 484 braces and 499 hearing aids for release to World Rehabilitation Foundation and subsequent shipment to Vietnam.

In fiscal year 1967, VA continued serving the Veterans Memorial Hospital, Republic of the Philippines, under Public Law 88-40 by furnishing medical supplies and equipment procured through the VA supply fund at a value of \$220,491. This was an increase of 180 percent over fiscal year 1966.

Efforts were continued during fiscal year 1967 toward greater economies through redistribution and utilization of personal property within the Vet-

erans Administration. The value of property utilized in this manner slightly exceeded \$2 million or 45 percent of all usable property at field stations. Acquisitions of excess property from other Government agencies amounted to \$1.1 million.

As a part of VA's participation in the President's cost reduction program, cross-servicing arrangements were made for furnishing motor vehicle fuel and oil to other agencies.

An intensive review was made of equipment holdings against applicable standards to achieve a proper balance with actual needs. Further refinement of replacement standards resulted in extending the projected life expectancy of some equipment. Major categories included wood office furniture, laboratory equipment, power tools and kitchen equipment.

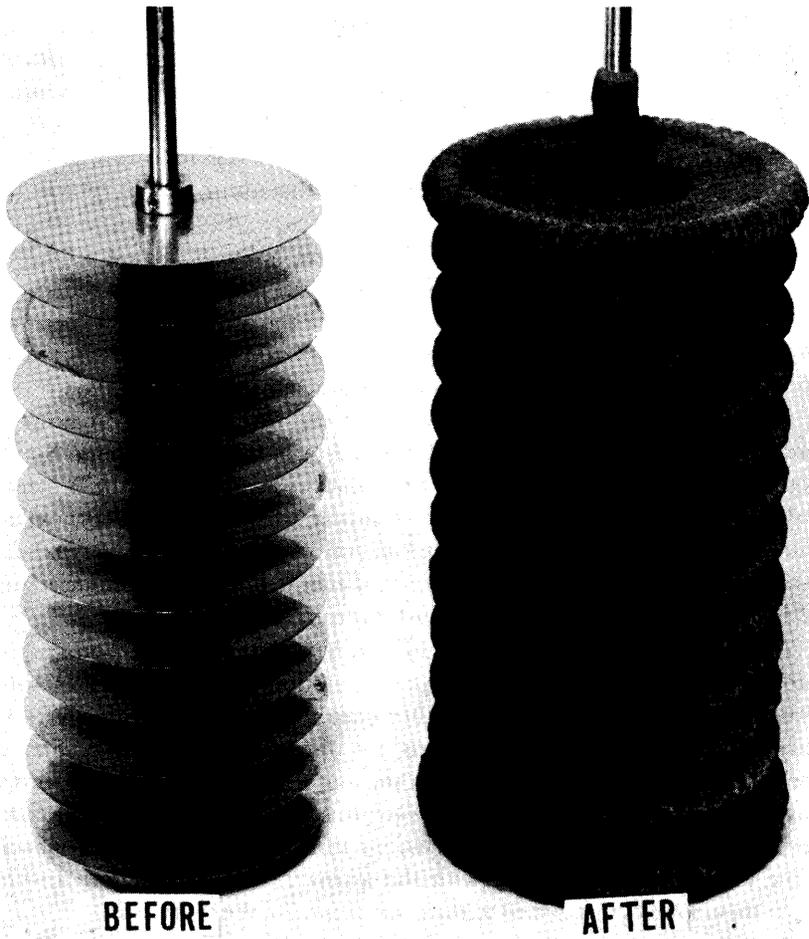
In a further cost reduction effort about one-fourth of the VA hospitals order part of their perishable food requirements from the Defense Supply Agency Regional Subsistence Supply points. The policy of the Veterans Administration is to use this source of supply when it is more economical. Further, studies with the Surgeons General of the 3 military services has resulted in the standardization among Federal hospital subsistence users of 462 items, a pioneering effort in the Government in this field.

During fiscal year 1967, silver valued at \$170,150 was reclaimed as a by-product of the X-ray and photographic operation of the agency. Exhausted developing solutions are filtered either chemically or electrolytically to recover this metal before the solutions are discarded. In addition, film no longer required in the medical program was sold to commercial processors for the silver content. Gross income for this action amounted to \$139,369 for fiscal year 1967. Twelve field stations from other Government agencies have initiated silver recovery with the assistance of VA facilities. Income from these sources is returned to the general fund of the treasury.

Studies and evaluations have begun to establish economical and efficient procedures for filling increasing demands for highly sophisticated equipment needed for intensive care units, closed circuit television, megavoltage deep therapy units, and heart catheterization.

Tests aimed at enlarging and furthering supply support to administrative and professional elements within the Veterans Administration are being conducted at selected stations.

In an effort to improve budgeting and to increase awareness of all employees of the cost of the equipment they ask for and use, a test system was developed to "rent" this VA-owned equipment to the user. This test was started at three VA hospitals in fiscal year 1967. Rental charges based on acquisition costs and life expectancy are made to each appropriation for the operating equipment being used. Funds received for rental are used to purchase additional and replacement equipment and to pay for all maintenance costs. The test is scheduled to be expanded to seven additional stations in fiscal year 1968 to determine the advisability of expanding this type of financing to all VA stations.



*Silver reclamation*

A central research instrument pool on a pilot basis was established at VA hospital, Little Rock, Ark. The objective of this concept is to increase utilization of research equipment through loan pool. Since its establishment in October 1966, equipment valued at \$663,500 has been processed through this pool.

As part of the continuing effort of the Veterans Administration to improve its use of health manpower, the responsibility for processing and distributing certain medical supplies was transferred from the nursing service to the supply service. Plans have been made for integrating this responsibility into the overall hospital logistics system. This concept will be fully operative in all VA hospitals by June 30, 1968, and is incorporated in the design of new VA hospitals.

Under GSA-VA agreement, the Veterans Administration purchased for

GSA destinations canned fruits, vegetables and juices totaling \$2,227,806. This is the largest dollar volume purchase for the General Services Administration for a fiscal year since the GSA-VA agreement was consummated in fiscal year 1962.

The Veterans Administration purchased 10,306 yards of Nomex material to be made into pajamas for test purposes. Nomex is a manmade fiber which is flame retardant and should be excellent for wear by high smoking risk patients. This effort, if successful, caps a search that has gone on for many years to find a solution to the problem of flammable pajamas.

Approximately 900 typewriters were purchased by field stations under consolidated purchase arrangements made by the Veterans Administration. Through blanket purchase agreements and a contract negotiated by General Services Administration, the cost was reduced by approximately \$83,000. Contract arrangements made through the General Services Administration and quantity discounts realized through consolidated purchase actions made it possible for the Veterans Administration to obtain miscellaneous office machines at a price approximately \$16,000 less than the Federal Supply Schedule price. Power filing units were purchased under similar arrangements at a price approximately \$114,000 less than the Federal Supply Schedule price. Veterans Administration has pioneered in the consolidation of office machines and equipment requirements to obtain quantity discounts above those available in the Federal Supply Schedules.

Surplus butter and whole fluid milk under the Agricultural Act of 1954, as amended (P.L. 83-690) were not available to the Veterans Administration during fiscal year 1967.

Purchases from small business firms by the Veterans Administration during fiscal year 1967 were 46 percent of the total dollar volume (\$260,062,570) of all supplies, equipment and services obtained.

The Veterans Administration is progressing in converting its system of cataloging items of supply to the Federal Catalog System as prescribed in Public Law 81-152, and Federal Procurement Management Regulations. Approximately 31,000 items carried in VA inventories either at supply depots or hospitals have been cataloged and assigned Federal stock numbers. This virtually completes the initial conversion. Progress is being made in identification and cataloging of equipment items which are not centrally managed but which are being used by field stations. A basic catalog is being developed covering equipment at ten stations which it is hoped to expand to include all such items in use in the Veterans Administration. A program has been implemented to identify and establish the shelf life of items supplied by the VA depots for use in control, procurement, storage and issue actions.

The frozen food program now serves 124 stations out of 10 frozen food distribution points, with sales of \$2,895,954 in fiscal year 1967.

Much of VA's effort during the year in improving property maintenance and reclamation was spent developing a system to automatically alert man-

agement to the dates and frequency items of equipment which will need maintenance. This system is designed to provide better control of man-hour and dollar requirements for maintaining both personal property and building services equipment and systems. Through timely maintenance action down-time of equipment will be reduced, machine life expectancy increased, and better utilization of existing property will be achieved.

To eliminate unnecessary duplication of facilities, the Veterans Administration transferred to the General Services Administration 154 items previously carried in its supply depot stock and valued at \$528,235. This transfer eliminates from the VA depot system all general use type items, and the central distribution system is now geared strictly to hospital and medical program support.

The Comptroller General has approved three VA requests which will improve administrative operations. These are: (1) Establishment of a prepayment procedure that will permit the Veterans Administration to reimburse vendors for prepayment of transportation charges of \$25 or less on f.o.b. origin purchases; (2) Deviation from General Accounting Office policy by using commercial shipping documents of bus companies to cover small shipments of unused blood from VA hospitals to Red Cross centers; and (3) Use of commercial shipping documents of bus and air companies in lieu of Government bills of lading for small shipments of magnetic tape and cards among VA data processing centers.

### **Management Engineering and Evaluation**

**Cost Reduction and Manpower Utilization.**—Department directors, staff officials, and field station heads continued their active support of the Cost Reduction and Manpower Utilization programs, using such management techniques as position management, systematic review, work simplification, organization and procedures analysis, work scheduling, work measurement, quality control programs, and productivity analysis. Savings resulting from cost reduction and management improvement actions amounted to 2,475 man-years and \$33 million. Further, savings accruing to other Government agencies through VA supply procurement action totaled \$3.9 million. A part of the savings resulting from these cost reduction and management improvement actions was used to reduce the President's budget or in the administration of benefits resulting from new legislation, with the balance used, for the most part, in patient care areas.

Some of the significant actions in this area included

- Expansion of laundry production by increasing the hours of operation and providing service to neighboring hospitals which had previously contracted laundry service.
- Contracting for municipal fire protection service in lieu of using station-owned equipment and personnel.
- Substitution of small scale computers for electric accounting equipment at data processing branches to reduce total equipment costs.

- Use of single service tray carts, high speed cutter-mixers, and flight type dishwashers.

- Affiliation of the New Jersey College of Medicine and Surgery with the VA hospital, East Orange, making available to the college space and facilities in return for which the medical college makes its faculty available to the hospital on a without compensation basis.

- Establishment of a Records Processing Center at St. Louis, Mo., for storage and maintenance of less active claims folders thus releasing space and increasing productivity in regional office file operations.

**Procedural Changes.**—A systematic review of administrative and procedural activity has been initiated at agency level. Procedural changes were installed which eliminated the preparation of dual folders for persons applying for vocational or readjustment educational program benefits and simplified file number assignments. A revised simplified procedure for transfer of veterans records was installed. Central ingredient control and changes in processing in dietetics are producing savings. Payments of insurance death claims were expedited by eliminating reference to XC folders, transfer action, and combining of files, extending the jurisdiction of the VA centers in Philadelphia and St. Paul in these cases. Changes were made in procedures for referral of applicants for direct loans to private lenders to ensure reference to private lenders actually interested in making loans on GI terms in the locality where the veteran intends to buy or build a home.

**Organizational Changes.**—In order to strengthen program planning and management control, functions of personnel administration were consolidated at the staff level, and functions of financial management were consolidated into the Controllers' Office. Investigation and Security functions were placed under a Director reporting directly to the Deputy Administrator. Functions of Management Engineering were combined with evaluation (audit) functions under an Assistant Administrator. Concerted effort toward developing inhouse management consultant service has resulted. The Board of Veterans Appeals was reorganized to eliminate supervisory overhead. The new work load under Public Law 89-358 was accommodated within the Compensation, Pension and Education organizational framework. The Management Control Staff, the Administrative Research Staff, and the Management System Service in the Department of Medicine and Surgery were strengthened and functional responsibilities realigned.

### **Management Audits**

A VA-wide system of management audits assures continuing a high quality of administrative endeavor. Each field station conducts systematic reviews of its operations on a cyclical basis. These reviews are indepth analyses of every administrative method and procedure, and lead to identification and correction of deficiencies, and to development of improved work methods.

Departmental and program evaluation staffs in the VA's Central Office supplement local management capabilities. In addition to validating and

assisting in the correction of deficiencies identified by field stations, these staffs independently devise improvements and modify locally developed improvements for VA-wide application.

Finally there is an Internal Audit Service, a staff group independent of all operating departments, reporting through the Assistant Administrator for Management Engineering and Evaluation to the Office of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs. This Service provides independent verification of the status of management throughout the Veterans Administration. It recommends major organizational, staffing, and procedural improvements for increased efficiency and reduced operating cost.

The Internal Audit Service validates the more substantial savings reported under the cost reduction program. Savings totaling approximately \$86 million were validated in fiscal year 1967. This year, the Internal Audit Service was assigned the additional function of conducting independent post-installation evaluations of automatic data processing systems. An evaluation of the PAID (personnel and accounting integrated data) system was recently completed.

The Service is now testing short-term surveys designed to supplement full-scale management audits. By analyses of critical "pulse-points" of field station operations, it expects that useful management evaluations can be made in a very brief period. In this way, the audit staff will increase coverage and reinforce the ability to interpret field management problems to Central Office elements. A program for onsite followup of field station audits was also established this fiscal year. This new program provides an opportunity for insuring that action taken on recommendations is timely and appropriate. Paperwork Management.—Throughout the year increased emphasis was placed on improving the economy and effectiveness of the agency's paperwork. The following are representative actions and accomplishments.

Records holdings in the agency were reduced to a new low of 1,126,300 cubic feet. This was accomplished even though there were increasing documentation requirements in the expanding medical treatment and veterans benefits programs. Contributing to the overall reduction was the removal of 124,500 cubic feet of nonessential materials from agency files for authorized destruction and the transfer of 29,900 cubic feet of agency records from high cost office space to low cost storage in the Federal Records Centers of the General Services Administration.

Currently, 18 percent of agency inhouse records are maintained in special records processing centers or other low-cost space. In excess of 100,000 cubic feet of these records (more than 7,775,000 individual veterans claims folders) are now maintained in and serviced at the new Records Processing Center established in St. Louis, Mo.

A "Records Cleanout Campaign" conducted in accordance with the President's governmentwide memorandum of September 22, 1966, reduced agency holdings by 58,600 cubic feet and emptied 2,130 filing cabinets and 96,200 linear feet of shelving for reuse within the agency.

On June 30, 1967, there were 9,911 different VA forms and form letters in use of which 41 percent were standardized for VA-wide use. During the year, 269 standardized forms and form letters were eliminated as no longer necessary, 278 were created to meet new requirements, and 507 were updated and improved.

During fiscal year 1967 the distribution of VA administrative issues was controlled by means of an automated system of listings for approximately 650 recurring-type issues. A survey at mid-year showed a decrease of 48,000 copies from these lists. Recurring printouts permit prompt, continuing analysis of all such lists.

### **Office Operations and Administration**

The Administrative Services audiovisuals activity provided Agency program officials with visuals for planning, production, presentation, and support services. A program theme of purpose, dedication, progress, and service was reflected in all visuals developed for public information, educational, scientific research, and training uses.

The motion picture film, "Operation Compassion" (21 minutes, color, sound) was completed in July 1966. It shows the rehabilitation of Vietnamese paraplegics at the VA hospital, Castle Point, N.Y. The film depicts the rehabilitation process and was used as a presentation medium in an exhibit on "The Federal Service in Vietnam" at the American Hospital Association Annual Meeting, Chicago, August 29-31, 1966.

A 14-minute, color, sound film titled "Veterans Day 1966" was made during November 11 ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery. Photography is in progress on the production of a film titled "Vocational Rehabilitation," which will show the vocational rehabilitation counseling services available to disabled servicemen and veterans. It will be used to acquaint disabled servicemen and veterans with the desirability and advantage of the early counseling offered by the Veterans Administration.

The Veterans Administration obtained 15 prints of the film, "The Extra Step" (30 minutes, color, sound), produced by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in cooperation with the Civil Service Commission. It depicts good telephone practices and shows how proper attitudes of service are important to the public, the Government, and the employees. It is currently being shown to employees in field stations and will be shown to Central Office employees in early fiscal year 1968.

Television spot announcements and slides were produced and distributed to inform veterans and dependents of legal entitlements and to support VA's programs of recruitment of professional personnel. The VA Film Library distributed 12,600 informational, training, and medical films during the year to VA stations, other Government agencies, service organizations, and educational institutions. These films were viewed by over 192,200 people.

Thirty-two new exhibits were designed and produced during the year.

One hundred and ninety-one new and existing exhibits were presented for a total of 1,097 days at educational institutions, professional, medical and scientific, industrial, and technical group meetings, national and state service organization meetings, and VA stations during fiscal year 1967.

Two exhibits designed to support VA's medical and scientific research program received awards and recognition for story excellence and effective presentation at National Medical Conferences and Conventions. The exhibit titled "Clinical Investigation of the Portacaval Shunt" was awarded the Billings Gold Medal by the American Medical Association. The exhibit "The Coagulagraph—An Instrument for the Measurement of Blood Coagulation and Lysis" was given a Silver Award by the American College of Surgeons Clinical Congress.

### **Investigation**

The Investigation Division conducts administrative investigations, surveys, and special studies of activities at all levels of the Veterans Administration as well as activities of those organizations or individuals having official dealings or relationships with the Veterans Administration. During fiscal year 1967:

103 factual reports containing conclusions and recommendations were submitted to department heads and top staff officials for appropriate action. Such investigations may result in disciplinary actions against employees, changes or clarification of policies and procedures, recovery of funds, debarment of individuals having official dealings with the Veterans Administration.

750 reports of local investigations conducted by field stations were reviewed for adequacy of investigation and action.

95 new missing veteran cases were handled under the nationwide Missing Veteran program. 22 veterans were located or reported deceased.

Complaint mail received in Central Office was reviewed and complaints not warranting Central Office investigation were referred to department or staff offices for appropriate development.

Liaison is maintained with all Federal investigative agencies and reports from these agencies are reviewed and disseminated to appropriate VA elements for action.

A technical laboratory is operated for the examination of questioned documents and other material subject to laboratory analysis. During the year:

144 opinions were rendered.

1,957 FBI reports pertaining to VA matters were processed.

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[Fiscal years

Fiscal year	Average daily patient, member, restoree and nursing bed care census <sup>1</sup>							
	Total hospital patients, members, restorees, and nursing bed care patients	Patients			Members			
		Total	VA hospitals	Non-VA hospitals <sup>2</sup>	Total	VA domiciliares <sup>4</sup>	VA hospitals	State homes
1967.....	133,466	105,807	103,394	2,413	20,382	12,694	( <sup>6</sup> )	7,688
1966.....	135,330	109,882	107,389	2,493	21,319	13,091	( <sup>6</sup> )	8,228
1965.....	135,827	111,782	109,183	2,599	23,526	14,380	( <sup>6</sup> )	9,146
1964.....	137,557	112,881	110,159	2,722	24,575	15,229	( <sup>6</sup> )	9,346
1963.....	137,867	112,593	109,771	2,822	25,173	15,589	423	9,161
1962.....	139,226	113,764	110,884	2,880	25,435	15,760	613	9,062
1961.....	140,518	114,321	111,351	2,970	26,197	16,237	575	9,385
1960.....	140,680	114,356	111,408	2,948	26,274	16,389	517	9,418
1959.....	140,621	114,103	111,050	3,053	26,518	16,387	453	9,678
1958.....	140,572	114,581	111,599	2,982	25,991	16,277	396	9,318
1957.....	140,171	114,325	111,265	3,060	25,846	16,579	329	8,938
1956.....	139,244	113,458	110,205	3,253	25,786	16,814	233	8,739
1955.....	136,507	110,733	106,682	4,051	25,774	16,799	173	8,802
1954.....	134,235	108,944	103,491	5,453	25,291	16,851	94	8,346
1953.....	129,517	104,482	97,975	6,507	25,035	16,876	43	8,116
1952.....	129,902	105,110	98,024	7,086	24,792	16,876	16	7,900
1951.....	128,955	104,391	96,305	8,086	24,564	16,775	15	7,774
1950.....	132,345	108,038	96,643	11,395	24,307	16,831	39	7,437
1949.....	128,985	106,985	94,539	12,446	22,000	15,288	.....	6,712
1948.....	126,434	105,882	92,891	12,991	20,552	14,402	.....	6,150
1947.....	116,885	98,248	85,715	12,533	18,637	13,113	.....	5,524
1946.....	93,756	78,566	71,493	7,073	15,190	10,547	.....	4,643
1945.....	81,421	68,260	64,317	3,943	13,161	9,002	.....	4,159
1944.....	75,184	61,332	58,338	2,994	13,852	9,447	.....	4,405
1943.....	71,475	56,147	53,470	2,677	15,328	10,430	.....	4,898
1942.....	78,028	57,927	54,636	3,291	20,101	14,371	.....	5,730
1941.....	81,085	58,423	54,582	3,841	22,662	16,696	.....	5,966
1940.....	79,177	56,251	52,409	3,842	22,926	16,708	.....	6,218
1939.....	74,450	52,763	49,147	3,616	21,687	15,709	.....	5,978
1938.....	68,109	48,973	45,639	3,334	19,136	13,514	.....	5,622
1937.....	60,175	44,879	41,939	2,940	15,296	10,364	.....	4,932
1936.....	60,265	43,524	40,972	2,552	16,741	12,008	.....	4,733
1935.....	55,899	41,333	39,030	2,303	14,566	10,406	.....	4,160

<sup>1</sup> Based on total patient, member, restoree, and nursing-bed days of care during year divided by the number of days in year.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13 consecutive months beginning with June of the prior fiscal year and ending with June of the indicated fiscal year.

*VA and non-VA hospitals, VA domiciliaries and State homes, and average operating domiciliaries and VA restoration centers*

1935-67]

Average daily patient, member, restoree and nursing bed care census 1—Continued					Average operating beds <sup>2</sup>			
Restorees	Nursing bed care				VA hospitals		VA domiciliaries <sup>5</sup>	VA restoration centers
VA restoration centers	Total	VA hospitals	State homes	Community nursing homes	Patient beds	Nursing beds		
583	6,694	2,484	1,423	2,787	115,193	2,748	13,664	670
275	3,854	1,245	972	1,637	116,975	1,475	14,953	319
195	324	150	156	18	119,118	208	16,544	319
101					119,902		16,519	135
101					120,304		16,770	120
27					120,945		16,866	60
					120,380		17,188	
					120,257		17,486	
					120,489		17,454	
					121,201		17,670	
					121,144		17,949	
					120,649		17,759	
					117,643		17,700	
					114,244		17,635	
					108,987		17,783	
					109,790		17,718	
					107,568		17,568	
					106,012		17,466	
					103,854		16,539	
					102,383		16,009	
					96,451		15,402	
					80,927		14,868	
					73,777		13,866	
					65,972		13,844	
					61,103		16,050	
					60,952		17,951	
					60,245		18,888	
					56,429		18,476	
					53,077		16,204	
					49,451		16,272	
					45,905		18,555	
					44,521		15,929	
					43,017		17,853	

<sup>3</sup> The non-VA hospital data for fiscal years 1935-42 are the computed average for a 12-month period, based on patients remaining at the end of each month during the year.

<sup>4</sup> Includes member employees in VA hospitals for period prior to fiscal year 1950.

<sup>5</sup> Data for the fiscal years 1935-46 are the actual operating beds on June 30.

<sup>6</sup> Program has been discontinued.

**Table 2.**—Average operating beds, average daily patient census and patients treated in VA hospitals

[During fiscal year 1967]

Hospital	Average operating beds <sup>1 2</sup>				Average daily patient census <sup>1 3</sup>				Total number of patients treated
	Total	Psychiatry	Surgery	Other <sup>4</sup>	Total	Psychiatry	Surgery	Other <sup>4</sup>	
All hospitals.....	115,193	56,203	19,893	39,098	103,394	51,667	16,693	35,033	<sup>9</sup> 750,331
Psychiatric hospitals.....	54,580	49,705	1,099	3,776	50,059	45,726	872	3,461	<sup>9</sup> 132,767
General hospitals <sup>5</sup> .....	60,612	6,498	18,793	35,322	53,335	5,941	15,821	31,572	<sup>9</sup> 617,564
PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS									
Alabama:									
Tuscaloosa.....	946	915	15	16	892	860	15	16	2,476
Tuskegee.....	1,655	1,123	130	402	1,461	1,041	86	334	4,912
Arkansas: North Little Rock.....	1,918	1,364	47	507	1,702	1,199	23	480	4,629
California:									
Los Angeles (Brentwood Division).....	1,981	1,981			1,346	1,346			5,305
Palo Alto (Menlo Park Division).....	1,115	1,115			1,031	1,031			2,296
Sepulveda.....	970	711	94	165	918	690	76	151	5,226
Colorado: Fort Lyon.....	641	641			599	599			2,370
Georgia: Augusta (Lenwood Division).....	1,274	1,201		73	1,154	1,090		64	3,435
Illinois:									
Danville.....	1,675	1,503	55	117	1,558	1,400	49	109	4,143
Downey.....	2,487	2,064	42	381	2,345	1,964	28	352	5,603
Indiana: Marion.....	1,578	1,578			1,446	1,446			3,527
Iowa: Knoxville.....	1,469	1,469			1,361	1,361			2,876
Kansas: Topeka.....	1,011	783	41	187	925	740	31	154	3,564
Kentucky: Lexington.....	1,160	921	75	165	1,011	796	63	152	4,728
Maine: Togus.....	849	519	124	206	788	507	98	183	5,714
Maryland: Perry Point.....	1,340	1,161	76	103	1,219	1,065	52	102	4,440
Massachusetts:									
Bedford.....	1,234	1,191	9	34	1,172	1,109	13	50	2,530
Brocton.....	988	982		6	955	951		3	2,736
Northampton.....	1,095	1,025	26	44	1,023	957	25	41	1,971
Michigan: Battle Creek.....	1,982	1,982			1,876	1,876			3,747
Minnesota: St. Cloud.....	1,362	1,329	12	21	1,113	1,085	11	17	2,550
Mississippi: Gulfport.....	888	888			837	837			2,870
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks.....	810	614	16	180	781	604	14	164	2,617
New Jersey: Lyons.....	1,961	1,751	30	180	1,864	1,674	22	169	3,038
New York:									
Canandaigua.....	1,689	1,689			1,489	1,489			2,835
Montrose.....	1,887	1,713	32	142	1,792	1,634	28	130	3,430
Northport.....	2,272	2,272			2,170	2,170			3,831
North Carolina: Salisbury.....	981	911	37	33	946	872	38	35	2,604
Ohio:									
Brecksville.....	986	896	13	77	921	838	10	73	2,646
Chillicothe.....	1,998	1,998			1,839	1,839			4,438
Oregon: Roseburg.....	578	522	20	36	496	446	16	33	1,958
Pennsylvania:									
Coatesville.....	1,602	1,407		195	1,551	1,373		178	3,467
Lebanon.....	1,091	821	75	195	1,036	804	56	176	2,795
Pittsburgh.....	951	833	30	89	904	792	29	83	2,159
South Dakota: Fort Meade.....	461	401	24	36	405	359	13	34	1,823
Tennessee: Murfreesboro.....	1,271	1,271			1,178	1,178			2,779
Texas: Waco.....	1,925	1,925			1,807	1,807			4,564
Virginia: Salem.....	1,896	1,676	66	154	1,786	1,578	66	142	5,226
Washington: American Lake.....	851	851			772	772			2,026
Wisconsin: Tomah.....	1,103	1,059	10	34	1,031	989	8	34	2,100
Wyoming: Sheridan.....	650	650			558	558			1,408
GENERAL HOSPITALS									
Alabama:									
Birmingham.....	479	59	190	230	429	55	171	203	6,665
Montgomery.....	285		90	195	243		67	176	3,974
Arizona:									
Phoenix.....	207	28	77	102	197	25	72	101	3,018
Tucson.....	402	43	118	241	326	42	96	188	3,944
Prescott.....	270		56	214	243		47	196	2,854
Arkansas:									
Fayetteville.....	254		90	164	211		76	135	3,830
Little Rock.....	471		210	261	424		187	237	6,967

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2.**—Average operating beds, average daily patient census and patients treated in VA hospitals—Continued  
[During fiscal year 1967]

Hospital	Average operating beds <sup>1 2</sup>				Average daily patient census <sup>1 2</sup>				Total number of patients treated
	Total	Psychiatry	Surgery	Other <sup>4</sup>	Total	Psychiatry	Surgery	Other <sup>4</sup>	
GENERAL HOSPITALS—CON.									
California:									
Fresno.....	262	35	104	123	245	33	94	117	3,999
Livermore.....	466		145	321	404		122	282	3,842
Long Beach.....	1,571	62	297	1,212	1,472	57	284	1,131	12,588
Los Angeles (Wadsworth Division).....	1,284		431	853	1,148		368	779	14,685
Martinez.....	498	70	182	246	450	62	158	231	6,133
Palo Alto (Palo Alto Division).....	988	469	139	380	908	470	118	321	5,591
San Fernando.....	519		48	471	443		28	415	2,289
San Francisco.....	409		223	186	361		194	167	4,716
Colorado:									
Denver.....	482	86	176	220	392	83	152	157	6,794
Grand Junction.....	103		39	64	88		32	56	1,348
Connecticut:									
Newington.....	250	23	100	126	205	17	78	111	2,887
West Haven.....	858	183	166	509	720	163	124	433	5,624
Delaware: Wilmington.....	279		121	158	232		104	128	2,840
District of Columbia:									
Washington.....	703	238	180	285	655	228	171	256	7,744
Florida:									
Bay Pines.....	660	73	174	413	632	71	159	402	7,143
Coral Gables.....	497	63	164	270	427	61	144	222	7,637
Lake City.....	468		151	317	431		134	297	5,345
Georgia:									
Atlanta.....	389		207	182	339		176	163	6,082
Augusta (Forest Hills Division).....	421		135	286	376		113	263	3,442
Dublin.....	500		114	386	469		103	367	3,623
Idaho: Boise.....	203		78	125	158		65	93	2,286
Illinois:									
Chicago West Side.....	504	84	191	229	456	71	164	221	7,072
Chicago Research.....	505	28	230	247	441	27	207	207	7,636
Hines.....	2,079	192	606	1,281	1,818	155	503	1,160	16,330
Marion.....	184		55	129	162		50	112	2,694
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne.....	200	24	72	104	164	14	61	89	2,140
Indianapolis <sup>6</sup> .....	671	78	195	398	607	73	173	361	8,641
Iowa:									
Des Moines.....	386		150	236	305		119	186	5,357
Iowa City.....	471	56	169	246	401	40	154	208	5,978
Kansas:									
Wadsworth.....	692	255	136	301	606	236	102	268	4,093
Wichita.....	252		125	127	220		101	119	2,802
Kentucky: Louisville.....	496	69	222	205	420	43	181	197	6,801
Louisiana:									
Alexandria.....	498		152	346	419		122	297	4,733
New Orleans.....	572	38	236	298	525	37	207	281	8,494
Shreveport.....	449	37	100	312	408	37	83	288	5,572
Maryland:									
Baltimore <sup>7</sup> .....	288		56	232	258		45	212	2,052
Fort Howard.....	377		143	234	330		118	212	3,691
Massachusetts:									
Boston.....	919	192	271	456	795	181	232	382	11,519
West Roxbury.....	294		75	219	251		53	198	2,821
Michigan:									
Ann Arbor.....	486	78	177	231	362	63	130	168	5,482
Dearborn.....	793	8	244	541	696		208	487	6,818
Iron Mountain.....	269		91	178	231		74	157	2,366
Saginaw.....	217		88	129	179		67	113	2,605
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	1,014	102	383	529	912	93	335	484	12,207
Mississippi:									
Biloxi.....	209	22	84	103	199	5	73	121	2,394
Jackson.....	498	36	177	285	461	33	159	268	5,222
Missouri:									
Kansas City.....	501	63	184	254	444	59	160	225	6,872
Poplar Bluff.....	179		79	100	143		55	88	2,711
St. Louis.....	513	85	237	191	451	80	203	168	6,766
Montana:									
Fort Harrison.....	160		64	96	149		59	90	2,421
Miles City.....	96		46	50	76		35	41	1,562
Nebraska:									
Grand Island.....	201		66	135	170		44	126	1,834
Lincoln.....	219	37	90	92	165	32	61	72	2,529
Omaha.....	486	88	140	258	406	81	109	215	5,900

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2.**—Average operating beds, average daily patient census and patients treated in VA hospitals—Continued

[During fiscal year 1967]

Hospital	Average operating beds <sup>1 2</sup>				Average daily patient census <sup>1 3</sup>				Total number of patients treated
	Total	Psychiatry	Surgery	Other <sup>4</sup>	Total	Psychiatry	Surgery	Other <sup>4</sup>	
GENERAL HOSPITALS—con.									
Nevada: Reno.....	202		79	123	173		62	111	2, 629
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	148		59	89	135		47	88	1, 777
New Jersey: East Orange....	950	110	248	591	879	104	223	553	8, 140
New Mexico: Albuquerque....	550	45	130	375	467	30	111	327	6, 320
New York:									
Albany.....	993	309	213	471	866	294	165	407	7, 248
Batavia.....	257		40	217	220		32	188	1, 755
Bath.....	208	11	51	146	187	10	45	133	1, 724
Bronx.....	1, 185	133	355	696	1, 060	121	311	627	10, 759
Brooklyn.....	1, 000	120	315	565	919	117	266	535	8, 865
Buffalo.....	951	127	280	544	855	119	232	504	7, 518
Castle Point.....	258		30	228	272		27	245	1, 307
New York.....	1, 218	195	450	573	996	177	325	495	10, 451
Syracuse.....	488	96	186	206	416	83	160	172	5, 943
North Carolina:									
Durham.....	489	81	209	199	455	72	193	190	7, 645
Fayetteville.....	390	39	118	233	347	36	100	211	4, 957
Oteen.....	672		183	489	596		176	420	5, 597
North Dakota: Fargo.....	228		72	156	185		59	126	3, 032
Ohio:									
Cincinnati.....	463	78	164	221	409	65	144	200	4, 519
Cleveland.....	795	40	280	475	731	36	246	450	7, 885
Dayton.....	766	66	201	499	691	62	158	471	6, 149
Oklahoma:									
Muskogee.....	390		160	230	305		116	189	5, 053
Oklahoma City.....	488	74	200	214	407	62	157	188	6, 959
Oregon: Portland.....	563		222	341	494		192	302	8, 107
Pennsylvania:									
Altoona.....	200	5	65	130	163	2	56	106	1, 372
Aspinwall.....	227			227	204			204	707
Butler.....	432	14	36	382	382	13	24	345	1, 641
Erie.....	204	8	59	137	166	4	47	115	1, 851
Philadelphia.....	488	52	177	259	446	42	161	243	6, 361
Pittsburgh.....	655	27	330	292	510	23	260	226	7, 452
Wilkes-Barre.....	500	149	121	230	460	147	109	203	4, 209
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	200	10	93	97	185	8	76	100	3, 901
Rhode Island: Providence....	393	39	141	213	359	39	122	199	3, 829
South Carolina:									
Charleston.....	301	34	101	166	238	33	83	122	3, 316
Columbia.....	500	34	184	282	435	30	148	257	5, 770
South Dakota:									
Hot Springs.....	245		40	205	204		32	172	1, 670
Sioux Falls.....	270	30	124	116	236	22	104	110	2, 810
Tennessee:									
Memphis.....	1, 087	110	285	692	939	107	224	608	10, 243
Mountain Home.....	559	33	162	364	511	27	137	348	5, 740
Nashville.....	498	30	188	280	461	29	173	259	7, 221
Texas:									
Amarillo.....	156		60	96	129		49	80	2, 357
Big Spring.....	249	28	87	134	217	33	75	108	3, 787
Bonham.....	56		26	30	54		24	30	1, 122
Dallas.....	778	80	342	356	741	78	317	346	10, 119
Houston.....	1, 266	389	254	623	1, 193	386	231	575	12, 756
Kerrville.....	398		91	307	336		72	265	3, 099
Marlin.....	222		68	154	193		56	137	2, 213
Temple.....	799	210	184	405	681	195	141	345	5, 820
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	540	193	113	234	471	177	102	193	4, 361
Vermont: White River Junction.....	200	15	100	85	168	13	85	70	2, 871
Virginia:									
Kecoughtan.....	604	118	105	381	562	110	96	355	3, 437
Richmond.....	941	92	223	626	822	69	192	560	9, 281
Washington:									
Seattle.....	320	80	119	121	286	71	104	111	5, 016
Spokane.....	204		92	112	166		68	98	2, 549
Vancouver.....	501	26	145	330	405	22	109	275	4, 467
Walla Walla.....	275		50	225	229		45	184	2, 043
West Virginia:									
Beckley.....	172		50	122	164		49	115	2, 669
Clarksburg.....	200	25	86	89	182	23	72	88	3, 008
Huntington.....	180		70	110	156		51	105	3, 834
Martinsburg.....	758	20	140	598	696	20	109	567	4, 880

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2.—Average operating beds, average daily patients census and patients treated in VA hospitals—Continued**

[During fiscal year 1967]

Hospital	Average operating beds <sup>1 2</sup>				Average daily patient census <sup>1 3</sup>				Total number of patients treated
	Total	Psychiatry	Surgery	Other <sup>4</sup>	Total	Psychiatry	Surgery	Other <sup>4</sup>	
<b>GENERAL HOSPITALS—con.</b>									
Wisconsin:									
Madison.....	475		160	315	376		135	241	6,139
Wood.....	918	120	282	516	780	103	215	462	9,095
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	133		49	84	104		37	66	1,529

<sup>1</sup> Beds are classified according to their intended use and patients occupying them are classed accordingly rather than on a diagnostic basis. Tuberculous and neurological patients are included in data for medical bed sections.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month of 13 consecutive months (June 1966-June 1967). In some instances, the operating beds by type of bed do not add to total because of rounding of figures in computations.

<sup>3</sup> Based on total patient-days during fiscal year divided by the number of days in year.

<sup>4</sup> For previous fiscal years "Other" was categorized "Medical". Includes data for neurological, spinal cord injury, physical medical and rehabilitation and medicine (consisting of NP-TB, TB, non-TB pulmonary disease, intermediate and other medical). Separate data are available for these subcategories.

<sup>5</sup> Includes data for the VA tuberculosis hospital denoted by footnote 6.

<sup>6</sup> Includes data for the VA tuberculosis hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

<sup>7</sup> On Jan. 1, 1967, the VAH Baltimore, Md., was redesignated from a tuberculosis hospital to a general hospital.

<sup>8</sup> On Apr. 24, 1967, 480 beds of the new replacement hospital at Temple, Tex., were opened. 320 beds of the old Temple, Tex., hospital will be continued in service until activation of the new VAH at San Antonio, Tex., which is scheduled for completion in 1971.

<sup>9</sup> Transfers are excluded in overall total; included in total for individual station.

**Table 3.—Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals, by hospital group**

[Fiscal year 1935-67]

Fiscal year	Admissions			Discharges			Remaining June 30						
	Total	Hospitals		Total	Hospitals		Total	Hospitals					
		VA <sup>1</sup>	Non-VA <sup>2,3</sup>		VA <sup>1,2</sup>	Non-VA <sup>2,3</sup>		Total	VA			Non-VA	
									Total	Re-main-ing	A B O <sup>4</sup>	Re-main-ing	A B O <sup>4</sup>
1967...	654,474	624,856	29,618	665,153	635,576	29,577	116,841	114,755	93,894	20,861	1,924	162	
1966...	641,469	614,338	27,131	642,180	619,160	23,020	124,766	122,653	103,789	18,864	2,113		
1965...	627,993	602,102	25,891	628,094	605,933	22,161	126,782	124,578	106,195	18,383	2,204		
1964...	634,308	609,077	25,231	634,869	612,786	22,083	128,166	125,797	107,414	18,383	2,369		
1963...	610,887	585,297	25,590	608,936	586,452	22,484	128,974	126,485	105,989	20,496	2,489		
1962...	589,975	561,808	28,167	588,133	563,417	24,716	127,623	125,090	105,350	19,740	2,533		
1961...	565,654	537,022	28,632	565,058	540,068	24,990	126,955	124,332	105,460	18,872	2,623		
1960...	539,243	511,290	27,953	536,733	511,917	24,816	127,981	125,460	108,730	16,730	2,521		
1959...	521,428	492,188	29,240	519,515	493,935	25,580	126,942	124,274	108,137	16,137	2,668		
1958...	512,754	482,640	30,114	511,200	484,615	26,685	126,075	123,531	108,289	15,242	2,544		
1957...	510,855	479,794	31,061	507,831	479,950	27,881	126,962	124,343	107,816	16,527	2,619		
1956...	517,455	485,508	31,947	512,261	483,351	28,910	125,811	123,092	106,854	16,238	2,719		
1955...	498,187	466,885	31,302	494,668	466,217	28,451	121,147	118,030	105,644	12,386	3,117		
1954...	477,915	444,501	33,414	469,604	438,098	30,906	120,224	115,690	103,823	11,867	4,534		
1953...	468,349	426,689	41,660	468,243	428,217	40,026	113,294	107,428	96,457	10,971	5,866		
1952...	495,056	437,393	57,663	490,163	434,350	55,813	115,131	108,245	96,888	11,357	6,886		
1951...	509,720	444,883	64,837	511,895	446,790	65,105	111,370	104,271	93,418	10,853	7,099		
1950...	577,715	468,389	109,326	577,275	468,052	109,223	114,894	105,512	92,921	12,591	9,382		
1949...	554,863	424,476	130,387	547,637	421,145	126,492	118,609	106,426	94,890	11,536	12,183		
1948...	534,723	404,370	130,353	530,074	401,712	128,362	116,934	104,648	91,290	13,358	12,286		
1947...	516,139	370,971	145,168	488,935	349,632	139,303	116,721	103,502	91,224	12,278	13,219		
1946...	349,092	261,961	87,131	331,428	249,565	81,863	97,537	86,685	76,405	10,280	10,852		
1945...	243,994	205,858	38,136	233,584	196,522	37,062	78,833	74,638	66,051	8,587	4,195		
1944...	197,858	173,178	24,680	186,630	162,702	23,928	71,741	68,240	60,389	7,851	3,501		
1943...	167,428	148,035	19,393	159,666	139,852	19,814	63,894	61,228	54,184	7,044	2,666		
1942...	182,158	157,277	24,881	181,361	156,027	25,334	63,020	60,123	53,206	6,917	2,897		
1941...	191,745	160,842	30,903	185,810	154,758	31,052	65,342	61,723	54,622	7,101	3,619		
1940...	182,136	152,490	29,646	176,762	147,180	29,582	63,297	59,518	52,671	6,847	3,779		
1939...	168,237	142,611	25,626	162,385	137,172	25,213	<sup>5</sup> 60,249	<sup>5</sup> 56,538	<sup>5</sup> 50,034	<sup>5</sup> 6,504	<sup>5</sup> 3,711		
1938...	154,361	132,297	22,064	148,438	126,860	21,578	<sup>5</sup> 56,783	<sup>5</sup> 53,398	<sup>5</sup> 47,255	<sup>5</sup> 6,143	<sup>5</sup> 3,385		
1937...	144,861	126,366	18,495	136,937	118,733	18,204	<sup>5</sup> 51,855	<sup>5</sup> 48,854	<sup>5</sup> 43,234	<sup>5</sup> 5,620	<sup>5</sup> 3,001		
1936...	125,224	109,814	15,410	121,422	106,455	14,967	<sup>5</sup> 46,261	<sup>5</sup> 43,549	<sup>5</sup> 38,539	<sup>5</sup> 5,010	<sup>5</sup> 2,712		
1935...	114,160	102,791	11,369	103,743	93,037	10,706	<sup>5</sup> 46,850	<sup>5</sup> 44,523	<sup>5</sup> 39,401	<sup>5</sup> 5,122	<sup>5</sup> 2,327		

<sup>1</sup> Interhospital transfer data are: excluded for the fiscal years 1947-67; included for the fiscal years 1935-46.

<sup>2</sup> Includes regular discharges, irregular discharges, and deaths.

<sup>3</sup> Includes transfers for fiscal years 1967 and 1935-46; excluded for fiscal years 1947-66.

<sup>4</sup> Denotes absent bed occupants on the hospital rolls who were on leave, trial visit, etc.; prior to fiscal year 1967, such data were not available for non-VA hospitals.

<sup>5</sup> Data are estimated for period 1935-1939.

**Table 4.—Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in hospital and in absent bed occupant status, VA and non-VA hospitals**

[Fiscal year 1967]

Hospital group	Patients by type of bed section			
	Total	Psychiatry	Surgery	Other
ADMISSIONS <sup>1</sup>				
All hospitals <sup>1</sup> .....	654, 474	79, 724	241, 260	333, 490
Total VA hospitals <sup>1</sup> .....	624, 856	71, 076	236, 330	317, 450
Psychiatric hospitals.....	62, 776	42, 159	6, 313	14, 304
General hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	562, 080	28, 917	230, 017	303, 146
Total non-VA hospitals.....	29, 618	8, 648	4, 930	16, 040
Federal Government hospitals.....	11, 850	597	4, 277	6, 976
U.S. Army.....	3, 762	170	1, 450	2, 142
U.S. Air Force.....	954	68	260	626
U.S. Navy.....	4, 882	11	2, 086	2, 785
U.S. Public Health Service.....	750	262	106	382
Other.....	1, 502	86	375	1, 041
State and local government hospitals <sup>3</sup> .....	3, 947	3, 033	67	847
Nonpublic hospitals.....	13, 821	5, 018	586	8, 217
DISCHARGES <sup>1</sup>				
All hospitals <sup>1</sup> .....	665, 153	87, 359	254, 412	323, 382
Total VA hospitals <sup>1</sup> .....	635, 576	78, 814	249, 278	307, 484
Psychiatric hospitals.....	71, 378	50, 314	7, 009	14, 055
General hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	564, 198	28, 500	242, 269	293, 429
Total non-VA hospitals.....	29, 577	8, 545	5, 134	15, 898
Federal Government hospitals.....	11, 965	709	4, 465	6, 791
U.S. Army.....	3, 745	166	1, 482	2, 097
U.S. Air Force.....	949	63	281	605
U.S. Navy.....	4, 960	10	2, 212	2, 738
U.S. Public Health Service.....	802	324	112	366
Other.....	1, 509	146	378	985
State and local government hospitals <sup>3</sup> .....	3, 919	3, 007	66	846
Nonpublic hospitals.....	13, 693	4, 829	603	8, 261
REMAINING IN HOSPITAL JUNE 30, 1967				
All hospitals.....	95, 818	48, 879	14, 558	32, 381
Total VA hospitals.....	93, 894	47, 780	14, 355	31, 759
Psychiatric hospitals.....	46, 538	42, 389	807	3, 342
General hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	47, 356	5, 391	13, 548	28, 417
Total non-VA hospitals.....	1, 924	1, 099	203	622
Federal Government hospitals.....	926	346	198	382
U.S. Army.....	205	5	54	146
U.S. Air Force.....	22	.....	9	13
U.S. Navy.....	187	1	90	96
U.S. Public Health Service.....	200	170	8	22
Other.....	312	170	37	105
State and local government hospitals <sup>3</sup> .....	134	125	1	8
Nonpublic hospitals.....	864	628	4	232

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 4.**—Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in hospital and in absent bed occupant status, VA and non-VA hospitals—Con.

[Fiscal year 1967]

Hospital group	Patients by type of bed section			
	Total	Psychiatry	Surgery	Other
<b>ABSENT BED OCCUPANTS JUNE 30, 1967</b>				
All hospitals.....	21, 023	16, 022	3, 049	1, 952
Total non-VA hospitals.....	162	145	13	4
Total VA hospitals.....	20, 861	15, 877	3, 036	1, 948
On trial visit.....	14, 097	13, 507	57	533
On leave of absence and elopement.....	6, 764	2, 370	2, 979	1, 415
Psychiatric hospitals.....	14, 851	13, 542	1, 073	236
On trial visit.....	11, 609	11, 500	5	104
On leave of absence and elopement.....	3, 242	2, 042	1, 068	132
General hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	6, 010	2, 335	1, 963	1, 712
On trial visit.....	2, 488	2, 007	52	429
On leave of absence and elopement.....	3, 522	328	1, 911	1, 283

<sup>1</sup> Excludes interhospital transfers for VA hospitals; includes transfers for non-VA hospitals. Discharges include deaths.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for VA tuberculosis hospitals.

<sup>3</sup> Includes hospitals operated by State, county, and municipal governments.

**Table 5.—VA patient turnover in VA and non-VA hospitals, by type of hospital**

[Fiscal year 1967]

Item	All hospitals	VA hospitals			Non-VA hospitals			
		Total	Type of hospital		Total	Federal <sup>2</sup>	State and local government <sup>3</sup>	Nonpublic
			Psychiatric	General <sup>1</sup>				
Average daily patient census, fiscal year 1966.....	109,882	107,389	52,081	55,308	2,493	1,266	341	887
Bed occupants and absent bed occupants as of June 30, 1966.....	<sup>6</sup> 124,766	122,653	64,975	57,678	<sup>6</sup> 2,113	<sup>6</sup> 1,124	<sup>6</sup> 152	<sup>6</sup> 837
Total bed occupant and absent bed occupant gains during fiscal year 1967.....	781,107	750,986	92,231	658,755	30,121	12,300	3,947	13,874
Readmissions.....	153,213	153,213	13,995	139,218	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )
Other admissions <sup>4</sup> .....	501,261	471,643	48,781	422,862	<sup>4</sup> 29,618	<sup>4</sup> 11,850	<sup>4</sup> 3,947	<sup>4</sup> 13,821
Transfers from other hospitals <sup>4,5</sup> .....	22,781	22,781	9,641	13,140	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Changes in bed section.....	103,852	103,349	19,814	83,535	503	450		53
Total bed occupant and absent bed occupant losses during fiscal year 1967.....	788,964	758,884	95,817	663,067	30,080	12,415	3,919	13,746
Deaths—bed occupants.....	44,486	43,284	4,330	38,954	1,202	835	54	313
Deaths—absent bed occupants.....	567	567	307	260	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )
Discharges to post hospital care.....	264,089	264,089	9,965	254,124				
Other discharges <sup>4</sup> .....	356,011	327,636	56,776	270,860	<sup>4</sup> 28,375	<sup>4</sup> 11,130	<sup>4</sup> 3,865	<sup>4</sup> 13,380
Transfers to other hospitals <sup>4,5</sup> .....	19,959	19,959	4,625	15,334	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Changes in bed section.....	103,852	103,349	19,814	83,535	503	450		53
Bed occupants and absent bed occupants as of June 30, 1967.....	116,841	114,755	61,389	53,366	2,086	956	238	892
Bed occupants remaining in hospital June 30, 1967.....	95,818	93,894	46,538	47,356	1,924	926	194	804
Average daily patient census, fiscal year 1967.....	105,807	103,394	50,059	53,335	2,413	1,143	327	943
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1967—total.....	170,584	170,422	20,577	149,845	162	30	104	28
Absent bed occupants:								
Trial visit.....		14,097	11,609	2,488	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )
Leave of absence and elopement.....		6,764	3,242	3,522	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )
Post-hospital-care status (PHC).....		146,275	5,706	140,569				
Research followup status.....		3,286	20	3,266				
Patients treated.....	781,994	750,331	132,767	617,564	31,663	12,921	4,157	14,585

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for VA tuberculosis hospitals.

<sup>2</sup> Includes U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Public Health Service hospitals; hospitals located in Canal Zone area; and St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

<sup>3</sup> Includes hospitals operated by State, county and municipal governments.

<sup>4</sup> Transfers for non-VA hospitals are included with other admissions and other discharges; such data are not available separately for fiscal year 1967.

<sup>5</sup> Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.

<sup>6</sup> Data for non-VA hospitals are the remaining as of June 30, 1966; absent bed occupant data not reported. For non-VA hospitals the gains minus losses during year are not in balance with the remaining at beginning and end of fiscal year.

<sup>7</sup> Data for non-VA hospitals are not available.

Table 6.—VA patient turnover in VA and non-VA hospitals, by type of bed section

[Fiscal year 1967]

Item	Type of bed section <sup>1</sup>							
	VA hospitals				Non-VA hospitals			
	Total	Psychiatry	Surgery	Other	Total	Psychiatry	Surgery	Other
Average daily patient census, fiscal year 1966.....	107,389	54,256	17,183	35,949	2,493	1,289	306	898
Bed occupants and absent bed occupants as of June 30, 1966.....	122,653	68,936	17,581	35,136	<sup>4</sup> 2,113	<sup>4</sup> 1,115	<sup>4</sup> 269	<sup>4</sup> 729
Total bed-occupant and absent bed-occupant gains during fiscal year 1967.....	750,986	93,964	285,869	371,153	<sup>2</sup> 30,121	<sup>2</sup> 8,707	<sup>2</sup> 5,080	<sup>2</sup> 16,334
Readmissions within 6 months.....	153,213	15,362	57,345	80,506	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Other admissions <sup>2</sup> .....	471,643	55,714	178,985	236,944	29,618	8,648	4,930	16,040
Transfers from other hospitals <sup>2,3</sup> .....	22,781	8,090	7,119	7,572	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Changes in bed section.....	103,349	14,798	42,420	45,131	503	59	150	294
Total bed-occupant and absent bed-occupant losses during fiscal year 1967.....	758,884	99,243	286,059	373,582	30,080	8,604	5,284	16,192
Deaths-bed occupants.....	43,284	1,968	11,336	29,980	1,202	67	234	901
Deaths-absent bed-occupants.....	567	311	82	174	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
Discharges to post hospital care.....	264,089	7,825	160,050	96,214	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Other discharges—bed-occupants and absent bed-occupants <sup>2</sup> .....	327,636	68,710	77,810	181,116	<sup>2</sup> 28,375	<sup>2</sup> 8,478	<sup>2</sup> 4,900	<sup>2</sup> 14,997
Transfers to other hospitals <sup>2,3</sup> .....	19,959	6,170	6,261	7,528	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Changes in bed section.....	103,349	14,259	30,520	55,570	503	59	150	294
Bed-occupants and absent bed-occupants as of June 30, 1967.....	114,755	63,657	17,391	33,707	2,086	1,244	207	635
Bed-occupants remaining in hospital June 30, 1967.....	93,894	47,780	14,355	31,759	1,924	1,099	203	622
Average daily patient census, fiscal year 1967.....	103,394	51,667	16,693	35,033	2,413	1,248	274	892
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1967 total.....	170,422	20,687	93,792	55,943	162	145	13	4
Absent bed-occupants:								
Trial visit.....	14,097	13,507	57	533				
Leave of absence and elopement.....	6,764	2,370	2,979	1,415				
Post hospital care status (PHC).....	146,275	4,791	88,943	52,541				
Research follow-up status.....	3,286	19	1,813	1,454				
Patients treated.....	750,331	142,471	266,669	341,191	31,663	9,789	5,341	16,533

<sup>1</sup> Beds are classified according to their intended use and patients occupying them are classed accordingly, rather than on a diagnostic basis. Tuberculosis and neurological patients are included in data for medical bed sections.

<sup>2</sup> Transfers for non-VA hospitals are included with other admissions and other discharges.

<sup>3</sup> Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for non-VA hospitals are the remaining as of June 30, 1966; absent bed occupant data not reported. For non-VA hospitals the gains minus losses during year are not in balance with the remaining at beginning and end of fiscal year.

<sup>5</sup> Data for non-VA hospitals are not available separately; they are included with admissions and discharges to and from non-VA hospitals.

<sup>6</sup> Included with deaths of bed-occupants.

**Table 7.**—Average daily member census in VA domiciliaries and state homes and average operating beds in VA domiciliaries; average daily restoree census and average operating beds in VA restoration centers

[Fiscal year 1967]

VA and State domiciliaries and VA restoration centers	Domiciliary		Restoration center	
	Average daily member census <sup>1</sup>	Average operating beds <sup>2</sup>	Average daily restoree census	Average operating beds <sup>2</sup>
Total—VA and State domiciliaries	20,382			
Total—VA restoration centers			583	670
California: Los Angeles <sup>3</sup>			148	162
Illinois: Hines			94	120
New Jersey: East Orange			178	199
Ohio: Dayton <sup>3</sup>			122	129
Wisconsin: Wood <sup>3</sup>			41	60
Total—VA domiciliaries	12,694	13,664		
Arizona: Prescott	234	240		
California: Los Angeles	2,170	2,288		
Florida: Bay Pines	372	400		
Georgia: Dublin	436	460		
Kansas: Wellsworth	874	990		
Mississippi: Biloxi	714	745		
New York: Bath	739	800		
Ohio: Dayton	1,246	1,346		
Oregon: White City	1,008	1,025		
South Dakota: Hot Springs	535	550		
Tennessee: Mountain Home	1,464	1,525		
Texas:				
Bonham	288	293		
Temple	380	392		
Virginia: Kecoughtan	738	900		
West Virginia: Martinsburg	470	500		
Wisconsin: Wood	1,026	1,210		
Total—State homes	7,688			
California: Napa County	1,398			
Colorado: Homelake	85			
Connecticut: Rocky Hill	652			
Georgia: Milledgeville	349			
Idaho: Boise	97			
Illinois: Quincy	361			
Indiana: Lafayette	145			
Iowa: Marshalltown	384			
Kansas: Fort Dodge	90			
Massachusetts:				
Chelsea	379			
Holyoke	166			
Michigan: Grand Rapids	318			
Minnesota: Minneapolis	318			
Missouri: St. James	52			
Montana: Columbia Falls	47			
Nebraska: Grand Island	234			
New Hampshire: Tilton	36			
New Jersey:				
Menlo Park	110			
Vineland	147			
New York: Oxford	22			
North Dakota: Lisbon	95			
Ohio: Erie County	568			
Oklahoma:				
Ardmore	193			
Norman	222			
Sulphur	118			
Pennsylvania: Erie	173			
Rhode Island: Bristol	122			
South Dakota: Hot Springs	99			
Vermont: Bennington	58			
Washington:				
Orting	111			
Retsil	171			
Wisconsin: King	345			
Wyoming: Buffalo	22			

<sup>1</sup> Based on total member days during year divided by number of days in year.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 12 consecutive months (June 1966–June 1967).

<sup>3</sup> Program initiated at station July 1, 1966.

**Table 8.**—Member turnover in VA domiciliaries and state homes; restoree turnover in VA restoration centers

[During fiscal year 1967]

Item <sup>1</sup>	VA facilities			State homes
	Total	Domiciliaries	Restoration centers	
Average daily member census, fiscal year 1966.....	13,366	13,091	275	8,228
Members remaining June 30, 1966.....	12,892	12,618	274	7,601
<b>Total gains during fiscal year 1967.....</b>	<b>33,081</b>	<b>30,675</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>20,537</b>
Admissions from hospitals, domiciliaries, nursing and restoration care.....	6,461	5,040	1,421	488
Other admissions.....	9,144	8,945	199	7,679
Transfers from other VA domiciliaries.....	220	219	1	
From extramural status.....	17,256	16,471	785	12,370
<b>Total losses during fiscal year 1967.....</b>	<b>32,884</b>	<b>30,833</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>20,728</b>
Deaths.....	165	159	6	956
Discharges to hospitals, domiciliaries, nursing and restoration care.....	1,227	1,032	195	826
Other regular discharges.....	4,172	3,689	483	6,461
Irregular discharges.....	1,800	1,664	136	( <sup>2</sup> )
Transfers to other VA domiciliaries.....	208	207	1	
To extramural status.....	25,312	24,082	1,230	12,485
Members remaining June 30, 1967.....	13,089	12,460	629	7,410
Average daily member census, fiscal year 1967.....	13,277	12,694	583	7,688
Discharges while on extramural status.....	7,683	7,294	389	( <sup>2</sup> )
Deaths while in extramural status.....	388	376	12	( <sup>2</sup> )
Members in extramural status June 30, 1967.....	1,950	1,830	120	( <sup>2</sup> )
Absent (other).....	1,535	1,431	104	( <sup>2</sup> )
Absent (in hospital status).....	415	399	16	( <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Members treated.....</b>	<b>30,473</b>	<b>28,504</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>15,653</b>

<sup>1</sup> In addition to member care, restoree care is also implied in each line item.

<sup>2</sup> Data not reported.

**Table 9.—Average daily nursing census and patients remaining in VA, State and community nursing homes; average operating beds in VA nursing care stations**

[Fiscal year 1967]

Location	Fiscal year 1967		June 30, 1967	
	Average operating beds	Average daily nursing census	Operating beds	Patients remaining
Total—All.....		6,694		8,158
Total—VA hospital nursing care.....	2,748	2,484	4,000	3,400
Alabama: Tuskegee 1.....	10	10	68	54
Arkansas: North Little Rock 1.....	15	13	100	87
California:				
Livermore.....	36	35	36	33
Los Angeles.....	184	178	229	178
Palo Alto 1.....	7	4	89	86
San Fernando.....	36	34	36	35
Sepulveda.....	45	40	45	39
Colorado:				
Fort Lyon.....	37	37	37	36
Grand Junction.....	42	30	42	40
Delaware: Wilmington.....	39	35	39	35
Georgia:				
Augusta 1.....	3	2	40	36
Dublin.....	56	54	56	54
Illinois:				
Chicago (West Side).....	40	32	40	38
Danville 1.....	4		58	21
Indiana:				
Indianapolis.....	46	45	46	44
Marion 1.....	5	2	69	59
Iowa: Knoxville 1.....	31	32	50	46
Kansas: Wadsworth 1.....	45	44	45	44
Kentucky: Lexington 1.....	4	2	51	46
Louisiana: Alexandria.....	81	77	95	80
Maine: Togus.....	60	56	60	56
Massachusetts: Brockton.....	51	47	51	48
Michigan:				
Battle Creek 1.....	15	16	65	64
Dearborn.....	36	31	36	36
Minnesota: St. Cloud 1.....	17	18	44	42
Mississippi: Gulfport 1.....	16	16	71	66
Missouri:				
Jefferson Barracks 1.....	5	5	68	68
Popular Bluff.....	9	45	49	45
Nevada: Reno.....	22	22	22	22
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	35	30	38	38
New York:				
Albany 1.....	12	3	40	18
Bath.....	40	37	40	39
Buffalo.....	36	35	36	34
Canandaigua 1.....	11	11	47	47
Castle Point 1.....	8		100	
Montrose 1.....	11	8	75	32
North Carolina:				
Fayetteville.....	39	37	39	39
Salisbury 1.....	23	24	100	93
North Dakota: Fargo.....	50	48	50	48
Ohio:				
Brecksville 1.....	4	2	50	48
Chillicothe 1.....	36	39	99	99
Cincinnati 1.....	201	167	201	146
Dayton.....	84	79	84	79
Oregon: Roseburg 1.....	16	17	35	35
Pennsylvania:				
Aspinwall.....	190	189	208	209
Butler.....	64	58	64	58
Lebanon.....	37	35	37	36
South Carolina: Columbia.....	72	28	72	16
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	75	72	75	70
Tennessee: Mountain Home.....	58	55	58	51
Murfreesboro 1.....	4	2	51	50
Texas:				
Bonham.....	38	36	38	36
Houston.....	78	75	78	72
Kerrville 1.....	20	12	37	22
Waco.....	100	94	100	88
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	46	39	45	45
Virginia: Kecoughtan.....	41	41	41	41
Washington: American Lake 1.....	53	36	76	33
West Virginia: Beckley.....	42	40	42	39

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 9.**—Average daily nursing census and patients remaining in VA, State and community nursing homes; average operating beds in VA nursing care stations—Con.

[Fiscal year 1967]

Location	Fiscal year 1967		June 30, 1967	
	Average operating beds	Average daily nursing census	Operating beds	Patients remaining
Wisconsin:				
Tomah 1 .....	33	33	53	49
Wood .....	106	104	106	106
Wyoming: Cheyenne .....	47	44	47	46
Total—State homes nursing care .....		1,423		1,535
California: Napa County .....		134		138
Illinois: Quincy .....		199		259
Indiana: Lafayette .....		80		83
Massachusetts: Chelsea .....		176		170
Michigan: Grand Rapids .....		385		365
Missouri: St. James .....		33		38
New Hampshire: Tilton .....		7		7
New Jersey: Menlo Park .....		56		67
New York: Oxford .....		5		5
Oklahoma:				
Ardmore 2 .....		6		37
Sulphur .....		64		67
Rhode Island: Bristol .....		130		134
South Dakota: Hot Springs .....		34		33
Vermont: Bennington 2 .....		2		19
Washington:				
Orting .....		47		45
Retsil .....		68		68
Total—Community nursing homes by VA jurisdictional office .....		2,787		3,223
Alabama: Montgomery .....		43		48
Arizona: Phoenix .....		74		75
Arkansas: Little Rock .....		95		140
California:				
Los Angeles .....		214		232
San Francisco .....		47		47
Colorado: Denver .....		36		52
Connecticut: Newington .....		39		51
Delaware: Wilmington .....		5		10
District of Columbia: Washington .....		43		28
Florida: St. Petersburg .....		176		224
Georgia: Atlanta .....		48		74
Idaho: Boise .....		7		14
Illinois: Chicago (West Side) .....		259		258
Indiana: Indianapolis .....		38		47
Iowa: Des Moines .....		71		76
Kansas: Wichita .....		23		42
Kentucky: Louisville .....		49		81
Louisiana:				
New Orleans .....		24		37
Shreveport .....		19		20
Maine: Togus .....		20		25
Maryland: Baltimore .....		12		16
Massachusetts: Boston .....		129		132
Michigan: Dearborn .....		20		5
Minnesota: St. Paul .....		104		95
Mississippi: Jackson .....		16		24
Missouri:				
Kansas City .....		38		47
St. Louis .....		31		19
Montana: Fort Harrison .....		5		6
Nebraska: Lincoln .....		27		38
Nevada: Reno .....				
New Hampshire: Manchester .....		6		5
New Jersey: Newark .....		46		60
New Mexico: Albuquerque .....		9		3
New York:				
Albany .....		16		12
Buffalo .....		48		31
New York .....		86		23
Syracuse .....		17		17
North Carolina: Winston-Salem .....		26		55
North Dakota: Fargo .....		18		31
Ohio:				
Cincinnati .....		59		83
Cleveland .....		36		61

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 9.—Average daily nursing census and patients remaining in VA, State and community nursing homes; average operating beds in VA nursing care stations—Con.**

[Fiscal year 1967]

Location	Fiscal year 1967		June 30, 1967	
	Average operating beds	Average daily nursing census	Operating beds	Patients remaining
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....		63		82
Oregon: Portland.....		44		71
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia.....		59		74
Pittsburgh.....		12		8
Wilkes-Barre.....		27		35
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....		16		18
Rhode Island: Providence.....		21		20
South Carolina: Columbia.....		19		46
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....		10		11
Tennessee: Nashville.....		67		78
Texas:				
Dallas.....		37		49
Houston.....		37		37
Lubbock.....		17		22
San Antonio.....		9		19
Waco.....		40		36
Utah: Salt Lake City.....		4		3
Virginia: Roanoke.....		59		91
Washington: Seattle.....		55		67
West Virginia: Huntington.....		20		43
Wisconsin: Wood.....		94		69
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....		1		

<sup>1</sup> Program initiated during fiscal year 1967 at VA stations as follows: Albany, N. Y., in March; America n Lake, Wash., in October; Augusta, Ga., in June; Battle Creek, Mich., in April; Brecksville, Ohio, in June; Canandaigua, N. Y., in April; Castle Point, N. Y., in June; Danville, Ill., in June; Gulfport, Miss., in April; Jefferson Bks., Mo., in June; Kerrville, Tex., in December; Knoxville, Iowa, in November; Tomah, Wis., in November; Lexington, Ky., in June; Marion, Ind., in June; Montrose, N. Y., in March; Murfreesboro, Tenn., in June; North Little Rock, Ark., in May; Tuskegee, Ala., in May; Palo Alto, Calif., in June; Roseburg, Oreg., in January; St. Cloud, Minn., in February; Salisbury, N. C., in April.

<sup>2</sup> Program initiated in June 1967.

**Table 10.**—Community nursing home patient placements by VA hospitals from which the patients were discharged

[During fiscal year 1967]

Hospital	Patients placed	Average daily nursing census <sup>3</sup>	Remaining in nursing home, June 30, 1967
Total	28,977	2,787	3,223
Alabama:			
Birmingham	82	18	18
Montgomery	12	5	8
Tuscaloosa	12	7	5
Tuskegee <sup>1</sup>	15	8	8
Arizona:			
Phoenix	120	38	31
Prescott	20	6	9
Tucson	95	26	31
Arkansas:			
Fayetteville	33	7	11
Little Rock	267	94	138
North Little Rock <sup>1</sup>			
California:			
Fresno	27	2	12
Livermore	25	8	6
Long Beach	248	62	90
Los Angeles (General) <sup>1</sup>	281	127	94
Los Angeles (Psychiatric)			
Included with VA hospital,			Los Angeles
Martinez	16	4	7
Palo Alto	62	14	8
San Fernando <sup>1</sup>	18	3	9
San Francisco	82	18	15
Sepulveda <sup>1</sup>	72	18	36
Colorado:			
Denver	116	23	29
Fort Lyon <sup>1</sup>	40	14	23
Grand Junction <sup>1</sup>	4	1	2
Connecticut:			
Newington	64	17	19
West Haven	32	14	12
Delaware: Wilmington <sup>1</sup>	41	9	16
District of Columbia: Washington	109	31	25
Florida:			
Bay Pines	227	69	85
Coral Gables	250	71	71
Lake City	133	32	66
Georgia:			
Atlanta	115	26	35
Augusta (General)	59	11	45
Augusta (Psychiatric) <sup>1</sup>			
Included with VA hospital,			Augusta
Dublin <sup>1</sup>	46	17	15
Idaho: Boise	23	7	8
Illinois:			
Chicago (West Side) <sup>1</sup>	81	23	32
Chicago (Research)	182	51	48
Danville	47	20	22
Downey	67	29	23
Hines	329	97	94
Marion	138	38	40
Indiana:			
Fort Wayne	21	7	5
Indianapolis <sup>1</sup>	59	15	25
Marion <sup>1</sup>	21	8	8
Iowa:			
Des Moines	95	29	25
Iowa City	148	37	49
Knoxville <sup>1</sup>	3	4	
Kansas:			
Topeka	97	33	56
Wadsworth <sup>1</sup>	24	10	7
Wichita	4	1	2
Kentucky:			
Lexington <sup>1</sup>	71	17	32
Louisville	110	24	41
Louisiana:			
Alexandria <sup>1</sup>	10	3	2
New Orleans	113	24	38
Shreveport	81	19	24
Maine: Togus <sup>1</sup>	58	20	24

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 10.**—Community nursing home patient placements by VA hospitals from which the patients were discharged—Continued

[During fiscal year 1967]

Hospital	Patients placed	Average daily nursing census <sup>3</sup>	Remaining in nursing home, June 30, 1967
Maryland:			
Baltimore.....	15	3	7
Fort Howard.....	8	2	3
Perry Point.....	44	23	10
Massachusetts:			
Bedford <sup>1</sup> .....	81	29	43
Boston.....	257	63	57
Brockton <sup>1</sup> .....	59	21	18
Northampton.....	38	15	24
West Roxbury.....	39	7	10
Michigan:			
Ann Arbor.....	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	1
Battle Creek <sup>1</sup> .....	2	2	1
Dearborn <sup>1</sup> .....	34	18	4
Iron Mountain.....	19	7	3
Saginaw.....	1	1	-----
Minnesota:			
Minneapolis.....	296	86	93
St. Cloud <sup>1</sup> .....	33	19	9
Mississippi:			
Biloxi <sup>1</sup> .....	Included with VA hospital		Gulfport.
Gulfport.....	58	18	22
Jackson.....	14	2	3
Missouri:			
Jefferson Barracks <sup>1</sup> .....	37	19	12
Kansas City.....	60	15	22
Poplar Bluff <sup>1</sup> .....	4	1	1
St. Louis.....	48	16	12
Montana:			
Fort Harrison.....	12	3	3
Miles City.....	8	2	3
Nebraska:			
Grand Island.....	9	2	8
Lincoln.....	34	12	6
Omaha.....	75	14	22
Nevada: Reno <sup>1</sup> .....	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	-----
New Hampshire: Manchester <sup>1</sup> .....	11	4	2
New Jersey:			
East Orange.....	70	24	29
Lyons.....	4	1	3
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	23	8	2
New York:			
Albany <sup>1</sup> .....	28	13	5
Batavia.....	43	14	9
Bath <sup>1</sup> .....	10	5	3
Bronx.....	38	12	6
Brooklyn.....	62	26	4
Buffalo <sup>1</sup> .....	80	29	24
Canandaigua <sup>1</sup> .....	6	5	1
Castle Point <sup>1</sup> .....	20	6	9
New York.....	47	23	8
Northport.....	51	27	13
Syracuse.....	35	14	14
North Carolina:			
Durham.....	37	10	14
Fayetteville <sup>1</sup> .....	21	5	14
Oteen.....	10	2	6
Salisbury <sup>1</sup> .....	9	3	4
North Dakota: Fargo <sup>1</sup> .....	60	18	29
Ohio:			
Brecksville <sup>1</sup> .....	5	1	5
Chillicothe <sup>1</sup> .....	76	26	40
Cincinnati <sup>1</sup> .....	64	16	23
Cleveland.....	125	35	53
Dayton <sup>1</sup> .....	49	15	17
Oklahoma:			
Muskogee.....	72	21	26
Oklahoma City.....	159	39	53
Oregon:			
Portland.....	97	23	27
Roseburg <sup>1</sup> .....	28	8	17

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 10.—Community nursing home patient placements by VA hospitals from which the patients were discharged—Continued**

[During fiscal year 1967]

Hospital	Patients placed	Average daily nursing census <sup>3</sup>	Remaining in nursing home, June 30, 1967
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>			
Altoona.....	9	4	2
Butler <sup>1</sup> .....	1	1	29
Coatesville.....	46	20	14
Erie.....	8	3	50
Lebanon <sup>1</sup> .....	32	13	6
Philadelphia.....	158	37	1
Pittsburgh (General).....	11	3	23
Pittsburgh (Psychiatric).....	1		19
Wilkes-Barre.....	1		16
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	57	19	20
Rhode Island: Providence.....	84	16	10
South Carolina:	66	18	
Charleston.....	52	10	3
Columbia <sup>1</sup> .....	21	5	10
South Dakota:			
Fort Meade.....	5	1	3
Hot Springs.....	15	4	10
Sioux Falls <sup>1</sup> .....	28	9	8
Tennessee:			
Memphis.....	44	18	21
Mountain Home <sup>1</sup> .....	11	4	6
Murfreesboro <sup>1</sup> .....	1		
Nashville.....	168	(4) 50	60
Texas:			
Amarillo.....	41	11	13
Big Spring.....	25	7	12
Bonham <sup>1</sup> .....	21	7	10
Dallas.....	142	25	34
Houston <sup>1</sup> .....	129	39	42
Kerrville <sup>1</sup> .....	16	4	6
Marlin.....	25	9	4
Temple.....	76	24	36
Waco <sup>1</sup> .....	4	1	2
Utah: Salt Lake City <sup>1</sup> .....	13	4	3
Vermont: White River Junction.....	15	4	4
Virginia:			
Kecoughtan <sup>1</sup> .....	19	5	13
Richmond.....	59	17	25
Salem.....	121	46	75
Washington:			
American Lake <sup>1</sup> .....	11	6	20
Seattle.....	94	20	9
Spokane.....	20	6	33
Vancouver.....	64	17	36
Walla Walla.....	59	16	
West Virginia:			
Beckley <sup>1</sup> .....	8	2	5
Clarksburg.....	29	7	17
Huntington.....	48	10	21
Martinsburg.....	14	4	5
Wisconsin:			
Madison.....	76	25	23
Tomah <sup>1</sup> .....	2	1	
Wood <sup>1</sup> .....	187	66	38
Wyoming: Cheyenne <sup>1</sup> .....	5	1	1

<sup>1</sup> Indicates hospitals which either have or are scheduled to have a nursing bed unit in operation during fiscal year 1967.

<sup>2</sup> Transfers are excluded in overall total; included in total for individual station.

<sup>3</sup> Based on total patient days during fiscal year divided by the number of days in year.

<sup>4</sup> Data were less than one for the fiscal year.

**Table 11.**—*Patient turnover at VA nursing home bed care stations*

[During fiscal year 1967]

<i>Item</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients remaining, June 30, 1966.....	1,812
Total gains during fiscal year 1967.....	4,316
Direct admission.....	3,366
From VA hospital.....	3,187
From VA domiciliaries.....	179
From extramural status.....	926
Transfers in.....	24
Total losses during fiscal year 1967.....	2,728
Deaths.....	160
Maximum benefit discharges.....	606
To VA domiciliaries and restoration centers.....	171
Irregular discharges.....	60
To extramural status.....	1,707
Transfers out.....	24
Patients remaining, June 30, 1967.....	3,400
Average daily nursing census, fiscal year 1967.....	2,484
Discharges while on extramural status.....	484
Deaths while in extramural status.....	137
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1967.....	132
Absent (in hospital status).....	70
Absent (other).....	62
Patients treated.....	5,150

**Table 12.**—*VA patient turnover at state nursing homes*

[During fiscal year 1967]

<i>Item</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients remaining, June 30, 1966.....	1,344
Total gains during fiscal year 1967.....	2,187
Direct admissions.....	406
Admissions from State Home domiciliary care.....	756
From leave of absence.....	1,025
Total losses during fiscal year 1967.....	1,996
Deaths.....	311
Other discharges.....	270
Discharges to State Home domiciliary care.....	358
To leave of absence.....	1,057
Patients remaining, June 30, 1967.....	1,535
Average daily patient census, fiscal year 1967.....	1,423
Patients treated.....	2,474

**Table 13.—VA patient turnover at community nursing homes**  
 [During fiscal year 1967]

<i>Item</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients remaining, June 30, 1966 .....	2,622
Total gains during fiscal year 1967 .....	9,465
Direct admissions .....	7,982
Readmissions after temporary rehospitalization .....	807
Transfers from other community nursing home .....	188
From leave of absence .....	488
Total losses during fiscal year 1967 .....	8,864
Deaths .....	984
Maximum benefit discharges .....	1,053
Irregular discharges .....	367
Nursing home benefits expired .....	3,688
Readmitted to VA hospital or domiciliary .....	413
Moved to another private nursing home .....	206
Remained at same private nursing home .....	2,014
All other .....	1,055
Transfers to other community nursing home .....	196
Absent (in hospital status) .....	2,434
Absent (other) .....	142
Patients remaining, June 30, 1967 .....	3,223
Average daily patient census, fiscal year 1967 .....	2,787
Discharges while on extramural status .....	1,030
Deaths while in extramural status .....	251
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1967 .....	56
Absent (in hospital status) .....	3
Absent (other) .....	53
Patients treated .....	10,652

**Table 14.—VA patients discharged from VA hospitals, by diagnostic category, average age, and age group<sup>1</sup>**

[Calendar year 1966]

Diagnostic category, and ICDA list number <sup>2</sup> of principal diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Total principal diagnoses	Average age	Principal diagnosis by age group					
			Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
All diseases and conditions <sup>4</sup> .....	620,559	54.2	48,856	132,290	166,877	82,358	137,718	52,460
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	14,075	50.3	1,903	3,526	4,056	1,690	2,226	674
Pulmonary tuberculosis (002).....	8,029	51.4	529	2,068	2,739	1,154	1,211	328
Tuberculosis, other forms (003-019).....	699	50.8	81	190	192	80	117	39
Veneral diseases (except chronic brain syndrome due to syphilis) (020-024, 026-039).....	995	54.2	192	161	158	80	304	100
Amebiasis (046).....	77	( <sup>5</sup> )	12	25	26	3	11	-----
Infectious hepatitis (092).....	563	40.5	246	159	98	25	24	11
Malaria (110-117).....	183	32.1	169	7	5	2	-----	-----
Other infective and parasitic diseases (040-045, 047-091, 093-096, 100-108, 120-138).....	3,529	49.2	674	916	838	346	559	196
II. Neoplasms.....	55,470	60.7	2,159	5,523	11,167	8,997	20,095	7,529
Neoplasms, malignant (140-205).....	47,827	62.2	1,080	3,820	9,199	8,107	18,549	7,072
Neoplasms, benign (210-229).....	6,699	51.0	1,031	1,545	1,695	773	1,294	361
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature (230-239).....	944	56.5	45	158	273	117	252	96
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	22,270	53.8	1,348	4,779	6,834	3,325	4,504	1,480
Asthma (241).....	2,599	50.7	197	639	941	395	355	72
Other allergic diseases (240, 242-245).....	843	49.6	115	228	247	95	117	41
Diabetes mellitus (260).....	12,001	55.2	584	2,365	3,448	1,839	2,793	972
Diseases of other endocrine glands (250-254, 270-277).....	2,583	50.8	275	651	796	301	434	106
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases (280-289).....	4,264	54.1	177	896	1,402	695	805	289
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (290-299).....	4,205	59.4	210	603	842	586	1,320	644
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	102,865	47.4	13,128	35,245	32,519	9,326	8,835	3,812
Psychotic disorders (318-322, 688.1).....	32,989	44.1	6,475	12,941	9,144	2,227	1,691	511
Chronic and acute brain syndrome with psychotic reaction, nonsyphilitic (300-317 (except 309) w/322).....	7,497	50.1	521	2,420	2,453	807	868	428
Chronic and acute brain syndrome with psychotic reaction due to syphilis (025, 309 with 322).....	291	68.4	-----	8	24	20	180	59
Psychoneurotic disorders (323, 324, 781.9).....	28,641	46.4	2,881	10,102	11,096	2,828	1,453	281
Alcoholism (311.0 w/o 322, 326.3).....	15,768	47.6	930	5,508	6,285	2,046	877	122
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence (325-329) (except 326.3).....	8,332	42.3	1,961	3,320	2,367	450	187	47
Chronic brain syndrome with neurotic or behavioral reaction, except due to alcoholism (308-317 (except 311.0) w/o 322).....	9,347	64.0	360	946	1,150	948	3,579	2,364

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 14.**—VA patients discharged from VA hospitals, by diagnostic category, average age, and age group<sup>1</sup>—Continued  
[Calendar year 1966]

Diagnostic category, and ICDA list number <sup>2</sup> of principal diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Total principal diagnoses	Average age	Principal diagnosis by age group					
			Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
<b>VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs</b> .....	<b>46,074</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>8,090</b>	<b>10,882</b>	<b>6,103</b>	<b>12,864</b>	<b>5,119</b>
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334).....	12,554	64.5	107	720	2,037	2,017	5,324	2,349
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system (340-345).....	2,488	45.3	361	887	895	201	122	22
Epilepsy (353).....	3,585	45.4	573	1,358	1,046	309	244	55
Other diseases of the central nervous system (350-357 (except 353)).....	6,638	52.8	755	1,399	1,769	863	1,425	427
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia (360-369).....	4,206	50.8	303	1,134	1,418	605	601	145
Diseases of eye (370-389).....	12,800	61.2	433	1,406	2,503	1,743	4,712	2,012
Diseases of ear and mastoid process (390-398).....	3,794	48.1	484	1,186	1,214	365	436	109
<b>VII. Diseases of the circulatory system</b> .....	<b>84,394</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>11,790</b>	<b>21,535</b>	<b>13,180</b>	<b>25,154</b>	<b>10,383</b>
Rheumatic fever, without heart involvement, chorea (400, 402.0).....	78	(5)	33	27	13	1	2	2
Rheumatic heart disease (401, 402.1, 410-416).....	4,229	50.0	244	1,240	1,538	630	459	118
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease (420-422).....	37,361	62.7	253	2,993	7,938	5,971	13,930	6,276
Other diseases of heart (430-434).....	5,184	58.2	176	799	1,298	776	1,523	612
Hypertensive heart disease (442, 443).....	6,297	58.3	75	842	1,822	1,162	1,818	578
Other hypertensive disease (446, 447).....	5,732	51.2	316	1,518	2,032	861	788	217
General arteriosclerosis (460).....	6,191	65.7	13	212	963	1,000	2,724	1,279
Other diseases of arteries (451-456).....	3,606	59.5	119	446	800	597	1,256	388
Varicose veins of lower extremities (460).....	3,693	53.4	182	751	1,310	610	613	227
Hemorrhoids (461).....	6,095	48.6	607	1,870	2,137	663	648	170
Other diseases of the circulatory system (462-468).....	5,928	55.5	334	1,092	1,684	909	1,393	516
<b>VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system</b> .....	<b>48,324</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>6,786</b>	<b>11,421</b>	<b>7,918</b>	<b>14,580</b>	<b>5,240</b>
Acute upper respiratory infections including influenza (470-483).....	2,877	51.2	474	648	689	343	512	211
Pneumonia (490-493).....	12,504	58.9	462	2,009	2,876	1,653	3,580	1,924
Bronchitis (500-502).....	16,012	60.2	283	1,533	3,826	3,122	5,615	1,633
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids (510).....	6,521	37.1	284	158	56	11	10	2
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract (511-517).....	3,552	49.8	453	927	1,084	425	549	114
Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity (518-527).....	12,858	59.4	423	1,511	2,890	2,364	4,314	1,356
<b>IX. Diseases of the digestive system</b> .....	<b>77,759</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>5,680</b>	<b>17,175</b>	<b>23,052</b>	<b>10,899</b>	<b>15,632</b>	<b>5,321</b>
Diseases of teeth and buccal cavity (530-538).....	3,038	52.2	271	683	937	448	539	160
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and jejunum (540-542).....	17,452	52.3	1,261	4,104	5,627	2,463	3,080	917
Inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract (543, 571, 572).....	9,393	52.1	969	2,335	2,575	1,134	1,715	665
Diseases of esophagus, and other diseases of stomach and duodenum (539, 544, 545).....	2,465	55.8	124	463	688	356	604	230
Diseases of appendix (550-553).....	1,342	48.4	287	324	339	134	194	64
Hernia of abdominal cavity (560, 561).....	19,187	56.0	1,362	3,158	5,017	2,902	5,030	1,718
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum (570, 573-578).....	9,230	53.9	759	2,087	2,499	1,110	1,927	848
Cirrhosis of liver (581).....	7,649	50.6	203	2,040	3,140	1,389	1,765	112
Other diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas (580, 582-587).....	8,003	53.9	444	1,981	2,230	963	1,778	607

X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	37,813	57.1	3,190	6,915	7,267	4,122	11,619	4,700
Nephritis (590-594).....	6,088	42.2	1,367	2,594	1,657	274	156	40
Other diseases of urinary system (600-609).....	15,092	56.1	1,179	2,935	3,395	1,765	4,079	1,739
Diseases of prostate (610-612).....	11,826	67.2	166	454	936	1,461	6,236	2,573
Other diseases of male genital organs (613-617).....	3,932	54.6	389	705	1,003	541	994	300
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions (620-637).....	875	51.1	89	227	276	81	154	48
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (640-689 (except 688.1)).....	23	( <sup>5</sup> )	9	10	3	1	-----	-----
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	16,463	51.7	1,617	4,123	4,772	2,116	2,803	1,032
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue (690-698).....	5,422	50.5	568	1,481	1,628	706	743	296
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue (700-716).....	11,041	52.4	1,049	2,642	3,144	1,410	2,060	736
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....	32,632	50.9	2,852	8,273	10,753	4,772	4,536	1,446
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever (720-727).....	15,501	54.7	652	2,844	4,984	2,922	3,089	1,010
Displacement of intervertebral disc (735).....	4,768	45.3	562	1,821	1,757	435	173	20
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint (730-734, 736-738).....	7,086	47.3	1,061	2,218	2,247	740	585	235
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system (740-749 (except 742)).....	5,277	49.8	577	1,390	1,765	675	689	181
XIV. Congenital malformations (750-759).....	2,374	47.5	287	697	948	201	174	67
XVI.a Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions (742, 780-792, 794, 795) (except 781.9).....	19,318	51.0	2,195	5,146	5,432	2,184	3,217	1,144
XVI.b Observation and examination cases and special admissions.....	19,720	55.5	1,336	3,729	5,095	2,771	5,054	1,735
Observation and/or examination, TB (793.2).....	132	52.2	10	37	35	17	25	8
Observation and/or examination, psychiatric (793.0).....	268	42.7	66	103	68	21	8	2
Observation and/or examination, GM&S (793.1, 793.3, 793.8, 793.9).....	1,655	50.7	194	416	500	187	280	78
Special admissions (Y01-Y18).....	17,665	56.2	1,066	3,173	4,492	2,546	4,741	1,647
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	36,780	50.0	5,195	9,880	10,299	4,167	5,105	2,134
Fracture of skull (800-803).....	1,822	44.1	410	647	489	156	90	30
Fracture of spine, and trunk (805-808).....	3,186	52.8	378	651	885	415	579	278
Fracture of limbs (810-826).....	10,704	52.6	1,207	2,478	2,844	1,346	1,853	976
Dislocation without fracture (830-839).....	1,364	45.7	310	430	329	136	131	28
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles (840-848).....	3,017	46.2	475	1,026	964	260	218	74
Head injuries (excluding skull fractures) (850-856).....	2,260	46.7	464	682	592	209	234	79
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis (860-866).....	586	45.0	124	195	176	38	36	17
Lacerations and open wounds (870-898).....	3,996	45.9	758	1,320	1,133	369	316	100
Burns (940-949).....	1,497	49.5	172	408	507	167	173	70
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury (950-959).....	456	44.3	105	141	142	41	23	4
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence (910-936, 960-996).....	4,024	51.4	477	1,039	1,050	506	688	264
Adverse effects of surgery and other medical care (997-999).....	3,868	52.7	315	863	1,188	524	764	214

<sup>1</sup> Total discharges include interhospital transfers and deaths.

<sup>2</sup> The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the "International Classification of Diseases Adapted for Indexing of Hospital Records," USPHS Pub. No. 719. The numbers following the diagnosis are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification. Morbid conditions are not coded to late effects, but to the condition requiring treatment. Category XV, "Certain diseases of early infancy," in which no cases occurred, is not included in this table.

<sup>3</sup> Principal diagnosis is that condition responsible for the major portion of the patient's stay in hospital. The physician completing the patient's clinical record at discharge makes this designation.

<sup>4</sup> Data for various categories and lines may differ slightly from data in more abridged tables due to recoding.

<sup>5</sup> Average age not calculated for totals of less than 100 cases.

**Table 15.**—Percent of VA patients admitted to VA hospitals, who remained in hospital at least the specified number of days of hospitalization  
[By type of patient and age group]

Type of patient and age group	Estimated number of admissions Jan.-Apr. 1966 <sup>1</sup>	Median length of stay <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of patients admitted who were remaining in hospital at the beginning of the day of hospitalization indicated												
			1	2	8	15	22	30	40	50	60	90	120	150	180
All patients.....	210,020	19.6	100.0	94.9	78.7	59.5	44.9	32.7	22.8	16.9	12.9	6.5	3.6	2.1	1.3
Under 35.....	14,350	16.0	100.0	93.8	71.2	51.6	40.1	31.0	22.7	18.1	14.4	7.7	4.9	3.0	1.7
35-44.....	41,900	17.0	100.0	94.4	75.3	53.6	40.9	30.5	21.9	16.1	12.3	6.3	3.6	2.1	1.4
45-54.....	55,930	19.5	100.0	95.1	78.8	58.9	44.9	32.3	22.2	16.4	12.8	6.4	3.6	2.3	1.5
55-64.....	27,470	21.2	100.0	94.8	81.4	63.1	48.2	34.9	24.3	17.6	13.1	6.9	3.6	1.8	1.0
65-74.....	50,970	20.5	100.0	95.2	81.2	63.1	46.6	33.1	22.8	16.7	12.6	5.8	3.4	1.9	1.1
75 and over.....	19,400	21.2	100.0	95.4	81.0	64.7	48.1	36.0	24.6	18.8	14.5	7.3	3.6	2.2	1.3
Tuberculosis.....	3,390	65.7	100.0	95.3	85.3	77.3	72.6	67.3	62.5	58.4	52.5	39.5	32.7	22.4	16.5
Under 35.....	310	71.1	100.0	96.8	90.3	80.6	74.2	71.0	71.0	67.7	64.5	25.8	19.4	9.7	0
35-44.....	940	68.7	100.0	97.9	84.0	74.5	69.1	67.0	66.0	59.6	52.1	44.7	38.3	27.7	21.3
45-54.....	1,080	66.9	100.0	91.7	82.4	75.9	71.3	65.7	59.3	56.5	52.8	40.7	37.0	24.1	18.5
55-64.....	430	77.4	100.0	93.0	86.0	81.4	79.1	72.1	67.4	62.8	58.1	44.2	30.2	20.9	20.9
65-74.....	530	52.5	100.0	98.1	86.8	79.2	75.5	66.0	56.6	52.8	41.5	34.0	26.4	18.9	9.4
75 and over.....	100	60.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	80.0	70.0	60.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Psychotic.....	10,220	40.5	100.0	97.7	86.2	76.1	68.2	59.4	50.5	41.4	34.6	22.1	14.1	8.4	5.2
Under 35.....	2,040	51.4	100.0	97.5	91.7	82.4	75.5	65.2	58.3	51.0	44.1	29.9	21.6	12.7	7.4
35-44.....	3,820	38.1	100.0	98.2	84.8	75.1	67.0	59.2	47.9	39.3	33.8	18.6	10.2	7.1	4.5
45-54.....	3,120	36.7	100.0	97.4	84.9	74.4	65.1	54.5	47.8	36.5	28.5	19.6	12.5	7.4	5.4
55-64.....	720	43.3	100.0	95.8	87.5	76.4	69.4	65.3	54.2	41.7	34.7	23.6	15.3	5.6	1.4
65-74.....	380	36.0	100.0	100.0	81.6	68.4	63.2	57.9	44.7	44.7	39.5	28.9	21.1	7.9	2.6
75 and over.....	140	55.0	100.0	100.0	78.6	71.4	71.4	64.3	64.3	57.1	42.9	35.7	21.4	21.4	14.3

Other psychiatric.....	17,900	26.6	100.0	97.0	83.2	67.7	56.5	45.4	34.0	27.2	21.2	10.7	5.5	3.1	1.7
Under 35.....	1,810	22.7	100.0	95.0	79.6	63.0	50.8	41.4	28.5	21.0	16.6	7.7	3.9	2.8	1.7
35-44.....	5,980	24.6	100.0	97.2	79.4	63.7	53.8	42.3	33.3	25.9	19.2	9.7	4.2	2.5	1.7
45-54.....	6,140	29.5	100.0	97.9	85.3	69.9	59.4	49.3	35.5	28.3	22.5	10.7	5.2	3.7	2.1
55-64.....	1,510	25.0	100.0	96.7	88.7	72.8	55.6	40.4	34.4	28.5	19.2	11.9	9.3	3.3	1.3
65-74.....	1,710	27.6	100.0	97.1	87.1	69.6	59.1	46.2	32.2	26.9	21.1	10.5	5.8	2.9	1.2
75 and over.....	750	34.4	100.0	94.7	85.3	77.3	64.0	54.7	44.0	41.3	41.3	22.7	13.3	4.0	1.3
Neurological.....	14,340	25.5	100.0	96.4	82.9	67.6	55.6	42.8	31.3	24.0	19.2	10.8	6.6	4.1	2.2
Under 35.....	1,020	18.2	100.0	96.1	76.5	54.9	44.1	34.3	27.5	22.5	17.6	13.7	7.8	5.9	4.9
35-44.....	2,990	22.6	100.0	96.3	78.9	62.5	50.8	38.5	24.1	20.7	17.1	8.7	5.4	3.0	1.3
45-54.....	4,210	24.5	100.0	97.1	85.3	67.7	54.2	40.9	30.9	22.8	19.0	9.3	5.9	4.3	1.9
55-64.....	1,720	29.2	100.0	94.8	84.3	71.5	61.0	48.8	36.6	27.9	20.9	13.4	6.4	2.9	1.7
65-74.....	3,140	27.6	100.0	96.2	84.1	73.2	60.5	45.5	33.4	24.2	19.1	12.7	8.9	5.1	3.2
75 and over.....	1,260	31.4	100.0	96.8	84.9	70.6	61.1	51.6	40.5	31.0	24.6	10.3	5.6	4.0	1.6
General medical and surgical.....	164,170	17.9	100.0	94.3	77.2	56.4	40.7	28.1	18.3	12.8	9.3	4.0	1.9	1.0	.6
Under 35.....	9,170	12.3	100.0	92.4	63.8	41.2	28.6	19.6	11.6	8.1	5.2	1.4	.7	.3	.2
35-44.....	28,170	14.2	100.0	93.0	72.5	46.9	32.6	22.0	14.3	8.9	6.0	2.4	1.2	.5	.2
45-54.....	41,380	17.2	100.0	94.4	76.7	54.8	39.6	26.3	16.4	11.4	8.5	3.6	1.6	.9	.6
55-64.....	23,090	20.0	100.0	94.7	80.4	61.0	45.6	31.9	21.0	14.6	10.7	4.9	2.2	1.1	.6
65-74.....	45,210	19.8	100.0	95.0	80.7	61.9	44.7	31.1	21.1	15.2	11.3	4.6	2.5	1.4	.9
75 and over.....	17,150	20.5	100.0	95.3	80.4	63.6	46.2	33.6	22.2	16.4	12.1	6.1	2.7	1.7	1.0

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 10 percent systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1966.

<sup>2</sup> One-half of the admissions in the given category have lengths of stay greater than

the median; the other half, less than the median. The median was computed on the total number of admissions for the given category, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

**Table 16.**—*Chronicity and compensation and pension status of VA patients remaining in VA and Non-VA hospitals, by diagnostic groupings* <sup>1</sup>  
[Nov. 30, 1966]

Diagnostic composition of patients	All patients <sup>2</sup>	Treated for SC disabilities	Veterans with compensable SC disabilities but treated for NSC disabilities only	Treated for "chronic" NSC disabilities <sup>3</sup>	Treated for presumed "nonchronic" <sup>4</sup> NSC disabilities, and—			Nonveterans
					In receipt of or filed for VA pension <sup>5</sup>	Filed claim for VA compensation <sup>5</sup>	Filed no claim for VA compensation <sup>5</sup>	
All patients.....	106 930	28, 455	11, 695	37, 480	13, 825	265	14, 815	395
Tuberculosis.....	3, 955	530	560	2, 825				40
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3, 700	480	535	2, 650				35
Other tuberculosis.....	255	50	25	175				5
Psychiatric.....	58, 120	23, 650	4, 015	27, 485	645	65	2, 185	75
Functional psychoses.....	36, 540	19, 210	1, 440	15, 845				45
Organic psychoses and other psychiatric.....	21, 580	4, 440	2, 575	11, 640	645	65	2, 185	30
Neurological.....	9, 580	1, 235	1, 365	3, 080	1, 775	45	1, 945	135
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	2, 745	120	365	1, 160	705	10	375	10
Other neurological.....	6, 805	1, 110	1, 000	1, 915	1, 070	35	1, 550	125
Neurological diseases of the sense organs.....	30	5		5			20	
General medical and surgical.....	35, 275	3, 040	5, 755	4, 090	11, 405	155	10, 685	145
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	475	65	60	90	100	5	140	15
Malignant neoplasms.....	5, 320	155	770	705	2, 130	5	1, 535	20
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	425	20	70	20	155	5	155	
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2, 155	310	285	295	625	15	625	
Heart diseases.....	4, 075	325	690	460	1, 550	10	1, 040	
Vascular diseases.....	3, 190	285	600	550	885	15	855	
Respiratory diseases <sup>6</sup> .....	3, 665	310	540	540	1, 315	25	905	30
Digestive diseases <sup>6</sup> .....	5, 910	430	1, 073	310	1, 670	20	2, 385	25
Genitourinary diseases <sup>6</sup> .....	2, 355	145	410	175	1, 030	10	580	5
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1, 320	265	190	150	330	10	375	
Diseases of bones and organs of movement <sup>6</sup> .....	2, 645	425	410	345	595	10	835	25
Accidents, poisonings and violence <sup>7</sup> .....	1, 665	95	300	225	410	5	610	20
All other.....	2, 075	210	360	225	610	20	645	5

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1966.

<sup>2</sup> All groups are mutually exclusive and patients who possess the characteristics of more than 1 group are included only in that group having the highest priority for admission.

<sup>3</sup> This group of "chronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for nonservice-connected psychoses or tuberculosis, and those hospitalized for the treatment of other nonservice-connected disabilities for 90 or more days as of the census date.

<sup>4</sup> This group of presumed "nonchronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for nonservice-connected, other psychiatric, neurological, and general medical and surgical disabilities for less than 90 days as of the census date.

<sup>5</sup> For a total estimate of these subgroups regardless of chronicity, see table 21.

<sup>6</sup> Includes ill-defined conditions of the specific disease group which are classified separately in table 21 in class XVI-a.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

**Table 17.—Chronicity and compensation and pension status of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by diagnostic groupings<sup>1</sup>**  
 [Nov. 30, 1966]

Diagnostic composition of patients	All patients <sup>2</sup>	Treated for SC disabilities	Veterans with compensable SC disabilities but treated for NSC disabilities only	Treated for "chronic" NSC disabilities <sup>3</sup>	Treated for presumed "nonchronic" <sup>4</sup> NSC disabilities, and—			Nonveterans
					In receipt of or filed for VA pension <sup>5</sup>	Filed claim for VA compensation <sup>5</sup>	Filed no claim for VA compensation <sup>5</sup>	
All patients.....	104,870	27,810	11,470	36,835	13,515	265	14,580	395
Tuberculosis.....	3,780	465	555	2,720				40
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3,530	415	530	2,550				35
Other tuberculosis.....	250	50	25	170				5
Psychiatric.....	57,100	23,170	3,965	27,010	635	65	2,180	75
Functional psychoses.....	35,745	18,775	1,415	15,510				45
Organic psychoses and other psychiatric.....	21,355	4,395	2,550	11,500	635	65	2,180	30
Neurological.....	9,475	1,230	1,335	3,070	1,735	45	1,925	135
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	2,710	120	360	1,160	675	10	375	10
Other neurological.....	6,740	1,105	975	1,905	1,060	35	1,535	125
Neurological diseases of the sense organs.....	25	5		5			15	
General medical and surgical.....	34,515	2,945	5,615	4,035	11,145	155	10,475	145
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	465	60	60	90	100	5	135	15
Malignant neoplasms.....	5,240	155	755	690	2,105	5	1,510	20
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	410	20	70	20	140	5	155	
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2,090	280	280	295	605	15	615	
Heart diseases.....	4,010	320	680	460	1,510	10	1,030	
Vascular diseases.....	3,130	275	590	545	870	15	835	
Respiratory diseases <sup>6</sup> .....	3,595	305	525	530	1,285	25	895	30
Digestive diseases <sup>6</sup> .....	5,740	410	1,020	300	1,635	20	2,330	25
Genitourinary diseases <sup>6</sup> .....	2,315	145	405	170	1,010	10	573	5
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,265	250	180	150	315	10	360	
Diseases of bones and organs of movement <sup>6</sup> .....	2,600	420	400	345	575	10	825	25
Accidents, poisonings and violence <sup>7</sup> .....	1,630	95	295	220	405	5	590	20
All other.....	2,025	210	355	220	590	20	625	5

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1966.

<sup>2</sup> All groups are mutually exclusive and patients who possess the characteristics of more than 1 group are included only in that group having the highest priority for admission.

<sup>3</sup> This group of "chronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for nonservice-connected psychoses or tuberculosis, and those hospitalized for the treatment of other nonservice-connected disabilities for 90 or more days as of the census date.

<sup>4</sup> This group of presumed "nonchronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for nonservice-connected, other psychiatric, neurological, and general medical and surgical disabilities for less than 90 days as of the census date.

<sup>5</sup> For a total estimate of these subgroups regardless of chronicity, see table 21.

<sup>6</sup> Includes ill-defined conditions of the specific disease group are classified separately in table 21 in class XVI-a.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

**Table 18.**—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals <sup>1</sup> by hospital group, compensation and pension status, and type of patient

[Nov. 30, 1966]

Hospital group and compensation and pension status	All patients	Type of patient			
		Tuber- culous	Psy- chotic and other psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
VA and non-VA hospitals .....	106,930	3,955	58,120	9,580	35,275
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	28,455	530	23,650	1,235	3,040
Received care for a nonservice-connected disability only:					
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care....	11,695	560	4,015	1,365	5,755
And having a claim for VA compensation pend- ing.....	480	45	180	70	185
And on VA pension rolls.....	36,855	1,255	18,670	3,585	13,345
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	1,830	200	600	235	795
And having no claim filed.....	27,220	1,325	10,930	2,955	12,010
Nonveterans.....	395	40	75	135	145
VA hospitals.....	104,870	3,780	57,100	9,475	34,515
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	27,810	465	23,170	1,230	2,945
Received care for a nonservice-connected disability only:					
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care....	11,470	555	3,965	1,335	5,615
And having a claim for VA compensation pend- ing.....	480	45	180	70	185
And on VA pension rolls.....	36,180	1,190	18,380	3,545	13,065
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	1,800	200	590	230	780
And having no claim filed.....	26,735	1,285	10,740	2,930	11,780
Nonveterans.....	395	40	75	135	145

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records or patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1966.

**Table 19.—Cumulative percent distribution, by length of stay, of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals,<sup>1</sup> by selected diagnostic groupings**

[Nov. 30, 1966]

Diagnostic composition of patients	Number of patients	Percent in each diagnostic category for specified length of stay						
		Less than 90 days	90 days or more	Inpatient stay more than (years)				
				1	2	5	10	20
All patients.....	104,870	45.6	54.4	38.3	32.6	23.9	17.8	10.2
Tuberculosis.....	3,780	40.9	59.1	14.3	7.5	4.2	2.4	1.1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3,530	39.5	60.5	14.9	7.6	4.4	2.4	1.1
Other tuberculosis.....	250	60.0	40.0	6.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	0
Psychiatric.....	57,100	20.5	79.5	62.9	55.1	41.7	31.6	18.4
Functional psychoses.....	35,745	13.4	86.6	72.1	64.1	51.0	39.7	22.5
Other psychoses and other psychiatric.....	21,355	32.4	67.6	47.6	40.0	26.1	18.1	11.4
Neurological.....	9,475	55.6	44.4	22.6	15.7	7.9	3.3	.6
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	2,710	49.1	50.9	20.5	12.5	3.9	1.3	.2
Other neurological.....	6,740	58.2	41.8	23.6	17.0	9.5	4.1	.7
Neurological diseases of the sense organs.....	25	80.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0
General medical and surgical.....	34,515	84.8	15.2	4.4	2.6	1.0	.6	.2
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	465	74.1	25.9	14.0	12.9	8.6	6.5	1.1
Malignant neoplasms.....	5,240	84.0	16.0	3.4	1.8	.7	.4	.2
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	410	94.0	6.0	1.2	1.2	0	0	0
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2,090	81.3	18.7	6.2	5.0	1.2	.2	.2
Heart diseases.....	4,010	85.8	14.2	5.4	3.0	1.2	.9	.5
Vascular diseases.....	3,130	79.3	20.7	5.1	2.1	1.0	.5	.3
Respiratory diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	3,595	81.6	18.4	6.8	3.8	1.4	.3	.1
Digestive diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	5,740	93.8	6.2	1.2	.5	.3	.1	.1
Genitourinary diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	2,315	91.3	8.7	2.4	1.7	.6	.2	0
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,265	82.6	17.4	2.8	.4	.4	.4	.4
Diseases of bones and organs of movement <sup>2</sup> .....	2,600	82.0	18.0	3.5	1.2	.6	.4	0
Accidents, poisonings and violence <sup>3</sup> .....	1,630	82.5	17.5	1.5	.9	.6	.3	0
All other.....	2,025	78.5	21.5	11.4	9.9	3.5	.5	.5

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1966.

<sup>2</sup> Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified on table 21 in class XVI-a.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

**Table 20.**—Number and percent of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by age group and diagnostic groupings <sup>1</sup>

[Nov. 30, 1966]

Diagnostic composition of patients	All patients		Age distribution							
			Under 55		55-64		65-74		75 and over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All patients.....	104,870	100.0	60,540	57.8	13,460	12.8	22,440	21.4	8,430	8.0
Tuberculosis.....	3,780	100.0	2,395	63.4	625	16.5	575	15.2	185	4.9
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3,530	100.0	2,230	63.2	600	17.0	530	15.0	170	4.8
Other tuberculosis.....	250	100.0	165	66.0	25	10.0	45	18.0	15	6.0
Psychiatric.....	57,100	100.0	36,745	64.3	5,870	10.3	10,720	18.8	3,765	6.6
Functional psychoses.....	35,745	100.0	25,960	72.6	3,015	8.4	5,380	15.1	1,390	3.9
Organic psychoses and other psychiatric.....	21,355	100.0	10,785	50.5	2,855	13.4	5,340	25.0	2,375	11.1
Neurological.....	9,475	100.0	5,060	53.4	1,525	16.1	2,050	21.6	840	8.9
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	2,710	100.0	560	20.7	540	19.9	1,070	39.5	540	19.9
Other neurological.....	6,740	100.0	4,475	66.4	985	14.6	980	14.5	300	4.5
Neurological diseases of the sense organs.....	25	100.0	25	100.0	-----	0	-----	0	-----	0
General medical and surgical.....	34,515	100.0	16,340	47.3	5,440	15.8	9,095	26.4	3,640	10.5
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	465	100.0	295	63.5	75	16.1	80	17.2	15	3.2
Malignant neoplasms.....	5,240	100.0	1,840	35.2	950	18.1	1,820	34.7	630	12.0
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	410	100.0	240	58.5	40	9.8	80	19.5	50	12.2
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2,090	100.0	1,130	54.1	320	15.3	435	20.8	205	9.8
Heart diseases.....	4,010	100.0	1,430	35.7	710	17.7	1,240	30.9	630	15.7
Vascular diseases.....	3,130	100.0	1,380	44.0	500	16.0	935	29.9	315	10.1
Respiratory diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	3,595	100.0	1,490	41.5	565	15.7	1,150	32.0	390	10.8
Digestive diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	5,740	100.0	3,345	58.3	890	15.5	1,115	19.4	390	6.8
Genitourinary diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	2,315	100.0	760	32.8	275	11.9	880	38.0	400	17.3
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,265	100.0	770	60.9	200	15.8	210	16.6	85	6.7
Diseases of bones and organs of movement <sup>2</sup> .....	2,600	100.0	1,650	63.4	410	15.8	395	15.2	145	5.6
Accidents, poisonings and violence.....	1,630	100.0	975	59.8	270	16.6	250	15.3	135	8.3
All other.....	2,025	100.0	1,035	51.1	235	11.6	505	24.9	250	12.4

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1966.

<sup>2</sup> Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately on table 21 in class XVI-a.

**Table 21.**—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by diagnostic category, period of service, average age, and age group <sup>1</sup>  
 [Nov. 30, 1966]

Diagnostic category <sup>2</sup> and ICDA List No.	All patients	Period of service				Average age	Age group					
		Korean conflict <sup>3</sup>	World War II	World War I	All others		Under 35	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
All diseases and conditions <sup>5</sup> .....	104,870	11,985	57,320	27,085	8,480	53.7	8,495	23,355	28,690	13,460	22,440	8,430
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	4,215	450	2,710	735	320	51.9	320	1,030	1,285	715	660	205
Pulmonary tuberculosis (002).....	3,530	390	2,340	600	200	52.1	200	870	1,160	600	530	170
Tuberculosis, other forms (003-019).....	150	15	105	25	5	51.2	5	50	50	15	20	10
Veneral diseases (except chronic brain syndrome due to syphilis) (030-024, 028-039).....	120	5	45	60	10	59.6	10	20	10	20	40	20
Amebiasis (046).....						(4)						
Infectious hepatitis (092).....	60		25		35	(4)	30	5	20		5	
Malaria (110-117).....	25		5		20	(4)	20		5			
Other infective and parasitic diseases (040-045, 047-091, 093-096, 100-108, 120-138).....	330	40	190	50	50	50.7	55	85	40	80	65	5
II. Neoplasms.....	6,015	385	3,040	2,325	265	59.5	250	565	1,515	1,045	1,945	695
Neoplasms, malignant (140-205).....	5,470	325	2,745	2,185	215	60.1	190	465	1,340	990	1,845	640
Neoplasms, benign (210-229).....	350	45	175	95	35	52.7	50	70	90	40	65	35
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature (230-239).....	195	15	120	45	15	54.4	10	30	85	15	35	20
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	2,240	185	1,330	620	105	55.3	100	445	670	340	470	215
Asthma (241).....	200	15	145	15	25	48.2	25	45	85	25	20	
Other allergic diseases (240, 242-245).....	50	5	40	5		(4)		10	25	10	5	
Diabetes mellitus (260).....	1,400	105	770	480	45	57.5	45	235	375	225	350	170
Diseases of other endocrine glands (250-254, 270-277).....	195	15	115	45	20	50.4	20	55	60	15	40	5
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases (280-289).....	395	45	260	75	15	54.0	10	100	125	65	55	40
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (290-299).....	390	30	175	165	20	59.5	10	55	100	55	100	70
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	57,095	8,045	30,825	12,740	5,485	51.8	5,615	15,285	15,840	5,870	10,720	3,765
Psychotic disorders (318-322, 688.1).....	35,745	5,930	19,615	6,010	4,160	49.0	4,455	11,400	10,105	3,015	5,380	1,390
Chronic and acute brain syndromes <sup>1</sup> .....	10,480	470	3,690	5,810	510	63.9	215	980	1,515	1,165	4,465	2,140
Psychoneurotic disorders (323, 324, 781.9).....	5,285	855	3,680	255	465	47.0	495	1,595	2,310	600	240	45
Alcoholism (311.0 W/O 322, 326.3).....	3,900	390	2,935	465	110	52.9	145	760	1,400	985	480	130
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence (325-329 (except 326.3)).....	1,685	340	905	200	240	46.4	305	550	510	105	155	60
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.....	7,060	590	3,575	2,405	490	57.0	490	1,145	1,620	1,080	1,920	805
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334).....	2,710	75	1,095	1,465	75	64.7	30	135	395	540	1,070	540
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system (340-345).....	630	95	465	30	40	46.4	45	235	260	55	35	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 21.**—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by diagnostic category, period of service, average age, and age group <sup>1</sup>—Continued  
 [Nov. 30, 1966]

Diagnostic category <sup>2</sup> and ICDA List No.	All patients	Period of service				Average age	Age group					
		Korean conflict <sup>3</sup>	World War II	World War I	All others		Under 35	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
<b>VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs—Con.</b>												
Epilepsy (353).....	340	95	195	15	35	44.8	75	120	75	40	30	.....
Other diseases of the central nervous system (350-357 (except 353)).....	2,075	205	1,140	455	275	52.4	255	435	540	290	450	105
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia (360-369).....	475	75	305	65	30	50.5	56	105	170	80	45	25
Diseases of eye (370-389).....	670	25	260	365	20	63.1	20	65	120	55	275	135
Diseases of ear and mastoid process (390-398).....	160	20	115	10	15	47.8	15	50	60	20	15	.....
<b>VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....</b>												
	7,140	380	3,665	2,745	350	59.6	195	855	1,760	1,210	2,175	945
Rheumatic fever, without heart involvement, chorea (400, 402.0)												
Rheumatic heart disease (401, 402.1, 410-416).....	300	30	245	15	10	47.9	15	115	95	60	10	5
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease (420-422).....	2,695	109	1,225	1,260	110	62.7	20	205	585	460	945	480
Other diseases of heart (430-434).....	570	40	285	205	40	59.9	20	80	115	95	165	95
Hypertensive heart disease (442, 443).....	445	15	260	165	5	59.3	10	30	140	95	120	50
Other hypertensive disease (446, 447).....	445	60	295	55	35	50.7	45	85	165	90	50	10
General arteriosclerosis (450).....	1,080	10	440	570	60	64.5	.....	60	175	185	480	180
Other diseases of arteries (451-456).....	435	50	235	135	15	55.9	30	70	120	65	110	40
Varicose veins of lower extremities (460).....	415	25	240	140	10	58.1	10	55	135	50	115	50
Hemorrhoids (461).....	240	20	170	40	10	51.0	10	70	80	40	35	5
Other diseases of the circulatory system (462-468).....	515	30	270	160	55	55.3	35	85	150	70	145	30
<b>VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....</b>												
	3,505	220	1,765	1,340	180	59.0	130	460	820	565	1,140	390
Acute upper respiratory infections including influenza (470-483).....	80	15	30	25	10	(4)	20	10	20	5	20	.....
Pneumonia (490-493).....	680	45	345	240	50	56.5	45	135	150	85	185	80
Bronchitis (500-502).....	995	75	455	440	25	61.0	5	105	240	140	400	105
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids (510).....	10	.....	5	.....	5	(4)	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract (511-517).....	130	40	55	20	15	48.6	25	40	20	20	20	5
Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity (518-527).....	1,610	45	875	615	75	60.1	30	170	385	315	515	195
<b>IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....</b>												
	5,590	605	3,460	1,240	285	53.5	360	1,190	1,750	845	1,070	375
Diseases of teeth and buccal cavity (530-538).....	105	20	65	20	.....	53.8	.....	35	25	20	15	10
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and jejunum (540-542).....	1,400	95	940	325	40	53.7	60	325	445	210	270	90
Inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract (543, 571, 572).....	595	90	310	120	75	50.9	85	150	125	110	95	30
Diseases of esophagus, and other diseases of stomach and duodenum (539, 544, 545).....	225	35	100	85	5	58.3	15	25	60	30	65	30
Diseases of appendix (550-553).....	70	10	40	10	10	(4)	10	10	40	.....	10	.....
Hernia of abdominal cavity (560, 561).....	900	80	480	275	65	56.4	75	125	220	160	235	85
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum (570, 573-578).....	590	60	320	180	30	56.3	25	105	185	65	140	70
Cirrhosis of liver (581).....	1,060	135	830	75	20	49.8	45	280	470	160	85	20
Other diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas (580, 582-587).....	645	80	375	150	40	54.2	45	135	180	90	155	40

X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	2,200	135	910	1,060	95	61.6	30	260	385	260	835	380
Nephritis (590-594).....	195	35	110	35	15	50.9	20	45	75	15	25	15
Other diseases of urinary system (600-609).....	825	65	435	290	35	57.5	40	145	210	85	240	105
Diseases of prostate (610-612).....	995	15	260	685	35	68.6	10	15	60	130	535	245
Other diseases of male genital organs (613-617).....	160	15	95	40	10	53.3	10	45	35	30	25	15
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions (620-637).....	25	5	10	10		(4)		10	5		10	
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	1,265	155	785	250	75	52.7	105	275	390	200	210	85
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue (690-698).....	285	30	210	35	10	52.0	15	55	110	60	40	5
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue (700-716).....	980	125	575	215	65	52.9	90	220	280	140	170	80
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....	4,540	395	2,925	810	410	52.3	375	905	1,565	765	670	260
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever (720-727).....	1,420	115	940	310	55	55.1	55	185	555	275	240	110
Displacement of intervertebral disc (735).....	2,140	185	1,380	320	255	51.1	210	530	645	370	270	115
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint (730-734, 736-738).....	645	66	400	110	70	50.2	75	135	255	60	100	20
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system (740-749 (except 742)).....	335	30	205	70	30	52.6	35	55	110	60	60	15
XIV. Congenital malformations (750-759).....	95	25	60	10		(4)	10	35	30	10	10	
XVI.a Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions (742, 780-792, 794, 795 (except 781.9)).....	865	110	515	180	60	52.0	80	205	275	100	145	60
XVI.b Observation and examination cases and special admissions.....	655	45	430	130	50	52.5	55	155	190	100	110	45
Observation and/or examination, TB (793.2).....	20		20			(4)		10		5	5	
Observation and/or examination, psychiatric (793.0).....	5				5	(4)	5					
Observation and/or examination, G&S (793.1, 793.3, 793.8, 793.9).....	25		25			(4)		10	10	5		
Special admissions (Y01-Y18).....	605	45	385	130	45	52.9	50	135	180	90	105	45
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	2,000	230	1,150	330	290	50.2	320	490	495	300	260	135
Fracture of skull (800-803).....	35		30		5	(4)	5	10	10	10		
Fracture of spine, and trunk (805-808).....	285	35	145	20	85	44.0	95	70	60	40	10	10
Fracture of limbs (810-826).....	810	100	410	220	80	54.9	85	175	165	115	155	115
Dislocation without fracture (830-839).....	25		15	5	5	(4)		5	15		5	
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles (840-848).....	90	10	60	5	15	(4)	15	15	35	20	5	
Head injuries (excluding skull fractures) (850-856).....	155	30	85		40	41.0	55	45	40	15		
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis (860-869).....	15		5		10	(4)	5	5	5			
Lacerations and open wounds (870-898).....	125	15	80	15	15	46.2	25	40	35	5	20	
Burns (940-949).....	140	15	95	20	10	50.7	10	40	35	35	20	
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury (950-959).....	75	10	45		20	(4)	20	20	30		5	
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence (910-936, 960-996).....	85	5	70	10		(4)		20	25	30	5	5
Adverse effects of surgery and other medical care (997-999).....	160	10	110	35	5	53.3	5	45	40	30	35	5

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1966.

<sup>2</sup> The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the "International Classification of Diseases Adapted for Indexing of Hospital Records," USPHS Pub. 719. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification. Category XI, "deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium," and Category XV, "certain diseases of early infancy," in which no cases occurred, are not included in this table.

<sup>3</sup> Service between June 27, 1950, and Jan. 31, 1955.

<sup>4</sup> Average age not calculated for totals less than 100 cases.

<sup>5</sup> Data for various categories and lines may differ slightly from data in more abridged tables due to recoding.

<sup>6</sup> Includes patients with psychotic reaction, nonsyphilitic (300-317 (except 309) with 322); and those with psychotic reaction due to syphilis (025, 309 with 322); and those with neurotic or behavioral reaction, except due to alcoholism (308-317 (except 311.0) with 322).

**Table 22.**—*Number of patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals and the percent who were hospitalized in their reported State of residence, by type of patient*<sup>1</sup>

[Nov. 30, 1966]

Reported State of residence	All patients			Type of patient							
				General medical and surgical		Tuberculous		Psychotic and other psychiatric		Neurological	
	Total	Hospitalized in same State		Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State
		Number	Percent								
Total.....	106,930	85,845	80.3	35,275	86.3	3,955	76.2	58,120	76.6	9,580	81.8
United States.....	105,675	84,675	80.1	34,855	86.2	3,790	75.2	57,530	76.5	9,500	82.1
Alabama.....	2,420	2,050	84.7	665	83.5	130	61.5	1,465	86.7	160	90.6
Alaska.....	70	35	50.0	30	100.0	15	33.3	15	0.0	10	0.0
Arizona.....	970	715	73.7	500	94.0	75	100.0	275	30.9	120	70.8
Arkansas.....	1,740	1,455	83.6	490	76.5	55	36.4	1,020	90.2	175	80.0
California.....	8,805	8,400	95.4	3,265	97.5	485	94.8	4,005	93.3	1,050	97.1
Colorado.....	820	665	81.1	345	87.0	20	100.0	380	71.1	75	100.0
Connecticut.....	1,555	905	58.2	490	99.0	20	50.0	815	23.9	230	93.5
Delaware.....	280	145	51.8	110	90.9	10	50.0	125	4.0	35	100.0
District of Columbia.....	890	475	53.4	295	59.3	75	33.3	445	55.1	75	40.0
Florida.....	2,505	1,395	55.7	1,155	89.6	65	53.8	1,085	17.5	200	67.5
Georgia.....	2,320	1,550	66.8	870	80.5	70	50.0	1,150	56.5	230	71.7
Hawaii.....	90	85	94.4	45	100.0	5	100.0	35	85.7	5	100.0
Idaho.....	325	145	44.6	170	70.6	15	0.0	115	17.4	25	0.0
Illinois.....	6,385	5,690	89.1	2,110	89.1	190	84.2	3,730	89.5	355	87.3
Indiana.....	2,440	1,830	75.0	645	65.1	95	78.9	1,510	80.8	190	60.5
Iowa.....	1,625	1,350	83.1	540	77.8	10	0.0	920	89.1	155	71.0
Kansas.....	1,410	1,045	74.1	510	74.5	15	66.7	755	73.5	130	76.9
Kentucky.....	1,625	1,090	67.1	525	63.8	50	40.0	940	71.8	110	54.5

Louisiana.....	1,805	1,055	58.4	705	96.5	85	82.4	800	13.1	215	93.0
Maine.....	690	660	95.7	175	94.3	---	0.0	445	97.8	70	85.7
Maryland.....	1,545	1,040	67.3	625	63.2	65	92.3	695	75.5	160	37.5
Massachusetts.....	3,405	3,165	93.0	595	80.7	65	15.4	2,455	97.1	290	100.0
Michigan.....	3,550	3,135	88.3	925	94.1	125	96.0	2,320	86.6	180	75.0
Minnesota.....	1,930	1,700	88.1	600	81.7	50	100.0	1,110	91.0	170	88.2
Mississippi.....	1,305	840	64.4	460	73.9	90	50.0	610	59.0	145	65.5
Missouri.....	2,725	1,465	53.8	765	71.2	105	66.7	1,685	43.6	170	67.6
Montana.....	550	210	38.2	185	83.8	10	50.0	285	8.8	70	35.7
Nebraska.....	1,030	560	54.4	390	89.7	15	100.0	520	19.2	105	90.5
Nevada.....	245	110	44.9	145	55.2	5	0.0	75	26.7	20	50.0
New Hampshire.....	350	120	34.3	165	63.6	---	0.0	155	3.2	30	33.3
New Jersey.....	3,090	2,480	80.3	740	66.9	135	77.8	1,985	85.6	230	78.3
New Mexico.....	605	400	66.1	270	81.5	20	75.0	195	25.6	120	95.8
New York.....	11,130	10,625	95.5	3,395	98.1	375	96.0	6,440	93.8	920	97.3
North Carolina.....	2,445	1,965	80.4	770	87.7	85	88.2	1,240	77.8	350	71.4
North Dakota.....	320	130	40.6	110	95.5	---	0.0	185	2.7	25	80.0
Ohio.....	4,520	3,825	84.6	1,240	84.3	130	57.7	2,690	85.3	460	89.1
Oklahoma.....	1,115	625	56.1	470	92.6	25	80.0	520	18.3	100	75.0
Oregon.....	1,130	715	63.3	570	57.0	55	72.7	385	72.7	120	58.3
Pennsylvania.....	6,210	5,280	85.0	1,575	91.1	240	64.6	3,825	83.7	570	86.0
Rhode Island.....	620	295	47.6	210	92.9	25	40.0	310	12.9	75	66.7
South Carolina.....	1,345	620	46.1	680	75.7	50	20.0	505	12.9	110	27.3
South Dakota.....	490	410	83.7	230	89.1	5	100.0	225	77.8	30	83.3
Tennessee.....	2,330	2,005	86.1	735	93.2	65	61.5	1,235	81.0	295	94.9
Texas.....	5,990	5,380	89.8	2,230	93.5	350	87.1	3,035	88.5	375	81.3
Utah.....	405	370	91.4	140	92.9	15	100.0	195	87.2	55	100.0
Vermont.....	195	110	56.4	75	93.3	---	0.0	95	26.3	25	60.0
Virginia.....	2,915	2,365	81.1	970	76.3	100	80.0	1,550	83.9	295	83.1
Washington.....	1,560	1,405	90.1	560	92.9	40	37.5	880	91.5	80	81.3
West Virginia.....	1,435	605	42.2	555	83.8	40	50.0	725	9.0	115	47.8
Wisconsin.....	2,250	1,825	81.1	805	83.9	20	100.0	1,240	77.8	185	89.2
Wyoming.....	170	155	91.2	30	83.3	---	0.0	130	92.3	10	100.0
Outside United States.....	1,255	1,170	93.2	420	98.8	165	100.0	590	94.1	80	43.8
Canal Zone.....	15	---	0.0	5	0.0	---	0.0	10	0.0	---	0.0
Philippines, Republic of.....	225	220	97.8	75	100.0	110	100.0	30	83.3	10	100.0
Puerto Rico.....	955	950	99.5	340	100.0	55	100.0	535	99.1	25	100.0
Others.....	60	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	15	0.0	45	0.0

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1966.

**Table 23.—Applications for VA hospitalization, VA and State domiciliary care, and State home nursing care**

[Fiscal year 1967]

Applications	Hospitalization	Domiciliary care			State home nursing care
		Total	VA	State home	
Pending beginning of year.....	6,039	324	289	35	2
Total received during year.....	1,062,512	25,610	17,430	8,180	948
From veteran or his representative <sup>1</sup> .....	1,010,642	20,860	12,690	8,170	940
By transfer.....	51,870	4,750	4,740	10	8
Total dispositions.....	1,064,748	25,729	17,608	8,121	946
Cancelled or withdrawn—Prior to eligibility determination.....	36,060	518	478	40	16
By transfer—Prior to eligibility determination.....	43,964	2,093	2,093	.....	.....
Eligible and in need of care.....	656,321	21,011	13,160	7,851	927
Not eligible or not in need of care.....	328,403	2,107	1,877	230	3
Pending end of year.....	3,803	205	111	94	4

<sup>1</sup> Includes applications reinstated after cancellation.

**Table 24.—Visits for outpatient medical care**

[During fiscal year 1967]

Purpose of visit	Total	Staff	Fee
Total.....	6,268,056	5,082,108	1,185,948
Compensation or pension.....	289,251	250,169	39,082
Determine need for hospital or domiciliary care.....	1,036,174	1,036,345	1,829
Outpatient treatment.....	3,293,114	2,149,360	1,143,754
Insurance.....	10,975	10,508	467
Aid and attendance.....	4,117	4,070	47
Prebed care.....	77,302	77,302	.....
Post hospital care.....	955,836	955,836	.....
Trial visit.....	126,852	126,852	.....
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	472,435	471,666	769

<sup>1</sup> Includes medical care for veterans receiving vocational rehabilitation training; beneficiaries of certain foreign countries and other Federal agencies; employees engaged in certain types of medical care; and first aid to employees, when treated by a physician.

**Table 25.—Applications for outpatient dental treatment**

[Fiscal years 1964-67]

Applications	Fiscal year			
	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total received during year.....	77,211	75,717	77,299	78,999
Total dispositions during year.....	78,037	75,486	77,143	78,178
Treatment authorized.....	31,792	32,787	32,879	36,930
Treatment not authorized <sup>1</sup> .....	46,245	42,699	44,264	41,248
Pending authorization for treatment, end of year <sup>2</sup> .....	8,011	8,242	8,398	9,219

<sup>1</sup> Legally ineligible, treatment not indicated, applications canceled or withdrawn.

<sup>2</sup> Includes applications in the following categories: eligibility, not determined, eligibility determined but examination not authorized, examination authorized but not completed, examination completed but treatment not authorized.

**Table 26.**—*Outpatient dental examination and treatment cases completed by VA staff and fee-basis dentists, fiscal years 1948-67*

Fiscal year	Examination cases completed				Treatment cases completed			
	Total	By VA staff dentists	By fee-basis dentists		Total	By VA staff dentists	By fee-basis dentists	
			Number	Cost per case			Number	Cost per case
1967.....	69,217	<sup>1</sup> 65,135	4,082	\$16.47	58,625	<sup>2</sup> 51,130	7,495	\$150.55
1966.....	58,549	<sup>1</sup> 55,067	3,482	16.05	53,687	<sup>2</sup> 46,919	6,768	149.64
1965.....	48,985	<sup>1</sup> 45,394	3,591	15.35	53,976	<sup>2</sup> 47,248	6,728	145.65
1964.....	43,099	<sup>1</sup> 39,088	4,011	15.35	51,774	<sup>2</sup> 44,690	7,084	143.05
1963.....	40,729	<sup>1</sup> 36,780	3,949	15.19	48,903	<sup>2</sup> 41,858	7,045	144.48
1962.....	36,159	<sup>1</sup> 32,143	4,016	15.06	28,443	<sup>2</sup> 21,081	7,362	137.58
1961.....	32,484	<sup>1</sup> 28,697	3,787	14.88	25,571	<sup>2</sup> 18,696	6,875	132.23
1960.....	31,555	<sup>1</sup> 26,990	4,565	14.92	25,720	<sup>2</sup> 17,778	7,942	130.34
1959.....	32,483	<sup>1</sup> 26,693	5,790	15.03	27,628	<sup>2</sup> 17,081	10,547	124.58
1958.....	42,162	<sup>1</sup> 31,700	10,462	15.20	39,790	<sup>2</sup> 19,287	20,503	117.74
1957.....	84,768	<sup>1</sup> 51,473	33,295	15.57	97,868	<sup>2</sup> 30,015	67,853	106.13
1956.....	114,590	<sup>1</sup> 74,782	39,808	15.73	128,499	<sup>2</sup> 44,773	83,726	117.44
1955.....	199,776	<sup>1</sup> 130,694	69,082	15.14	165,213	<sup>2</sup> 53,013	112,200	119.72
1954.....	278,646	<sup>1</sup> 155,476	123,170	14.26	302,720	<sup>2</sup> 57,086	245,634	99.52
1953.....	419,431	<sup>1</sup> 258,635	160,796	13.66	260,409	<sup>2</sup> 61,745	198,664	96.72
1952.....	440,039	<sup>1</sup> 242,322	197,717	13.42	362,236	<sup>2</sup> 60,589	301,647	96.66
1951.....	424,807	<sup>1</sup> 261,503	163,304	13.21	348,392	<sup>2</sup> 76,036	272,356	90.12
1950.....	527,487	<sup>1</sup> 322,732	204,755	13.47	430,065	<sup>2</sup> 87,088	342,977	86.85
1949.....	578,839	<sup>1</sup> 315,689	263,150	13.20	513,742	<sup>2</sup> 83,372	430,370	82.12
1948.....	701,187	<sup>1</sup> 280,560	420,627	13.17	655,815	<sup>2</sup> 53,198	602,617	74.16

<sup>1</sup> Includes prebed care cases.

<sup>2</sup> Includes patients whose dental treatment was completed in posthospital (PHC) status.

**Table 27.**—*Cost of operation of Department of Medicine and Surgery programs—major program totals*<sup>1</sup>

[Fiscal year 1967]

Program	Cost
Total.....	<sup>2</sup> \$1,354,189,818
Central office and staff assistants to Chief Medical Director.....	10,847,284
Medical research.....	43,016,643
Prosthetic research.....	1,354,252
Education and training.....	1,937,708
Inpatient care.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,117,569,473
<b>HOSPITALS</b>	
Total.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,052,280,386
VA hospitals.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,034,403,622
Non-VA hospitals.....	17,876,764
<b>NURSING HOME CARE</b>	
Total.....	26,293,567
VA nursing care.....	13,880,822
Non-VA nursing home care.....	12,412,745
State homes.....	1,819,475
Community homes.....	10,593,270
<b>DOMICILIARY CARE</b>	
Total.....	<sup>2</sup> 36,397,293
VA domiciliaries.....	29,489,184
State homes.....	6,908,109
VA restoration centers.....	2,598,227
Outpatient care.....	159,782,118
Miscellaneous benefits and services.....	<sup>2</sup> 16,991,096
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	2,691,244

<sup>1</sup> Net budgeted applied costs (including asset acquisitions) accumulated during fiscal year 1967 irrespective of fiscal year appropriated; therefore not reconcilable to fiscal year 1967 appropriations or obligations.

<sup>2</sup> Includes payments by employees for quarters, subsistence, and laundry in the amounts of \$4,343,095 for VA hospitals, \$132,117 for VA domiciliaries, \$8,329 for VA nursing, and \$2,971,680 miscellaneous benefits and services.

**Table 28.**—*Net cost of operation—Department of Medicine and Surgery—inpatient care*

[Fiscal year 1967]

Program	Type of hospitals			VA nursing care	Domiciliaries and restoration centers
	Total	Psychiatric	General		
Total cost of operation <sup>1</sup> .....	\$1,034,404,622	\$333,092,953	\$701,311,669	\$13,880,822	\$32,087,411
Care of patients, total.....	694,615,682	227,326,312	467,289,370	12,979,970	17,655,988
Professional and ancillary medical services <sup>2</sup> .....	248,420,081	63,004,849	185,415,232	2,872,597	7,033,851
Nursing service.....	301,569,472	111,170,451	190,399,021	6,873,153	1,279,155
Chaplain service.....	4,849,674	1,895,024	2,954,650	137,491	485,603
Dietetic service.....	124,816,904	46,830,347	77,986,557	2,885,947	7,621,626
Dental care.....	14,382,461	4,417,144	9,965,317	210,782	1,235,753
Audiology and speech pathology.....	577,090	8,497	568,593	.....	.....
General administration.....	140,259,767	40,745,311	99,514,456	.....	4,866,170
Housekeeping division <sup>3</sup> .....	51,980,682	17,653,000	34,327,682	789,959	1,540,132
Operation of plant and facility.....	61,092,609	21,007,326	40,085,283	.....	3,937,550
Maintenance and repair of plant and facility.....	51,046,628	18,301,632	32,744,996	.....	3,360,025
Asset acquisition.....	35,409,254	8,059,372	27,349,882	110,893	727,546

<sup>1</sup> Includes payments by employees for quarters, subsistence and laundry in the amount of \$4,343,095 for VA hospitals, \$132,117 for VA domiciliaries, and \$8,329 for VA nursing, but excludes other operating expenses costed to miscellaneous benefits and services program.

<sup>2</sup> Professional medical services, laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, physical medicine and rehabilitation, social service, clinical psychology, medical illustration and library.

<sup>3</sup> Includes operation of laundries.

**Table 29.**—Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1957-67 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1957 and 1967 for each war and for the Regular Establishment

Fiscal year	Total				Unclassified <sup>1</sup>	War of 1812		Mexican War		
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans			Amount	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Living veterans	Deceased veterans
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount			Amount	Amount	Amount	Number
Total to June 30, 1967	\$79,793,805,149.96				\$86,513,425.54	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,198,654.09	\$28,748,117.32	\$33,050,499.09	
1967	3,182,141	\$3,183,285,419.89	1,387,819	\$1,209,548,637.89						
1966	3,200,871	3,133,461,582.69	1,339,209	1,171,906,168.01						
1965	3,216,920	2,931,253,720.61	1,294,446	1,110,890,205.48						
1964	3,197,273	2,853,077,394.50	1,239,235	1,047,125,493.58					2 110.00	
1962	3,180,723	2,819,777,931.11	1,182,987	994,970,809.25					1 805.98	
1963	3,150,210	2,687,995,344.32	1,122,048	964,602,884.26					2 2,017.47	
1961	3,106,985	2,642,132,617.49	1,066,936	926,262,988.89					2 1,130.71	
1960	3,008,935	2,491,209,906.61	950,802	823,551,476.64					3 1,507.38	
1959	2,934,247	2,414,216,196.74	915,822	811,310,380.77					5 2,771.00	
1958	2,850,475	2,285,901,137.98	884,428	776,310,129.88					6 2,724.00	
1957 and prior years		\$42,515,014,723.37			86,513,425.54	14,019,736.48	32,198,654.09	28,748,117.32	33,039,652.55	

Fiscal year	Indian wars				Civil War				Spanish-American War			
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1967	\$60,410,272.39		\$57,120,420.90		\$8,214,998,310.58				\$3,317,879,130.55		\$1,488,440,438.71	
1967	2	\$5,104.92	252	\$199,567.45	0	0	1,353	\$1,121,441.58	9,163	\$14,515,618.26	53,338	\$43,194,976.17
1966	6	10,829.02	204	231,189.05	0	0	1,558	1,288,179.70	11,391	18,077,871.53	57,559	46,745,074.61
1965	8	20,076.35	340	263,034.30	0	0	1,869	1,612,115.66	14,079	20,767,442.56	62,063	49,506,128.79
1964	18	37,054.99	386	313,025.66	0	0	2,163	1,764,040.52	17,030	24,111,909.81	65,811	52,823,630.81
1963	25	37,751.18	461	351,790.07	0	0	2,487	2,041,685.63	20,598	28,793,570.98	69,300	55,683,207.92
1962	30	43,176.32	509	414,431.01	0	0	2,850	2,392,610.96	24,426	34,032,284.43	71,980	58,192,550.20
1961	29	59,149.83	620	475,053.19	0	2 \$65.00	3,441	2,729,276.76	28,939	39,576,487.05	75,349	60,340,144.61
1960	44	80,477.81	684	529,480.72	0	835.27	3,882	3,122,308.89	33,373	45,490,410.20	78,378	62,429,559.02
1959	63	97,177.26	780	588,809.62	3 1	2,709.00	4,471	3,382,729.96	38,977	52,430,194.07	77,885	63,880,891.67
1958	87	125,000.42	862	559,971.94			3,680	2,450,207.26	44,483	59,529,481.32	81,779	54,628,915.49
1957 and prior years		\$59,894,474.29		\$53,194,067.89			\$8,163,180,334.39		\$2,980,553,860.34		\$941,015,359.42	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29.**—Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1957-67 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1957 and 1967 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Living veterans							
	Total		Service-connected <sup>4</sup>		Reserve officers' retirement		Nonservice-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1967 .....	\$25,220,500,917.31		\$23,019,696,035.83		\$325,575,301.73		\$1,875,229,579.75	
1967 .....	1,743,120	\$1,644,398,941.55	1,465,913	\$1,331,919,984.83	5	\$16,922.75	277,202	\$312,462,033.97
1966 .....	1,721,960	1,565,227,069.22	1,476,894	1,282,981,002.81	5	17,168.43	245,061	282,228,897.98
1965 .....	1,697,536	1,420,607,373.29	1,486,365	1,201,241,383.83	5	18,718.67	211,166	219,347,270.79
1964 .....	1,669,155	1,366,817,153.01	1,495,870	1,199,029,777.10	5	14,676.44	173,280	167,772,699.47
1963 .....	1,645,135	1,320,595,120.06	1,501,107	1,180,216,062.50	5	17,392.35	144,023	140,361,665.21
1962 .....	1,628,460	1,228,838,136.06	1,506,465	1,109,232,374.17	5	14,619.60	121,990	119,591,142.29
1961 .....	1,626,295	1,213,350,374.56	1,520,875	1,112,860,144.09	5	7,537.73	105,415	100,482,692.74
1960 .....	1,633,451	1,199,268,978.40	1,543,920	1,119,741,503.73	5	14,619.60	89,526	79,512,855.07
1959 .....	1,645,946	1,204,220,886.10	1,564,557	1,132,841,878.94	5	12,384.12	81,384	71,366,623.04
1958 .....	1,647,056	1,171,424,613.93	1,575,786	1,108,458,977.83	5	28,765.91	71,265	62,936,870.19
1957 and prior years .....	\$11,885,752,271.13		\$11,241,172,946.00		\$325,412,496.13		\$319,166,829.00	

Fiscal year	World War II—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Nonservice-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1967 .....	\$7,528	248,319.65	\$5,862	135,057.81	\$1,666	113,261.84
1967.....	601,249	\$564,547,469.39	225,436	\$273,700,563.97	375,813	\$290,846,905.42
1966.....	572,800	542,161,016.29	232,276	271,519,203.01	340,524	270,641,813.28
1965.....	545,065	511,252,425.61	236,316	271,057,928.10	308,749	240,194,497.51
1964.....	514,723	477,795,425.80	241,599	272,037,936.53	273,124	205,757,489.27
1963.....	481,969	450,440,936.13	249,281	273,587,854.31	232,688	176,853,081.82
1962.....	448,331	436,334,972.86	256,545	286,919,236.01	191,786	149,415,736.85
1961.....	414,245	411,440,852.28	266,015	300,863,187.02	148,230	110,577,665.26
1960.....	330,930	348,981,037.04	274,974	310,755,276.68	55,956	36,225,760.36
1959.....	324,348	349,062,798.82	275,146	316,729,522.75	49,202	32,333,276.07
1958.....	319,065	346,556,433.11	276,211	318,329,361.36	42,854	28,227,071.75
1957 and prior years.....		\$3,091,674,952.32		\$2,966,634,988.07		\$125,039,964.25

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29.**—Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1957-67 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1957 and 1967 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued

Fiscal year	Regular Establishment				World War I					
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Total		Service-connected		Emergency officer's retirement <sup>5</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1967.....	\$1,665,322,076.67		\$880,488,134.55		\$20,801,076,462.90		\$8,380,922,981.24		\$167,251,825.67	
1967.....	194,957	\$171,217,809.05	57,555	\$100,827,643.64	983,290	\$1,080,003,401.39	105,655	\$163,463,543.72	829	\$2,235,516.67
1965.....	174,584	145,265,030.90	51,559	89,055,088.69	1,047,139	1,149,615,505.80	112,629	166,579,484.25	901	2,414,607.26
1965.....	160,913	124,001,916.54	47,697	79,926,994.42	1,104,226	1,135,757,858.92	119,692	165,220,649.24	989	2,507,559.46
1964.....	147,311	112,993,588.57	44,198	71,710,502.42	1,130,198	1,128,119,309.37	129,347	174,966,956.83	1,054	2,645,481.49
1963.....	133,627	100,321,840.32	40,777	61,623,887.90	1,154,628	1,158,800,526.74	137,668	184,263,074.70	1,125	2,740,521.76
1962.....	122,208	86,094,479.45	37,358	56,100,504.81	1,154,412	1,145,912,541.77	146,678	181,375,561.78	1,201	2,960,809.13
1961.....	113,124	79,335,866.68	34,471	51,628,630.87	1,122,892	1,120,164,938.54	157,519	192,303,576.81	1,289	3,150,561.35
1960.....	103,480	73,098,402.64	32,049	46,772,519.25	1,025,730	988,067,521.21	173,086	204,703,710.76	1,389	3,330,745.27
1959.....	95,036	67,331,598.97	28,802	42,097,931.42	944,226	906,816,788.31	188,799	217,230,953.45	1,480	3,530,834.98
1958.....	83,891	58,357,380.84	26,120	36,340,879.79	870,378	826,340,524.40	203,656	220,260,639.69	1,504	3,519,826.41
1957 and prior years.....	\$647,304,162.71		\$244,403,551.34		\$10,161,477,546.45		\$6,510,554,830.01		\$138,215,361.89	

Fiscal year	World War I—Continued							
	Living veterans—Continued		Deceased veterans					
	Disability allowance or non-service-connected <sup>5</sup>		Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1967.....	\$12,252,901,655.99		\$6,854,802,548.12		\$2,210,478,422.14		\$4,644,324,125.98	
1967.....	876,806	\$914,304,341.00	593,742	\$408,400,556.98	39,252	\$64,423,026.64	554,490	\$343,977,530.34
1966.....	933,609	980,621,414.29	581,163	406,957,274.00	39,961	64,913,068.03	541,202	342,044,205.97
1965.....	983,545	968,029,650.22	598,381	389,455,940.34	40,562	64,089,424.78	527,819	325,366,515.56
1964.....	999,797	950,506,871.05	548,661	370,440,286.07	41,202	63,286,011.07	507,459	307,154,275.00
1963.....	1,015,835	971,796,930.28	529,684	359,039,475.05	42,074	60,951,523.21	487,610	298,087,951.84
1962.....	1,006,533	961,576,170.86	507,939	349,491,992.72	42,975	61,751,384.87	464,964	287,740,607.85
1961.....	964,084	924,710,800.38	490,890	342,655,366.18	44,235	63,196,605.96	446,655	279,458,760.22
1960.....	851,255	780,033,065.13	464,839	313,750,405.69	45,841	63,606,164.31	418,998	250,144,241.38
1959.....	753,947	686,054,999.88	440,951	303,100,283.96	46,099	64,863,670.74	394,852	238,236,613.22
1958.....	665,218	602,560,058.30	415,469	287,894,509.48	47,631	65,712,511.14	367,838	222,181,998.34
1937 and prior years.....	\$3,512,707,354.55		\$3,323,616,457.65		\$1,573,685,031.39		\$1,749,931,426.26	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29.**—*Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1957-67 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1957 and 1967 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued*

Fiscal year	Korean conflict					
	Living veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1967 .....	\$2,654,975,179.24		\$2,536,933,858.28		\$118,041,320.96	
1967 .....	251,609	\$273,144,544.72	232,809	\$251,005,748.72	18,800	\$22,138,796.00
1966 .....	245,791	255,265,276.22	229,115	235,392,184.14	16,676	19,873,092.08
1965 .....	240,158	230,069,052.95	225,334	214,080,122.80	14,824	15,018,930.15
1964 .....	233,561	220,968,378.75	221,091	208,560,310.36	12,470	12,438,068.39
1963 .....	226,710	211,229,121.83	216,309	200,763,753.77	10,401	10,465,368.06
1962 .....	220,674	193,074,725.29	211,737	184,020,788.58	8,937	9,053,937.71
1961 .....	215,706	189,645,865.83	208,084	182,257,866.09	7,622	7,387,999.74
1960 .....	212,857	185,203,281.08	206,388	179,446,918.45	6,469	5,756,362.63
1959 .....	209,998	183,316,843.03	204,612	178,564,304.74	5,386	4,752,538.29
1958 .....	204,580	170,124,137.07	200,402	166,614,405.38	4,178	3,509,731.69
1957 and prior years .....	\$542,873,951.47		\$536,227,455.25		\$6,646,498.22	

Korean conflict—Continued							
Deceased veterans							
Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected			
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount		
Total to June 30, 1967.....		\$855,012,505.87		\$710,689,157.48		\$144,323,348.39	
1967.....	80,330	\$91,256,982.68	40,126	\$57,277,955.51	40,204	333,979,027.17	
1966.....	74,276	85,458,345.67	40,367	56,467,931.11	33,909	28,990,414.56	
1965.....	69,031	79,973,566.36	40,152	55,128,726.74	28,879	23,844,839.62	
1964.....	63,293	72,278,692.30	39,592	53,512,699.98	23,701	18,765,992.32	
1963.....	58,308	65,789,120.57	39,620	50,970,562.44	18,688	14,818,558.13	
1962.....	53,079	61,673,804.23	38,926	50,227,935.54	14,143	11,445,868.69	
1961.....	47,918	56,992,534.29	38,355	49,710,352.36	9,563	7,282,181.93	
1960.....	40,037	49,964,658.65	37,662	48,437,095.91	2,375	1,527,562.74	
1959.....	38,580	49,194,164.32	36,759	47,974,487.70	1,821	1,219,676.62	
1958.....	37,447	47,876,438.81	36,081	46,851,054.94	1,366	1,025,433.87	
1957 and prior years.....		\$195,554,147.99		\$194,130,355.25		\$1,423,792.74	

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$70,000,000 expended for the Revolutionary War.

<sup>2</sup> Credit.

<sup>3</sup> Confederate.

<sup>4</sup> Includes military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines (38 U.S.C. 107).

<sup>5</sup> Includes provisional, probationary or temporary officers.

<sup>6</sup> Includes cases paid under special acts.

**Table 30.**—Average annual value of compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay for all wars and for the Regular Establishment

[As of the end of each fiscal year, 1963-67]

Fiscal year	Average for all wars and Regular Establishment veterans			War of 1812 veterans	Mexican War veterans			Indian wars veterans		
	Total	Living	Deceased	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
1967.....	\$947.35	\$984.69	\$861.72	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$774.76	\$1,626.00	\$768.00
1966.....	943.62	977.22	863.31	-----	-----	-----	-----	792.44	1,768.00	772.53
1965.....	908.99	925.04	869.10	-----	-----	-----	-----	784.66	1,479.00	768.32
1964.....	874.50	880.12	860.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	803.70	1,506.00	770.95
1963.....	866.39	875.11	842.94	-----	\$780.00	-----	\$780.00	801.73	1,467.36	765.63
	Civil War veterans			Spanish-American War veterans			Regular Establishment veterans			
	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	
1967.....	\$801.31	-----	\$801.31	\$893.50	\$1,472.34	\$794.06	\$1,092.99	\$887.37	\$1,789.50	
1966.....	799.42	-----	799.42	903.24	1,454.41	794.17	1,069.86	874.11	1,732.70	
1965.....	795.53	-----	795.53	912.01	1,430.85	794.30	990.73	782.90	1,691.88	
1964.....	794.59	-----	794.59	903.22	1,323.66	794.42	981.34	777.80	1,659.73	
1963.....	789.61	-----	789.61	913.92	1,318.96	793.52	937.24	761.60	1,512.81	
	World War I									
	Total	Living veterans				Deceased veterans				
		Total	Service connected	Disability allowance or non-service-connected	Emergency officers' retirement	Total	Service connected	Non-service connected		
1967.....	\$925.96	\$1,071.47	\$1,500.46	\$1,018.27	\$2,663.17	\$684.98	\$1,628.34	\$618.19		
1966.....	934.03	1,068.45	1,496.46	1,015.36	2,581.19	691.82	1,611.31	623.93		
1965.....	937.22	1,057.87	1,342.27	1,021.83	2,474.79	702.84	1,574.17	635.88		
1964.....	879.76	978.74	1,317.50	933.33	2,485.24	675.85	1,548.68	604.99		
1963.....	887.72	984.00	1,303.33	939.19	2,371.36	677.84	1,441.60	611.94		

**Table 30.**—Average annual value of compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay for all wars and for the Regular Establishment—Continued

[As of the end of each fiscal year, 1963-67]

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Total	Living veterans				Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service connected	Non-service-connected	Reserve officers' retirement	Total	Service connected	Non-service-connected
1967 .....	\$927.44	\$930.91	\$892.46	\$1,134.19	\$3,386.40	\$917.40	\$1,177.48	\$761.38
1966 .....	920.59	917.41	881.45	1,134.11	3,266.40	930.15	1,153.36	777.90
1965 .....	866.65	842.18	798.78	1,147.59	3,031.20	942.87	1,136.07	794.99
1964 .....	845.09	809.38	791.21	966.12	3,051.20	960.92	1,190.50	757.83
1963 .....	828.03	795.03	779.02	961.74	2,923.20	940.68	1,106.62	762.91
	Korean conflict (Public Law 28, 82d Cong.)							
	Total	Living veterans			Deceased veterans			
		Total	Service connected	Non-service-connected	Total	Service connected	Non-service-connected	
1967 .....	\$1,089.61	\$1,075.82	\$1,066.70	\$1,188.77	\$1,132.81	\$1,412.47	\$853.69	
1966 .....	1,077.89	1,058.65	1,049.44	1,185.21	1,141.54	1,380.24	857.37	
1965 .....	1,008.24	965.55	951.07	1,185.60	1,156.75	1,366.63	864.93	
1964 .....	984.85	940.60	938.25	982.23	1,148.16	1,350.60	809.99	
1963 .....	969.01	928.12	925.93	973.64	1,127.97	1,279.53	806.66	

**Table 31.—Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension, and the aggregate annual value of these benefits**

[As of June 20, 1967]

Wars and Regular Establishment	Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Total.....	4,569,960	\$4,329,337,452	3,182,141	\$3,133,430,328	1,387,819	\$1,195,907,124
Service-connected.....	2,362,216	2,378,348,736	1,999,279	1,888,351,464	362,937	489,997,272
Compensation.....	2,162,176	2,030,971,620	1,999,279	1,888,351,464	162,897	142,620,156
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	188,708	321,596,292	.....	.....	188,708	321,596,292
Dep. and ind. comp and comp.....	11,332	25,780,824	.....	.....	11,332	25,780,824
Nonservice-connected.....	2,206,677	1,948,710,396	1,181,899	1,242,828,444	1,024,778	705,881,952
Public Law 86-211.....	1,539,062	1,384,175,088	769,833	844,034,040	769,229	540,141,048
Prior law.....	667,615	564,535,308	412,066	398,794,404	255,549	165,740,904
Special acts.....	233	53,616	129	25,716	104	27,900
Retired emergency officers <sup>1</sup> .....	829	2,207,772	829	2,207,772	.....	.....
Retired reserve officers <sup>2</sup> .....	5	16,932	5	16,932	.....	.....
World War II.....	2,344,369	2,174,272,212	1,743,120	1,622,688,648	601,249	551,583,564
Service-connected.....	1,691,349	1,573,717,368	1,465,913	1,308,271,800	225,436	265,445,568
Compensation.....	1,599,936	1,423,931,868	1,465,913	1,308,271,800	134,023	115,660,068
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	83,852	132,758,460	.....	.....	83,852	132,758,460
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	7,561	17,027,040	.....	.....	7,561	17,027,040
Nonservice-connected.....	653,015	600,537,912	277,202	314,390,916	375,813	286,137,996
Public Law 86-211.....	617,524	569,271,960	251,561	289,885,524	365,963	279,386,436
Prior law.....	35,491	31,265,952	25,641	24,514,392	9,850	6,751,560
Retired reserve officers <sup>2</sup> .....	5	16,932	5	16,932	.....	.....
World War I.....	1,577,032	1,460,260,920	983,290	1,053,562,368	593,742	406,698,552
Service-connected.....	144,907	222,447,036	105,655	158,531,388	39,252	63,915,648
Compensation.....	108,231	160,925,244	105,655	158,531,388	2,576	2,393,856
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	36,586	61,295,592	.....	.....	36,586	61,295,592
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	90	226,200	.....	.....	90	226,200
Nonservice-connected.....	1,431,296	1,235,606,112	876,806	892,823,208	554,490	342,782,904
Public Law 86-211.....	863,401	756,926,544	500,021	530,259,324	363,380	226,667,220
Prior law.....	567,895	478,679,568	376,785	362,563,884	191,110	116,115,684
Retired emergency officers <sup>1</sup> .....	829	2,207,772	829	2,207,772	.....	.....
Regular Establishment.....	252,512	275,993,868	194,957	172,999,092	57,555	102,994,776
Service-connected.....	252,362	275,964,084	194,830	172,973,880	57,532	102,990,204
Compensation.....	201,732	179,192,580	194,830	172,973,880	6,902	6,218,700
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	49,764	94,770,888	.....	.....	49,764	94,770,888
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	866	2,000,616	.....	.....	866	2,000,616
Special acts.....	150	29,784	127	25,212	23	4,572

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 31.—Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension, and the aggregate annual value of these benefits—Continued**  
[As of June 20, 1967]

Wars and Regular Establishment	Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Korean conflict.....	331,939	\$361,684,632	251,609	\$270,685,884	80,330	\$90,998,748
Service-connected.....	272,935	305,013,924	232,809	248,337,000	40,126	56,676,924
Compensation.....	252,199	266,678,412	232,809	248,337,000	19,390	18,341,412
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	17,921	31,808,544	.....	.....	17,921	31,808,544
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	2,815	6,526,968	.....	.....	2,815	6,526,968
Nonservice-connected.....	59,004	56,670,708	18,800	22,348,884	40,204	34,321,824
Public Law 86-211.....	56,580	54,484,512	16,694	20,397,120	39,886	34,087,392
Prior law.....	2,424	2,186,196	2,106	1,951,764	318	234,432
Spanish-American War.....	62,501	55,844,856	9,163	13,491,084	53,338	42,353,772
Service-connected.....	628	1,156,152	72	237,396	556	918,756
Compensation.....	78	243,516	72	237,396	6	6,120
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	550	912,636	.....	.....	550	912,636
Nonservice-connected.....	61,848	54,682,788	9,089	13,253,184	52,759	41,429,604
Public Law 86-211.....	1,557	3,492,072	1,557	3,492,072	.....	.....
Prior law.....	60,291	51,190,716	7,532	9,761,112	52,759	41,429,604
Special acts.....	25	5,916	2	504	23	5,412
Civil War.....	1,353	1,084,176	0	0	1,353	1,084,176
Service-connected.....	35	50,172	0	0	35	50,172
Compensation.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	35	50,172	.....	.....	35	50,172
Nonservice-connected.....	1,261	1,016,868	0	0	1,261	1,016,868
Special acts.....	57	17,136	0	0	57	17,136
Indian wars.....	254	196,788	2	3,252	252	193,536
Service-connected.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Compensation.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	0	0	.....	.....	0	0
Nonservice-connected.....	253	196,008	2	3,252	251	192,756
Public Law 86-211.....	0	0	0	0	.....	.....
Prior law.....	253	196,008	2	3,252	251	192,756
Special acts.....	1	780	0	0	1	780

<sup>1</sup> Retirement paid by the retired emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I.

<sup>2</sup> Retirement paid by the VA to retired reserve officers of the Army under provisions of Public Law 262, 77th Cong.

**Table 32.**—Total veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1958-67]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>												
1967.....	1,999,279	100.0	\$157,362,622	\$78.71	1,886,926	94.4	\$116,531,000	\$61.76	112,353	5.6	\$40,831,622	\$363.42
1966.....	1,993,162	100.0	155,363,980	77.92	1,882,718	94.4	115,119,208	61.15	110,444	5.6	40,184,772	363.85
1965.....	1,992,234	100.0	149,704,575	70.63	1,881,834	94.5	106,897,119	56.80	110,400	5.5	33,807,456	306.23
1964.....	1,993,550	100.0	139,687,421	70.07	1,884,424	94.5	106,025,402	56.26	109,126	5.5	33,662,019	308.47
1963.....	1,988,648	100.0	137,598,585	69.19	1,881,697	94.6	104,675,490	55.63	106,951	5.4	32,923,095	307.83
1962.....	1,987,028	100.0	127,985,522	64.41	1,880,217	94.6	98,483,878	52.38	106,811	5.4	29,501,644	276.20
1961.....	1,999,531	100.0	128,065,755	64.06	1,891,717	94.6	98,549,984	52.10	107,814	5.4	29,545,771	374.04
1960.....	2,026,821	100.0	129,433,242	63.86	1,916,392	94.6	99,623,043	51.98	110,429	5.4	29,810,199	269.95
1959.....	2,052,981	100.0	131,068,117	63.86	1,937,045	94.4	100,391,262	51.83	115,936	5.6	30,706,855	264.86
1958.....	2,063,728	100.0	131,317,639	63.63	1,949,629	94.5	101,077,885	51.84	114,099	5.5	30,239,754	265.03
<b>TUBERCULOSIS</b>												
1967.....	71,334	3.6	\$7,171,520	\$100.53	64,587	3.3	\$5,235,107	\$81.06	6,747	0.3	\$1,936,413	\$287.00
1966.....	73,161	3.7	7,466,354	102.05	66,059	3.3	5,405,148	81.82	7,102	.4	2,061,206	290.23
1965.....	75,307	3.8	7,268,039	96.51	67,730	3.4	5,398,900	79.71	7,577	.4	1,869,139	246.69
1964.....	77,850	3.9	7,760,701	99.56	69,696	3.5	5,658,228	81.18	8,154	.4	2,092,473	256.62
1963.....	80,273	4.0	8,195,713	102.10	71,485	3.5	5,918,492	82.79	8,788	.5	2,277,221	259.13
1962.....	82,051	4.1	8,276,636	100.87	72,169	3.6	5,933,354	82.21	9,882	.5	2,343,282	237.13
1961.....	84,373	4.2	8,850,585	104.90	72,644	3.6	6,097,490	83.94	11,729	.6	2,753,095	234.73
1960.....	85,799	4.2	9,308,962	108.50	72,395	3.6	6,161,434	85.11	13,404	.6	3,147,528	234.82
1959.....	88,960	4.3	10,066,230	113.38	73,037	3.6	6,274,973	85.91	15,923	.7	3,811,257	239.36
1958.....	90,752	4.4	10,663,278	117.50	72,426	3.5	6,255,655	86.37	18,326	.9	4,407,623	240.51

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1967	438,577	21.9	\$52,903,438	\$120.63	364,731	18.2	\$26,323,151	\$72.17	73,846	3.7	\$26,580,287	\$359.94
1966	436,191	21.9	51,631,762	118.37	364,684	18.3	25,794,526	70.73	71,507	3.6	25,837,236	361.32
1965	435,036	21.8	45,061,737	103.58	364,990	18.3	23,607,136	64.98	70,046	3.5	21,454,601	306.29
1964	380,110	19.1	34,472,393	90.69	337,328	16.9	20,317,671	60.23	42,782	2.2	14,154,722	330.86
1963	391,285	19.7	35,657,069	91.13	345,244	17.4	20,762,281	60.14	46,041	2.3	14,894,788	323.51
1962	410,404	20.7	35,372,922	86.19	357,344	18.0	20,496,370	57.36	53,060	2.7	14,876,552	280.37
1961	427,363	21.4	37,363,004	87.43	368,996	18.5	21,298,363	57.72	58,367	2.9	16,064,641	275.23
1960	440,777	21.8	37,815,482	84.66	383,309	18.9	21,761,052	56.77	57,468	2.9	15,554,430	270.66
1959	440,509	21.5	37,582,159	85.32	381,447	18.6	21,666,341	56.80	59,062	2.9	15,915,818	269.48
1958	442,757	21.5	36,960,251	83.48	385,787	18.7	21,901,737	56.77	56,970	2.8	15,058,514	264.32

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1967	1,489,368	74.5	\$97,287,664	\$65.32	1,457,608	72.9	\$84,972,742	\$58.30	31,760	1.6	\$12,314,922	\$387.75
1966	1,483,810	74.4	96,205,864	64.84	1,451,975	72.8	83,919,534	57.80	31,835	1.6	12,286,330	385.94
1965	1,481,891	74.4	88,574,799	59.64	1,449,114	72.8	77,891,083	53.75	32,777	1.6	10,483,716	319.85
1964	1,535,590	77.0	97,464,327	63.47	1,477,400	74.1	80,049,503	54.13	58,190	2.9	17,414,824	299.28
1963	1,517,090	76.3	93,745,803	61.79	1,464,968	73.7	77,994,717	53.24	52,122	2.6	15,751,086	302.20
1962	1,494,573	75.2	84,335,964	56.43	1,450,704	73.0	72,054,154	49.67	43,869	2.2	12,281,810	279.97
1961	1,487,795	74.4	81,882,166	55.04	1,450,077	72.5	71,154,131	49.07	37,718	1.9	10,728,035	284.43
1960	1,500,245	74.0	82,508,798	55.20	1,460,688	72.1	71,700,557	49.09	39,557	1.9	11,108,241	280.82
1959	1,523,512	74.2	83,429,728	54.76	1,482,561	72.2	72,449,948	48.87	40,951	2.0	10,979,780	268.12
1958	1,530,219	74.1	83,694,110	54.69	1,491,416	72.3	72,920,493	48.89	38,803	1.8	10,773,617	277.65

**Table 33.**—*World War II veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1958-67]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>												
1967.....	1,465,913	100.0	\$109,022,650	\$74.37	1,402,444	95.7	\$85,091,657	\$60.67	63,469	4.3	\$23,930,993	\$377.05
1966.....	1,476,894	100.0	108,483,725	73.45	1,413,835	95.7	84,652,065	59.87	63,059	4.3	23,831,660	377.93
1965.....	1,486,365	100.0	98,940,180	66.57	1,423,382	95.8	79,003,420	55.50	62,983	4.2	19,936,760	316.54
1964.....	1,495,870	100.0	98,629,207	65.93	1,433,588	95.8	78,630,822	54.85	62,282	4.2	19,998,385	321.09
1963.....	1,501,107	100.0	97,449,918	64.92	1,440,360	95.9	77,986,468	54.14	60,747	4.1	19,463,450	320.40
1962.....	1,506,465	100.0	90,931,620	60.36	1,446,429	96.0	73,645,695	50.92	60,036	4.0	17,285,925	287.93
1961.....	1,520,875	100.0	91,116,862	59.91	1,461,124	96.1	73,982,802	50.63	59,751	3.9	17,134,060	286.76
1960.....	1,543,920	100.0	91,918,204	59.54	1,482,640	96.0	74,658,712	50.36	61,280	4.0	17,259,492	281.65
1959.....	1,564,557	100.0	92,916,052	59.59	1,500,265	95.9	75,336,077	50.22	64,292	4.1	17,579,975	273.44
1958.....	1,575,786	100.0	93,109,886	59.09	1,513,670	96.0	75,958,657	50.18	62,116	4.0	17,151,229	276.12
<b>TUBERCULOSIS</b>												
1967.....	36,601	2.5	\$3,692,310	\$100.88	33,893	2.3	\$2,974,131	\$87.75	2,708	0.2	\$718,179	\$265.21
1966.....	37,292	2.5	3,841,269	103.01	34,396	2.3	3,056,776	88.87	2,896	.2	784,493	270.89
1965.....	37,988	2.6	3,703,654	97.55	34,903	2.4	2,986,335	85.58	3,065	.2	717,319	234.04
1964.....	38,786	2.6	3,953,047	101.92	35,380	2.4	3,079,549	87.04	3,406	.2	873,498	256.46
1963.....	39,893	2.6	4,165,360	104.41	36,145	2.4	3,195,421	88.41	3,748	.2	969,939	258.79
1962.....	40,218	2.7	4,161,474	103.47	35,936	2.4	3,139,023	87.35	4,282	.3	1,022,451	238.78
1961.....	40,975	2.7	4,391,046	107.16	35,967	2.4	3,206,804	89.15	5,008	.3	1,184,242	236.47
1960.....	41,135	2.7	4,571,470	111.13	35,225	2.3	3,204,183	90.96	5,910	.4	1,367,287	231.35
1959.....	41,751	2.7	4,846,206	116.07	35,275	2.3	3,301,094	93.53	6,476	.4	1,545,112	238.59
1958.....	42,413	2.7	5,201,314	122.63	34,689	2.2	3,356,066	96.75	7,724	.5	1,845,248	238.90

## PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1967	329,946	22.5	\$35,946,630	\$108.95	286,610	19.6	\$19,695,249	\$68.72	43,336	2.9	\$16,251,381	\$375.01
1966	331,495	22.5	35,401,039	106.79	289,038	19.6	19,416,559	67.18	42,457	2.9	15,984,480	376.49
1965	332,653	22.4	31,127,686	93.57	290,887	19.6	17,853,694	61.38	41,766	2.8	13,273,992	317.82
1964	302,839	20.2	24,814,619	81.94	276,582	18.4	15,854,466	57.32	26,257	1.8	8,960,153	341.25
1963	310,233	20.7	25,456,745	82.06	282,281	18.8	16,110,550	57.07	27,952	1.9	9,346,195	334.37
1962	322,361	21.4	24,980,598	77.49	290,738	19.3	15,792,181	54.32	31,623	2.1	9,188,417	290.56
1961	334,392	22.0	26,277,359	78.58	299,947	19.7	16,404,504	54.69	34,445	2.3	9,872,855	286.63
1960	346,772	22.4	26,364,237	76.03	312,738	20.2	16,768,549	53.62	34,034	2.2	9,595,688	281.94
1959	346,887	22.2	26,596,886	76.67	311,479	19.9	16,698,470	53.61	35,408	2.3	9,898,416	279.54
1958	349,850	22.2	26,248,243	75.03	315,747	20.0	16,885,466	53.48	34,103	2.2	9,362,777	274.54

## GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1967	1,099,366	75.0	\$69,383,710	\$63.11	1,081,941	73.8	\$62,422,277	\$57.69	17,425	1.2	\$6,961,433	\$399.51
1966	1,108,107	75.0	69,241,417	62.49	1,090,401	73.8	62,178,730	57.02	17,706	1.2	7,062,687	398.89
1965	1,115,744	75.0	64,108,840	57.46	1,097,592	73.8	58,163,391	52.99	18,152	1.2	5,945,449	327.54
1964	1,154,245	77.2	69,861,541	60.53	1,121,626	75.0	59,696,807	53.22	32,619	2.2	10,164,734	311.62
1963	1,150,981	76.7	67,827,813	58.93	1,121,934	74.7	58,680,497	52.34	29,047	2.0	9,147,316	314.91
1962	1,143,886	75.9	61,789,548	54.02	1,119,755	74.3	54,714,491	48.36	24,131	1.6	7,075,057	293.19
1961	1,145,508	75.3	60,448,457	52.77	1,125,210	74.0	54,371,494	48.32	20,298	1.3	6,076,963	299.39
1960	1,156,013	74.9	60,982,497	52.75	1,134,677	73.5	54,685,980	48.20	21,336	1.4	6,296,517	295.11
1959	1,175,919	75.1	61,472,960	52.28	1,153,511	73.7	55,336,513	47.97	22,408	1.4	6,136,447	273.85
1958	1,183,523	75.1	61,660,329	52.10	1,163,234	73.8	55,717,125	47.90	20,289	1.3	5,943,204	292.93

**Table 34.**—*World War I veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1958-67]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>												
1967.....	105,655	100.0	\$13,210,949	\$125.04	91,370	86.5	\$8,400,229	\$91.94	14,285	13.5	\$4,810,720	\$336.77
1966.....	112,629	100.0	14,045,375	124.70	97,312	86.4	8,889,175	91.35	15,317	13.6	5,156,200	336.63
1965.....	119,692	100.0	13,388,280	111.86	103,196	86.2	8,726,582	84.56	16,496	13.8	4,661,698	282.60
1964.....	129,347	100.0	14,201,200	109.79	111,793	86.4	9,250,848	82.75	17,554	13.6	4,950,352	282.01
1963.....	137,608	100.0	14,952,277	108.61	118,808	86.3	9,644,623	81.18	18,860	13.7	5,307,654	281.42
1962.....	146,676	100.0	14,683,789	100.11	126,265	86.1	9,479,204	75.07	20,411	13.9	5,204,585	254.99
1961.....	157,517	100.0	15,493,051	98.36	135,576	86.1	9,928,101	73.23	21,941	13.9	5,564,950	253.63
1960.....	173,084	100.0	16,655,495	96.23	150,025	86.7	10,832,087	72.20	23,059	13.3	5,823,408	252.54
1959.....	188,797	100.0	17,647,459	93.47	164,261	87.0	11,482,047	69.90	24,536	13.0	6,165,412	251.28
1958.....	203,654	100.0	18,632,203	91.49	178,231	87.5	12,237,296	68.66	25,423	12.5	6,394,907	251.54
<b>TUBERCULOSIS</b>												
1967.....	16,373	15.5	\$1,716,792	\$104.86	14,179	13.4	\$1,008,913	\$71.16	2,194	2.1	\$707,879	\$322.64
1966.....	17,606	15.6	1,847,289	104.92	15,227	13.5	1,079,194	70.87	2,379	2.1	768,095	322.86
1965.....	19,048	15.9	1,837,662	96.48	16,491	13.8	1,145,972	69.49	2,557	2.1	691,690	270.51
1964.....	20,862	16.1	1,997,293	95.74	18,129	14.0	1,258,476	69.42	2,733	2.1	738,817	270.33
1963.....	22,336	16.2	2,142,029	95.90	19,381	14.1	1,341,776	69.23	2,955	2.1	800,253	270.81
1962.....	24,001	16.4	2,198,767	91.61	20,837	14.2	1,420,853	68.19	3,164	2.2	777,914	245.86
1961.....	25,694	16.3	2,348,405	91.40	22,312	14.2	1,518,956	68.08	3,382	2.1	829,449	245.25
1960.....	27,432	15.8	2,497,370	88.85	24,199	14.0	1,644,112	67.94	3,233	1.8	793,258	245.36
1959.....	30,127	16.0	2,714,326	90.10	26,327	14.0	1,784,114	67.77	3,800	2.0	930,212	244.79
1958.....	32,135	15.8	2,876,071	89.50	28,180	13.8	1,906,827	67.67	3,955	2.0	969,244	245.07

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1967	21,624	20.5	\$3,734,548	\$172.70	15,507	14.7	\$1,693,666	\$109.22	6,117	5.8	\$2,040,882	\$333.64
1966	22,919	20.4	3,933,191	171.61	16,486	14.7	1,789,379	108.54	6,433	5.7	2,143,812	333.25
1965	24,378	20.4	3,663,304	150.48	17,571	14.7	1,766,847	100.55	6,807	5.7	1,901,457	279.94
1964	24,538	19.0	3,516,518	143.31	18,513	14.3	1,829,315	98.81	6,025	4.7	1,687,203	280.03
1963	26,383	19.2	3,783,225	143.59	19,750	14.4	1,935,317	97.99	6,633	4.8	1,852,908	279.35
1962	28,632	19.5	3,810,325	133.08	21,146	14.4	1,925,478	91.06	7,486	5.1	1,884,847	251.78
1961	30,893	19.6	4,103,337	132.82	22,614	14.3	2,035,175	90.00	8,279	5.3	2,068,162	249.81
1960	34,261	19.8	4,419,804	129.00	25,453	14.7	2,243,027	88.12	8,808	5.1	2,176,777	247.14
1959	35,961	19.0	4,614,805	128.33	26,586	14.0	2,301,011	86.55	9,375	5.0	2,313,794	246.80
1958	38,181	18.7	4,842,112	126.82	28,364	13.9	2,426,470	85.55	9,817	4.8	2,415,642	246.07

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1967	67,658	64.0	\$7,759,609	\$114.69	61,684	58.4	\$5,697,650	\$92.37	5,974	5.6	\$2,061,959	\$345.16
1966	72,104	64.0	8,264,895	114.62	65,599	58.2	6,020,602	91.78	6,505	5.8	2,244,293	345.01
1965	76,266	63.7	7,882,314	103.35	69,134	57.7	5,813,763	84.09	7,132	6.0	2,068,551	290.04
1964	83,947	64.9	8,687,389	103.49	75,151	58.1	6,163,057	82.01	8,796	6.8	2,524,332	286.99
1963	84,949	64.6	9,022,023	101.43	79,677	57.8	6,367,530	79.92	9,272	6.8	2,654,493	286.29
1962	98,043	64.1	8,674,697	92.24	84,282	57.5	6,132,873	72.77	9,761	6.6	2,541,824	260.41
1961	100,930	64.1	9,041,309	89.58	90,650	57.6	6,373,970	70.31	10,280	6.5	2,667,339	259.74
1960	111,391	64.4	9,798,321	87.96	100,373	58.0	6,944,948	69.19	11,018	6.4	2,853,373	258.97
1959	122,709	65.0	10,318,328	84.09	111,348	59.0	7,396,922	66.43	11,361	6.0	2,921,406	257.14
1958	133,338	65.5	10,914,020	81.85	121,687	59.8	7,903,999	64.95	11,651	5.7	3,010,021	258.35

**Table 35.**—*Regular Establishment veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1958-67]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>												
1967	194,830	100.0	\$14,414,490	\$73.98	175,818	90.2	\$8,536,521	\$48.55	19,012	9.8	\$5,877,969	\$309.17
1966	174,440	100.0	12,714,728	72.89	157,539	90.3	7,544,156	47.89	16,901	9.7	5,170,572	305.93
1965	160,754	100.0	10,495,595	65.29	144,844	90.1	6,403,350	44.21	15,910	9.9	4,092,245	257.21
1964	147,135	100.0	9,545,315	64.87	132,427	90.0	5,782,034	43.67	14,708	10.0	3,762,681	255.83
1963	133,444	100.0	8,477,787	63.53	120,292	90.1	5,124,148	42.60	13,152	9.9	3,353,639	254.99
1962	122,066	100.0	7,185,090	58.89	109,558	89.8	4,359,516	39.79	12,448	10.2	2,825,574	226.99
1961	112,889	100.0	6,621,942	58.66	101,011	89.5	3,965,155	39.25	11,878	10.5	2,656,787	223.67
1960	103,233	100.0	6,105,595	59.14	91,890	89.0	3,623,675	39.43	11,343	11.0	2,481,920	218.81
1959	94,781	100.0	5,668,374	59.80	84,137	88.8	3,359,689	39.93	10,644	11.2	2,308,685	216.90
1958	83,620	100.0	5,034,206	60.20	74,267	88.8	3,046,974	41.03	9,353	11.2	1,987,232	212.47
<b>TUBERCULOSIS</b>												
1967	6,693	3.4	\$762,285	\$113.89	5,237	2.7	\$387,761	\$74.04	1,456	0.7	\$374,524	257.23
1966	6,304	3.6	728,391	115.54	4,914	2.8	372,096	75.72	1,390	.8	356,295	256.33
1965	6,081	3.8	653,375	107.77	4,635	2.9	344,909	74.41	1,446	.9	310,466	214.71
1964	5,818	3.9	642,075	110.36	4,377	2.9	330,378	75.48	1,441	1.0	311,697	216.31
1963	5,510	4.1	606,687	110.11	4,151	3.1	312,429	75.27	1,359	1.0	294,258	216.53
1962	5,247	4.3	593,731	106.68	3,776	3.1	269,533	71.38	1,471	1.2	290,198	197.28
1961	5,016	4.5	543,749	109.40	3,390	3.0	233,840	68.98	1,626	1.5	314,909	193.67
1960	4,804	4.7	537,078	111.80	3,133	3.1	212,696	67.89	1,671	1.6	324,382	194.12
1959	4,471	4.7	494,737	110.65	2,974	3.1	203,326	68.37	1,497	1.6	291,411	194.66
1958	4,163	5.0	453,087	108.84	2,881	3.5	200,505	69.60	1,282	1.5	252,582	197.02

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1967.....	42,444	21.8	\$5,735,606	\$135.13	29,674	15.2	\$1,954,427	\$65.86	12,770	6.6	\$3,781,179	\$296.10
1966.....	37,935	21.7	5,068,249	133.60	26,547	15.2	1,705,553	64.25	11,388	6.5	3,362,696	295.28
1965.....	34,903	21.7	4,033,308	115.56	24,405	15.2	1,419,373	58.16	10,498	6.5	2,613,935	248.99
1964.....	20,644	14.0	2,064,149	99.99	16,142	11.0	795,165	49.26	4,502	3.0	1,268,984	281.87
1963.....	21,163	15.9	2,144,773	101.35	16,271	12.2	815,751	50.14	4,892	3.7	1,329,022	271.67
1962.....	22,954	18.8	2,219,949	96.71	16,944	13.9	834,921	49.28	6,010	4.9	1,385,028	230.45
1961.....	23,613	20.9	2,333,790	99.05	16,899	15.0	838,740	49.63	6,714	5.9	1,500,050	223.42
1960.....	21,465	20.8	2,112,746	98.43	15,207	14.7	746,483	49.09	6,258	6.1	1,366,263	218.32
1959.....	19,849	20.9	1,968,499	99.17	13,944	14.7	688,533	49.38	5,905	6.2	1,279,966	216.76
1958.....	17,548	21.0	1,699,239	96.83	12,393	14.8	613,214	49.48	5,155	6.2	1,086,025	210.67

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1967.....	145,693	74.8	\$7,916,599	\$54.34	140,907	72.3	\$6,194,333	\$43.96	4,786	2.5	\$1,722,266	\$359.85
1966.....	130,201	74.7	6,913,088	53.13	126,078	72.3	5,466,507	43.36	4,123	2.4	1,451,581	352.07
1965.....	119,770	74.5	5,806,912	48.48	115,804	72.0	4,639,068	40.06	3,966	2.5	1,167,844	294.46
1964.....	120,673	82.1	6,839,091	56.67	111,908	76.1	4,657,091	41.62	8,765	6.0	2,182,000	248.94
1963.....	106,771	80.0	5,726,327	53.53	99,870	74.8	3,995,968	40.01	6,901	5.2	1,730,359	250.74
1962.....	93,805	76.9	4,405,410	46.96	88,838	72.8	3,255,062	36.64	4,967	4.1	1,150,348	231.60
1961.....	84,260	74.6	3,734,403	44.32	80,722	71.5	2,892,575	35.83	3,538	3.1	841,828	237.94
1960.....	76,964	74.5	3,455,771	44.90	73,550	71.2	2,664,496	36.23	3,414	3.3	791,275	231.77
1959.....	70,461	74.4	3,205,138	45.49	67,219	71.0	2,467,830	36.71	3,242	3.4	737,308	227.42
1958.....	61,909	74.0	2,881,880	46.55	58,993	70.5	2,233,255	38.86	2,916	3.5	648,625	222.44

**Table 36.**—*Korean conflict veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1958-67]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>												
1967.....	232,809	100.0	\$20,694,750	\$88.89	217,258	93.3	\$14,495,667	\$66.72	15,551	6.7	\$6,199,083	\$398.63
1966.....	229,115	100.0	20,036,867	87.45	213,992	93.4	14,026,028	65.54	15,123	6.6	6,010,839	397.46
1965.....	225,334	100.0	17,859,086	79.26	210,370	93.4	12,756,086	60.64	14,964	6.6	5,103,000	341.02
1964.....	221,091	100.0	17,286,603	78.19	206,565	93.4	12,352,014	59.80	14,526	6.6	4,934,589	339.71
1963.....	216,309	100.0	16,690,611	77.16	202,181	93.5	11,910,578	58.91	14,128	6.5	4,780,033	338.34
1962.....	211,737	100.0	15,154,199	71.57	197,908	93.5	10,990,834	55.54	13,829	6.5	4,163,365	301.06
1961.....	208,084	100.0	14,829,118	71.27	193,934	93.2	10,662,962	54.98	14,150	6.8	4,166,156	294.43
1960.....	206,388	100.0	14,712,967	71.29	191,752	92.9	10,495,692	54.74	14,636	7.1	4,217,275	288.14
1959.....	204,612	100.0	14,818,053	72.42	188,279	92.0	10,197,776	54.16	16,333	8.0	4,620,277	282.88
1958.....	200,402	100.0	14,485,237	72.28	183,340	91.5	9,816,174	53.54	17,062	8.5	4,669,063	273.65
<b>TUBERCULOSIS</b>												
1967.....	11,666	5.0	\$999,808	\$85.70	11,278	4.8	\$864,302	\$76.64	388	0.2	\$135,506	\$349.24
1966.....	11,958	5.2	1,049,080	87.73	11,522	5.0	897,082	77.86	436	.2	151,998	348.62
1965.....	12,209	5.4	1,071,075	87.73	11,701	5.2	921,684	78.77	508	.2	149,391	294.08
1964.....	12,383	5.6	1,158,013	93.52	11,810	5.3	989,825	83.81	573	.3	168,188	293.52
1963.....	12,533	5.8	1,281,364	102.24	11,808	5.5	1,068,866	90.52	725	.3	212,498	293.10
1962.....	12,583	5.9	1,356,168	107.78	11,620	5.5	1,103,945	95.00	963	.4	252,223	261.91
1961.....	12,685	6.1	1,561,507	123.10	10,975	5.3	1,137,890	103.68	1,710	.8	423,617	247.73
1960.....	12,424	6.1	1,761,834	141.81	9,838	4.8	1,100,443	111.86	2,586	1.3	661,391	255.76
1959.....	12,605	6.1	2,029,392	161.00	8,460	4.1	986,305	116.58	4,145	2.0	1,043,087	251.65
1958.....	12,033	6.0	2,130,933	177.09	6,674	3.3	791,983	118.67	5,359	2.7	1,338,950	249.85

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1967	44,551	19.1	\$7,482,731	\$167.96	32,937	14.1	\$2,978,986	\$90.44	11,614	5.0	\$4,503,745	\$387.79
1966	43,827	19.1	7,224,405	164.84	32,610	14.2	2,882,212	88.38	11,217	4.9	4,342,193	387.11
1965	43,088	19.1	6,228,690	144.56	32,125	14.3	2,565,783	79.90	10,963	4.8	3,661,807	334.02
1964	32,076	14.5	4,073,575	127.00	26,090	11.8	1,838,536	70.47	5,986	2.7	2,235,039	373.38
1963	33,492	15.5	4,263,544	127.30	26,941	12.5	1,900,474	70.54	6,551	3.0	2,363,070	360.72
1962	36,437	17.2	4,357,198	119.58	28,514	13.5	1,943,453	68.16	7,923	3.7	2,413,745	304.65
1961	38,443	18.5	4,638,170	120.65	29,534	14.2	2,019,592	68.38	8,909	4.3	2,618,578	293.93
1960	38,251	18.5	4,411,814	115.34	29,909	14.5	2,002,656	66.96	8,342	4.0	2,409,158	288.80
1959	37,781	18.5	4,394,461	116.31	29,435	14.4	1,977,809	67.19	8,346	4.1	2,416,652	298.56
1958	37,143	18.5	4,162,291	112.06	29,279	14.6	1,975,902	67.49	7,864	3.9	2,186,389	278.03

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1967	176,592	75.9	\$12,212,211	\$69.15	173,043	74.4	\$10,652,379	\$61.56	3,549	1.5	\$1,559,832	\$439.51
1966	173,330	75.7	11,763,382	67.87	169,860	74.2	10,246,734	60.32	3,470	1.5	1,516,648	437.07
1965	170,037	75.5	10,559,421	62.10	166,544	73.9	9,267,619	55.55	3,493	1.6	1,291,802	369.83
1964	176,632	79.9	12,055,015	68.25	168,665	76.3	9,523,653	56.46	7,967	3.6	2,531,362	317.73
1963	170,284	78.7	11,145,703	65.45	163,432	75.5	8,941,238	54.71	6,852	3.2	2,204,465	321.73
1962	162,717	76.9	9,440,833	58.02	157,774	74.5	7,943,436	50.35	4,943	2.4	1,497,397	302.93
1961	166,956	75.4	8,629,441	54.98	153,425	73.7	7,505,480	48.92	3,531	1.7	1,123,961	318.31
1960	155,713	75.4	8,539,319	54.84	152,005	73.6	7,392,593	48.63	3,708	1.8	1,146,726	309.26
1959	154,226	75.4	8,394,200	54.43	150,384	73.5	7,233,662	48.10	3,842	1.9	1,160,538	302.07
1958	151,226	75.5	8,192,013	54.17	147,387	73.6	7,048,289	47.82	3,839	1.9	1,143,724	297.92

**Table 37.—Spanish-American War veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability**

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1958-67]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>												
1967.....	72	100.0	\$19,783	\$274.76	36	50.0	\$6,926	\$192.39	36	50.0	\$12,857	\$357.14
1966.....	84	100.0	23,285	277.20	40	47.6	7,784	194.60	44	52.4	15,501	352.30
1965.....	89	100.0	21,434	240.83	42	47.2	7,681	182.88	47	52.8	13,753	292.62
1964.....	107	100.0	25,096	234.54	51	47.7	9,084	178.12	56	52.3	16,012	285.93
1963.....	120	100.0	27,992	233.27	56	46.6	9,673	172.73	64	53.4	18,319	286.23
1962.....	144	100.0	30,824	214.06	57	39.6	8,629	151.39	87	60.4	22,195	255.11
1961.....	166	100.0	34,782	209.53	72	43.4	10,949	152.07	94	56.6	23,833	253.54
1960.....	196	100.0	40,981	209.09	85	43.3	12,877	151.49	111	56.7	28,104	253.19
1959.....	234	100.0	48,179	205.89	103	44.0	15,673	152.17	131	56.0	32,506	248.14
1958.....	266	100.0	56,107	210.93	121	45.5	18,784	155.24	145	54.5	37,323	257.40
<b>TUBERCULOSIS</b>												
1967.....	1	1.4	\$325	\$325.00					1	1.4	\$325	\$325.00
1966.....	1	1.2	325	325.00					1	1.2	325	325.00
1965.....	1	1.1	273	273.00					1	1.1	273	273.00
1964.....	1	0.9	273	273.00					1	0.9	273	273.00
1963.....	1	0.8	273	273.00					1	0.8	273	273.00
1962.....	2	1.4	496	248.00					2	1.4	496	248.00
1961.....	3	1.8	878	292.67					3	1.8	878	292.67
1960.....	4	2.0	1,210	302.50					4	2.0	1,210	302.50
1959.....	6	2.5	1,569	261.50	1	0.4	\$134	\$134.00	5	2.1	1,435	287.00
1958.....	8	3.0	1,873	234.13	2	.8	274	137.00	6	2.2	1,599	266.50

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1967	12	16.7	\$3,923	\$326.92	3	4.2	\$823	\$274.33	9	12.5	\$3,100	\$344.44
1966	15	17.9	4,878	325.20	3	3.6	823	274.33	12	14.3	4,055	337.92
1965	14	15.7	3,849	274.93	2	2.2	439	219.50	12	13.5	3,410	284.17
1964	13	12.1	3,532	271.69	1	.9	189	189.00	12	11.2	3,343	278.58
1963	14	11.7	3,782	270.14	1	.8	189	189.00	13	10.9	3,593	276.38
1962	20	13.9	4,852	242.60	2	1.4	337	168.50	18	12.5	4,515	250.83
1961	22	13.2	5,348	243.09	2	1.2	337	168.50	20	12.0	5,011	250.55
1960	28	14.3	6,881	245.75	2	1.0	337	168.50	26	13.3	6,544	251.69
1959	31	13.3	7,508	242.19	3	1.3	518	172.67	28	12.0	6,990	249.64
1958	35	13.2	8,366	239.03	4	1.5	635	171.25	31	11.7	7,681	247.77

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1967	59	81.9	\$15,535	\$263.31	33	45.8	\$6,103	\$184.94	26	36.1	\$9,432	\$362.77
1966	68	80.9	18,082	265.91	37	44.0	6,961	188.14	31	36.9	11,121	358.74
1965	74	83.2	17,312	233.95	40	45.0	7,242	181.05	34	38.2	10,070	296.18
1964	93	87.0	21,291	228.94	50	46.8	8,895	177.90	43	40.2	12,396	288.28
1963	105	87.5	23,937	227.97	55	45.8	9,484	172.44	50	41.7	14,453	289.06
1962	122	84.7	25,476	208.82	55	38.2	8,292	150.76	67	46.5	17,184	256.48
1961	141	85.0	28,556	202.52	70	42.2	10,612	151.60	71	42.8	17,944	252.73
1960	164	83.7	32,890	200.55	83	42.3	12,540	151.08	81	41.4	20,350	251.23
1959	197	84.2	39,102	198.49	99	42.3	15,021	151.73	98	41.9	24,081	245.72
1958	223	83.8	45,868	205.69	115	43.2	17,825	155.00	108	40.6	28,043	259.66

**Table 38.—Total all wars and Regular Establishment veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability and monthly value of awards**

[As of June 20, 1967]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)				
	Number	Per cent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Per cent of total tuberculosis	Per cent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	1,999,279	100.0	\$157,362,622	\$78.71	71,334	100.0	3.6	\$7,171,520	\$100.53
No disability.....	12,882	.6	809,782	62.86	10,869	15.2	84.4	717,615	66.02
10 percent.....	800,529	40.1	16,763,354	20.94	1,190	1.7	.2	47,347	39.79
20 percent.....	313,603	15.7	12,764,974	40.70	12,187	17.1	3.9	796,332	65.34
30 percent.....	310,007	15.5	18,820,457	60.71	28,872	40.5	9.3	1,872,861	64.87
40 percent.....	162,729	8.1	13,645,676	83.86	1,999	2.8	1.2	168,824	84.45
50 percent.....	101,788	5.1	13,736,390	134.95	3,868	5.4	3.8	467,968	120.98
60 percent.....	95,525	4.8	18,198,833	190.51	1,727	2.4	1.8	314,842	182.31
70 percent.....	52,101	2.6	11,737,624	225.29	1,513	2.1	2.9	300,366	198.52
80 percent.....	28,759	1.4	7,400,324	257.32	2,204	3.1	7.7	506,527	229.82
90 percent.....	9,003	.5	2,653,586	294.74	158	.2	1.8	42,425	268.51
100 percent.....	112,353	5.6	40,831,622	363.42	6,747	9.5	6.0	1,936,413	287.00
Psychiatric and neurological diseases									
	Total				Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	Number	Per cent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Per cent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value
Total.....	438,577	100.0	21.9	\$52,903,438	\$120.63	112,552	\$20,944,284	326,025	\$31,959,154
No disability.....	149,997	34.2	18.7	3,126,232	20.84	20,124	412,399	129,873	2,713,833
10 percent.....	25,794	5.9	8.2	1,057,281	40.99	1,426	57,022	24,368	1,000,259
20 percent.....	78,509	17.9	25.3	4,655,127	59.29	14,826	858,733	63,683	3,796,394
30 percent.....	25,261	5.7	15.5	2,082,014	82.42	2,121	173,587	23,140	1,908,427
40 percent.....	36,414	8.3	35.8	4,781,856	131.32	11,794	1,472,069	24,620	3,309,787
50 percent.....	16,637	3.8	17.4	2,956,037	177.68	1,618	260,289	15,019	2,695,748
60 percent.....	22,713	5.2	43.6	5,173,443	227.77	11,775	2,491,561	10,938	2,681,882
70 percent.....	7,297	1.7	25.4	1,869,945	256.26	812	207,047	6,485	1,662,898
80 percent.....	2,109	.5	23.4	621,216	294.55	129	37,769	1,980	583,447
90 percent.....	73,846	16.8	65.7	26,580,287	359.94	47,927	14,973,808	25,919	11,606,479
General medical and surgical conditions									
	Number	Per cent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Per cent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value				
Total.....	1,489,368	100.0			74.5		\$97,287,664		\$65.32
No disability.....	2,013	.1			15.6		92,167		45.79
10 percent.....	649,342	43.6			81.1		13,589,775		20.93
20 percent.....	275,622	18.5			87.9		10,911,361		39.59
30 percent.....	202,626	13.6			65.4		12,292,469		60.67
40 percent.....	135,469	9.1			83.3		11,394,838		84.11
50 percent.....	61,506	4.1			60.4		8,486,566		137.98
60 percent.....	77,161	5.2			80.8		14,927,954		193.47
70 percent.....	27,875	1.9			53.5		6,263,815		224.71
80 percent.....	19,258	1.3			66.9		5,023,852		260.87
90 percent.....	6,736	.5			74.8		1,989,945		295.42
100 percent.....	31,760	2.1			28.3		12,314,922		387.75

**Table 39.—World War II veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability and monthly value of awards**

[As of June 20, 1967]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)				
	Number	Per-cent of total	Monthly value	Average month-ly value	Number	Per-cent of total tuber-culosis	Per-cent of degree of im-pairment	Monthly value	Average month-ly value
Total.....	1,465,913	100.0	\$100,022,650	\$74.37	36,601	100.0	2.5	\$3,692,310	\$100.88
No disability.....	8,659	.6	561,853	64.89	7,744	21.2	89.4	518,848	67.00
10 percent.....	619,648	42.3	13,126,229	21.18	969	2.6	.2	38,267	39.49
20 percent.....	223,249	15.2	8,936,652	40.03	387	1.0	.2	20,926	54.07
30 percent.....	229,231	15.6	14,029,490	61.20	17,643	48.2	7.7	1,149,237	65.14
40 percent.....	119,708	8.2	10,083,941	84.24	943	2.6	.8	78,200	82.93
50 percent.....	71,797	4.9	9,919,458	138.16	1,687	4.6	2.4	214,483	127.14
60 percent.....	66,997	4.6	12,865,033	192.02	1,146	3.1	1.7	207,762	181.29
70 percent.....	35,965	2.5	8,270,909	229.97	1,244	3.4	3.5	248,003	199.36
80 percent.....	20,652	1.4	5,356,665	259.38	1,998	5.5	9.7	462,746	231.60
90 percent.....	6,538	.4	1,941,427	296.95	132	.4	2.0	35,659	270.14
100 percent.....	63,469	4.3	23,930,993	377.05	2,708	7.4	4.3	718,179	265.21
Psychiatric and neurological diseases									
	Total				Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	Number	Per-cent of total psychi-atric and neuro-logical diseases	Per-cent of degree of im-pairment	Monthly value	Average month-ly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value
Total.....	329,946	100.0	22.5	\$35,946,630	\$108.95	71,035	\$13,050,723	258,911	\$22,895,907
No disability.....									
10 percent.....	126,716	38.4	20.4	2,670,088	21.07	14,491	304,801	112,225	2,365,287
20 percent.....	19,135	5.8	8.6	768,358	40.15	1,024	41,176	18,111	727,182
30 percent.....	62,443	18.9	27.2	3,750,621	60.06	10,010	600,258	52,433	3,150,363
40 percent.....	19,338	5.9	16.2	1,594,769	82.47	1,400	115,162	17,938	1,479,607
50 percent.....	25,515	7.7	35.5	3,446,768	135.09	7,398	965,915	18,117	2,480,853
60 percent.....	11,776	3.6	17.6	2,112,425	179.38	1,047	171,970	10,729	1,940,455
70 percent.....	15,162	4.6	42.1	3,693,754	237.02	7,253	1,607,202	7,909	1,986,552
80 percent.....	5,033	1.5	24.4	1,316,562	261.59	545	139,480	4,488	1,177,082
90 percent.....	1,492	.5	22.8	441,904	296.18	85	25,227	1,407	416,677
100 percent.....	43,336	13.1	68.3	16,251,381	375.01	27,782	9,079,532	15,554	7,171,849
General medical and surgical conditions									
	Number	Per-cent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Per-cent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value				
Total.....	1,099,366	100.0	75.0	\$69,383,710	\$63.11				
No disability.....	915	.1	10.6	43,005	47.00				
10 percent.....	491,963	44.7	79.4	10,417,874	21.18				
20 percent.....	203,727	18.5	91.2	8,147,368	39.99				
30 percent.....	149,145	13.6	65.1	9,129,632	61.21				
40 percent.....	99,427	9.0	83.0	8,410,972	84.59				
50 percent.....	44,595	4.1	62.1	6,258,207	140.33				
60 percent.....	54,075	4.9	80.7	10,544,846	195.00				
70 percent.....	19,559	1.8	54.4	4,429,157	226.45				
80 percent.....	13,621	1.2	65.9	3,577,352	262.64				
90 percent.....	4,914	.5	75.2	1,463,864	297.90				
100 percent.....	17,425	1.6	27.4	6,961,433	399.51				

**Table 40.—World War I veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability and monthly value of awards**

[As of June 20, 1967]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)				
	Number	Per cent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Per cent of total tuberculosis	Per cent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
<b>Total</b> .....	105,655	100.0	\$13,210,949	\$125.04	16,373	100.0	15.5	\$1,716,792	\$104.86
No disability.....	913	.9	49,878	54.63	345	2.1	37.8	23,115	67.00
10 percent.....	14,853	14.1	395,263	26.61	21	.1	1.1	1,036	49.33
20 percent.....	25,179	23.8	1,424,058	56.56	11,683	71.4	46.4	769,344	65.85
30 percent.....	13,891	13.1	926,857	66.72	1,114	6.8	8.0	78,100	70.11
40 percent.....	10,986	10.4	988,058	89.94	543	3.3	4.9	49,665	91.46
50 percent.....	9,645	9.1	1,241,124	128.68	208	1.3	2.2	26,321	126.54
60 percent.....	8,771	8.3	1,734,335	197.74	173	1.1	2.0	40,500	234.10
70 percent.....	4,068	3.9	875,449	215.20	57	.3	1.4	12,120	212.63
80 percent.....	2,543	2.4	618,398	243.18	22	.1	.9	5,377	244.41
90 percent.....	521	.5	146,809	281.78	13	.1	2.5	3,335	256.54
100 percent.....	14,285	13.5	4,810,720	336.77	2,194	13.4	15.4	707,879	322.64
<b>Psychiatric and neurological diseases</b>									
	Total				Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	Number	Per cent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Per cent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value
<b>Total</b> .....	21,624	100.0	20.5	\$3,734,548	\$172.70	5,462	\$1,455,938	16,162	\$2,278,610
No disability.....									
10 percent.....	1,017	4.7	6.9	27,940	27.47	97	2,236	920	25,704
20 percent.....	2,870	13.3	11.4	148,625	51.79	59	3,005	2,811	145,620
30 percent.....	2,516	11.6	18.1	168,300	66.89	108	6,799	2,408	161,501
40 percent.....	1,945	9.0	17.7	177,319	91.17	208	19,091	1,737	158,228
50 percent.....	3,410	15.8	35.3	437,351	128.26	495	62,437	2,915	374,914
60 percent.....	1,526	7.0	17.4	251,105	164.55	163	25,163	1,363	225,942
70 percent.....	1,404	6.5	34.5	298,651	212.71	371	70,358	1,033	228,293
80 percent.....	754	3.5	29.6	166,334	220.60	40	8,504	714	157,830
90 percent.....	65	.3	12.5	18,041	277.55	2	557	63	17,484
100 percent.....	6,117	28.3	42.8	2,040,882	333.64	3,919	1,257,788	2,198	783,094
<b>General medical and surgical conditions</b>									
	Number	Per cent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Per cent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value				
<b>Total</b> .....	67,658	100.0			64.0		\$7,759,609		\$114.69
No disability.....	568	.8			62.2		26,763		47.12
10 percent.....	13,815	20.4			93.0		366,287		26.51
20 percent.....	10,626	15.7			42.2		506,089		47.63
30 percent.....	10,261	15.2			73.9		680,457		66.31
40 percent.....	8,498	12.6			77.4		761,074		89.56
50 percent.....	6,027	8.9			62.5		777,452		128.99
60 percent.....	7,072	10.4			80.6		1,442,730		204.01
70 percent.....	2,607	3.9			64.1		564,678		216.60
80 percent.....	1,767	2.6			69.5		446,687		252.79
90 percent.....	443	.7			85.0		125,433		283.14
100 percent.....	5,974	8.8			41.8		2,061,959		345.16

**Table 41.**—*Spanish-American War veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1967]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)				
	Number	Per cent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Per cent of total tuberculosis	Per cent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total	72	100.0	\$19,783	\$274.70	1	100.0	1.4	\$325	\$325.00
No disability									
10 percent	1	1.4	21	21.00					
20 percent									
30 percent	1	1.4	60	60.00					
40 percent									
50 percent	2	2.8	286	143.00					
60 percent	17	23.6	3,147	185.12					
70 percent	4	5.5	866	216.50					
80 percent	9	12.5	1,895	210.56					
90 percent	2	2.8	651	325.50					
100 percent	36	50.0	12,857	357.14	1	100.0	2.8	325	325.00
Psychiatric and neurological diseases									
Total					Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	Number	Per cent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Per cent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value
Total	12	100.0	16.7	\$3,923	\$326.92	5	\$1,650	7	\$2,273
No disability									
10 percent									
20 percent									
30 percent									
40 percent									
50 percent									
60 percent	2	16.7	11.8	523	261.50			2	523
70 percent									
80 percent	1	8.3	11.1	300	300.00			1	300
90 percent									
100 percent	9	75.0	25.0	3,100	344.44	5	1,650	4	1,450
General medical and surgical conditions									
	Number	Per cent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Per cent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value				
Total	59	100.0			81.9		\$15,535		\$263.31
No disability									
10 percent	1		1.7			100.0	21		21.00
20 percent									
30 percent	1		1.7			100.0	60		60.00
40 percent									
50 percent	2		3.4			100.0	286		143.00
60 percent	15		25.4			88.2	2,624		174.93
70 percent	4		6.8			100.0	866		216.50
80 percent	8		13.5			88.9	1,595		199.38
90 percent	2		3.4			100.0	651		325.50
100 percent	26		44.1			72.2	9,432		362.77

**Table 42.—Regular Establishment veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability and monthly value of awards**

[As of June 20, 1967]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)				
	Number	Per cent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Per cent of total tuberculosis	Per cent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	194, 830	100. 0	\$14, 414, 490	\$73. 98	6, 693	100. 0	3. 4	\$762, 285	\$113. 89
No Disability..	1, 111	. 6	55, 738	50. 17	832	12. 4	74. 9	45, 136	54. 25
10 percent.....	79, 473	40. 8	1, 382, 630	17. 40	99	1. 3	. 1	3, 504	39. 37
20 percent.....	29, 186	15. 0	949, 904	32. 55	73	1. 1	. 3	3, 823	52. 37
30 percent.....	29, 016	14. 9	1, 475, 597	50. 85	2, 471	36. 9	8. 5	133, 104	53. 87
40 percent.....	12, 312	6. 3	883, 262	71. 74	97	1. 4	. 8	6, 612	68. 16
50 percent.....	8, 827	4. 5	940, 546	106. 55	1, 282	19. 2	14. 5	132, 208	103. 13
60 percent.....	8, 320	4. 3	1, 343, 290	161. 45	186	2. 8	2. 2	27, 153	145. 98
70 percent.....	4, 884	2. 5	885, 767	181. 36	93	1. 4	1. 9	15, 108	162. 45
80 percent.....	2, 059	1. 1	459, 765	223. 30	107	1. 6	5. 2	19, 534	182. 56
90 percent.....	630	. 3	159, 632	253. 38	7	. 1	1. 1	1, 579	225. 67
100 percent.....	19, 012	9. 7	5, 877, 969	309. 17	1, 456	21. 8	7. 6	374, 524	257. 23
Psychiatric and neurological diseases									
Total									
Psychoses									
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases									
	Number	Per cent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Per cent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value
Total.....	42, 444	100. 0	21. 8	\$5, 735, 606	\$135. 13	19, 307	\$3, 086, 575	23, 137	\$2, 649, 031
No Disability..	11, 005	25. 9	13. 8	189, 039	17. 18	2, 917	49, 717	8, 088	139, 322
10 percent.....	1, 579	3. 7	5. 4	51, 178	32. 41	123	3, 952	1, 456	47, 226
20 percent.....	6, 774	16. 0	23. 4	328, 510	48. 47	2, 640	127, 311	4, 134	200, 999
30 percent.....	1, 507	3. 6	12. 2	103, 091	68. 41	185	12, 344	1, 322	90, 747
40 percent.....	3, 882	9. 1	44. 0	399, 896	103. 01	2, 289	229, 746	1, 593	170, 150
50 percent.....	1, 249	2. 9	15. 0	194, 225	155. 50	138	17, 685	1, 111	176, 540
60 percent.....	2, 908	6. 9	59. 5	510, 725	175. 63	2, 089	347, 089	819	163, 636
70 percent.....	593	1. 4	28. 8	133, 458	225. 06	74	16, 760	519	116, 698
80 percent.....	177	. 4	28. 1	44, 505	251. 44	12	2, 741	165	41, 764
90 percent.....	12, 770	30. 1	67. 2	3, 781, 179	296. 10	8, 840	2, 279, 230	3, 930	1, 501, 949
100 percent.....									
General medical and surgical conditions									
	Number	Per cent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Per cent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value				
Total.....	145, 693	100. 0			74. 8	\$7, 916, 599			\$54. 34
No Disability..	279	. 2			25. 1	10, 602			38. 00
10 percent.....	68, 379	46. 9			86. 1	1, 190, 387			17. 41
20 percent.....	27, 534	18. 9			94. 3	894, 993			32. 51
30 percent.....	19, 771	13. 6			68. 1	1, 014, 183			51. 30
40 percent.....	10, 708	7. 4			87. 0	773, 559			72. 24
50 percent.....	3, 663	2. 5			41. 5	408, 442			111. 50
60 percent.....	6, 885	4. 7			82. 8	1, 121, 912			162. 95
70 percent.....	1, 883	1. 3			38. 6	359, 934			191. 15
80 percent.....	1, 359	. 9			66. 0	306, 773			225. 73
90 percent.....	446	. 3			70. 8	113, 548			254. 59
100 percent.....	4, 786	3. 3			25. 2	1, 722, 266			359. 85

**Table 43—Korean conflict veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability and monthly value of awards**

[As of June 20, 1967]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)				
	Number	Per- cent of total	Monthly value	Average month-ly value	Number	Per- cent of total tuber- culosis	Per- cent of degree of im- pairment	Monthly value	Average month-ly value
Total . . . . .	232, 809	100. 0	\$20, 694, 750	\$88. 89	11, 666	100. 0	5. 0	\$999, 808	\$85. 70
No disability . . . . .	2, 199	. 9	142, 313	64. 72	1, 948	16. 7	88. 6	130, 516	67. 00
10 percent . . . . .	86, 554	37. 2	1, 858, 911	21. 48	111	. 9	. 1	4, 540	40. 90
20 percent . . . . .	35, 989	15. 4	1, 454, 270	40. 41	44	. 4	. 1	2, 239	50. 89
30 percent . . . . .	37, 868	16. 3	2, 388, 453	63. 07	7, 644	65. 5	20. 2	512, 420	67. 04
40 percent . . . . .	19, 723	8. 5	1, 690, 415	85. 71	416	3. 6	2. 1	34, 347	82. 56
50 percent . . . . .	11, 517	4. 9	1, 634, 976	141. 96	691	5. 9	6. 0	94, 956	137. 42
60 percent . . . . .	11, 420	4. 9	2, 253, 028	197. 29	222	1. 9	1. 9	39, 427	177. 60
70 percent . . . . .	7, 180	3. 1	1, 704, 633	237. 41	119	1. 0	1. 7	25, 135	211. 22
80 percent . . . . .	3, 496	1. 5	963, 601	275. 63	77	. 7	2. 2	18, 870	245. 06
90 percent . . . . .	1, 312	. 6	405, 067	308. 74	6	. 1	. 4	1, 852	308. 67
100 percent . . . . .	15, 551	6. 7	6, 199, 083	398. 63	388	3. 3	2. 5	135, 506	349. 24
Psychiatric and neurological diseases									
Total									
Psychoses									
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases									
	Number	Per- cent of total psychi- atric and neuro- logical diseases	Per- cent of degree of im- pairment	Monthly value	Average month-ly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value
Total . . . . .	44, 551	100. 0	19. 1	\$7, 482, 731	\$167. 96	16, 743	\$3, 349, 398	27, 808	\$4, 133, 333
No disability . . . . .	11, 259	25. 3	13. 0	239, 165	21. 24	2, 619	55, 645	8, 640	183, 520
10 percent . . . . .	2, 210	5. 0	6. 2	89, 120	40. 33	220	8, 889	1, 990	80, 231
20 percent . . . . .	6, 776	15. 2	17. 9	407, 896	60. 20	2, 068	124, 365	4, 708	283, 531
30 percent . . . . .	2, 471	5. 5	12. 5	206, 835	83. 70	328	26, 990	2, 143	179, 845
40 percent . . . . .	3, 607	8. 1	31. 3	497, 841	138. 02	1, 612	213, 971	1, 995	283, 870
50 percent . . . . .	2, 084	4. 7	18. 3	397, 759	190. 86	270	45, 471	1, 814	352, 288
60 percent . . . . .	3, 239	7. 3	45. 1	770, 313	237. 82	2, 062	466, 912	1, 177	303, 401
70 percent . . . . .	916	2. 0	26. 2	253, 291	276. 52	153	42, 303	763	210, 988
80 percent . . . . .	375	. 8	28. 6	116, 766	311. 38	30	9, 244	345	107, 522
90 percent . . . . .	11, 614	26. 1	74. 7	4, 503, 745	387. 79	7, 381	2, 355, 608	4, 233	2, 148, 137
General medical and surgical conditions									
Total									
Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions									
Percent of degree of impairment									
Monthly value									
Average monthly value									
Total . . . . .	176, 592		100. 0			75. 9	\$12, 212, 211		\$69. 15
No disability . . . . .	251		. 1		11. 4		11, 797		47. 00
10 percent . . . . .	75, 184		42. 6		86. 9		1, 615, 206		21. 48
20 percent . . . . .	33, 735		19. 1		93. 7		1, 362, 911		40. 40
30 percent . . . . .	23, 448		13. 3		61. 9		1, 468, 137		62. 61
40 percent . . . . .	16, 836		9. 5		85. 4		1, 449, 233		86. 08
50 percent . . . . .	7, 219		4. 1		62. 7		1, 042, 179		144. 37
60 percent . . . . .	7, 114		5. 2		79. 8		1, 815, 842		199. 24
70 percent . . . . .	3, 822		2. 2		53. 2		909, 185		237. 88
80 percent . . . . .	2, 503		1. 4		71. 6		691, 440		276. 24
90 percent . . . . .	931		. 5		71. 0		286, 449		307. 68
100 percent . . . . .	3, 549		2. 0		22. 8		1, 559, 832		439. 51



**Table 44.**—*Veterans of all wars and Regular Establishment who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing those receiving additional compensation for dependents, by class of dependent—continued*

[As of June 20, 1967]

Class of dependent	Spanish-American War			Regular Establishment		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	72	\$19,783	\$274.76	194,830	\$14,414,490	\$73.98
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit)....	2	81	40.50	151,098	4,747,521	31.42
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	70	19,702	281.46	43,732	9,666,969	221.05
Without dependents.....	41	10,926	266.49	15,686	3,329,679	212.27
With dependents.....	29	8,776	302.62	28,046	6,337,290	225.96
Wife only.....	29	8,776	302.62	7,948	1,705,214	214.55
Wife, child or children.....				16,249	3,683,008	226.66
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....				340	92,373	271.69
Wife, parent or parents.....				133	38,300	287.97
Child or children only.....				2,052	455,786	222.12
Child or children and parent or parents.....				80	22,810	285.13
Parent or parents only.....				1,244	339,799	273.15
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid.....	29			71,977		
Wives.....	29			24,670		
Children.....	0			45,119		
Parents.....	0			2,188		



**Table 46.—Veterans of World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict who were receiving pension for nonservice-connected disabilities, showing entitlement, class of dependent, income increments, and monthly rate of pension**

[As of June 30, 1967]

	Income	Rate	Total	World War I	World War II	Korean conflict
Grand total.....			1,172,808	876,806	277,202	18,800
PROTECTED PENSION						
Total.....			404,532	376,785	25,641	2,106
Nonaid and attendance.....		\$66.15	9,519	62	8,276	1,181
Nonaid and attendance.....		78.75	382,981	367,153	15,109	719
Aid and attendance.....		135.45	12,032	9,570	2,256	206
PUBLIC LAW 86-211						
Total.....			768,276	500,021	251,561	16,694
Total—nonaid and attendance.....			701,265	459,676	226,975	14,614
Veteran, no dependents.....	\$600	100	112,602	53,214	55,567	3,821
	1,200	75	65,509	34,856	28,796	1,857
	1,800	43	42,719	29,963	12,026	730
Veteran with 1 dependent.....	1,000	105	139,280	107,196	31,087	997
	2,000	80	212,983	153,333	56,514	3,136
	3,000	48	85,645	72,831	12,363	451
Veteran with 2 dependents.....	1,000	110	16,224	5,089	10,282	853
	2,000	80	208	75	119	14
	3,000	48	25	9	14	2
Veteran with 3 dependents or more.....	1,000	115	25,953	3,094	20,123	2,736
	2,000	80	109	15	78	16
	3,000	48	8	1	6	1
Total—aid and attendance.....			51,573	32,262	17,665	1,646
Veteran, no dependents.....	600	200	8,899	6,292	2,430	177
	1,200	175	6,247	3,944	2,109	194
	1,800	143	2,917	1,790	1,044	83
Veteran with 1 dependent.....	1,000	205	11,545	9,441	1,969	135
	2,000	180	15,856	8,191	6,973	692
	3,000	148	3,371	2,022	1,258	91
Veteran with 2 dependents.....	1,000	210	1,177	372	721	84
	2,000	180	24	3	18	3
	3,000	148	1	0	1	0
Veteran with 3 dependents or more.....	1,000	215	1,524	206	1,133	185
	2,000	180	12	1	9	2
	3,000	148	0	0	0	0
Total—housebound.....			15,438	8,083	6,921	434
Veteran, no dependents.....	600	135	2,950	1,432	1,432	86
	1,200	110	1,646	838	771	37
	1,800	78	858	427	402	29
Veteran with 1 dependent.....	1,000	140	3,216	2,390	805	21
	2,000	115	4,804	2,301	2,362	141
	3,000	83	960	537	407	16
Veteran with 2 dependents.....	1,000	145	416	106	284	26
	2,000	115	9	0	8	1
	3,000	83	1	0	1	0
Veteran with 3 dependents or more.....	1,000	150	578	52	449	77
	2,000	115	0	0	0	0
	3,000	83	0	0	0	0

**Table 47.**—Veterans who were receiving special monthly pension for aid and attendance for nonservice-connected disabilities, showing monthly value of awards

[As of June 20, 1967]

Service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	66,425	\$11,686,578	\$175.94
World War I.....	41,832	7,332,997	178.45
World War II.....	19,921	3,554,924	178.54
Korean conflict.....	1,852	333,140	179.88
Spanish-American War.....	2,820	465,517	165.08

**Table 48.**—Veterans who were receiving pensions under special acts, showing monthly value of awards

[As of June 20, 1967]

Service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	129	\$2,143	\$16.61
Regular Establishment.....	127	2,101	16.54
Spanish-American War.....	2	42	21.00

**Table 49.**—Age groups of veterans of all wars and regular establishment who were receiving compensation or pension benefits

[As of June 20, 1967]

Age group	Total	World War II		World War I		Regular estab- lishment	Korean conflict		Spanish- American War	Indian Wars
		Service- connected <sup>1</sup>	Nonservice- connected	Service- connected <sup>2</sup>	Nonservice- connected		Service- connected	Nonservice- connected		
Average age.....	55.8	49.1	55.2	72.8	73.6	37.9	39.4	36.7	88.8	97.5
Total veterans.....	3,182,141	1,465,918	277,202	106,484	876,806	194,957	232,809	18,800	9,163	2
Under 20.....	122					122				
20 to 24.....	15,664					15,664				
25 to 29.....	40,374					40,328	27	19		
30 to 34.....	81,489					45,952	30,963	4,574		
35 to 39.....	184,599	10,741	3,059			26,605	132,537	11,657		
40 to 44.....	428,091	345,446	33,174			14,239	13,200	2,032		
45 to 49.....	604,200	521,685	49,815			16,045	16,402	253		
50 to 54.....	384,543	316,081	46,092			12,623	9,612	135		
55 to 59.....	240,481	177,650	49,537			8,034	5,187	73		
60 to 64.....	122,030	70,733	42,464	31	266	5,833	2,669	34		
65 to 69.....	162,061	17,127	45,157	16,340	76,118	5,905	1,398	16		
70 to 74.....	584,041	4,982	7,324	61,999	507,392	1,647	692	5		
75 to 79.....	278,444	1,157	488	23,891	251,709	1,075	122	2		
80 to 84.....	43,905	268	80	3,674	38,609	634			640	
85 to 89.....	8,053	46	10	462	2,393	222			4,920	
90 to 94.....	3,669	2	2	75	263	22			3,305	
95 and over.....	375			12	56	7			298	2

<sup>1</sup> Includes reserve officers in receipt of retirement pay under Public Law 262, 77th Congress.

<sup>2</sup> Includes emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers in receipt of retirement pay.

Table 50.—Terminations of compensation or pension disability awards, showing reason for termination

[During fiscal year 1967]

Reason for termination	Total	World War II		World War I		Korean conflict		Regular establishment	Spanish-American War	Indian wars
		Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected			
Total.....	176,547	22,528	37,991	7,345	91,385	4,159	3,735	7,107	2,293	4
Death of veteran.....	115,367	15,242	20,652	6,781	65,983	1,480	746	2,266	2,213	4
Disability less than 10 percent.....	1,470	521	0	0	268	0	681	0	0	0
Disability less than permanent and total.....	2,549	0	1,887	0	213	0	449	0	0	0
Estate in excess of \$1,500.....	8,143	2,594	1,624	492	1,283	785	289	1,026	50	0
Excessive corpus of estate.....	738	0	125	0	598	0	14	0	1	0
Failure to cooperate.....	2,355	223	712	0	692	153	160	414	1	0
Income provision.....	30,010	0	9,150	0	19,594	0	1,264	0	2	0
Person entitled is incarcerated.....	198	0	146	0	30	0	22	0	0	0
Veteran on active duty or in receipt of retirement pay.....	783	163	21	0	10	181	4	404	0	0
Failure to return questionnaire.....	2,749	0	1,041	0	1,482	0	210	0	16	0
Miscellaneous <sup>1</sup> .....	12,185	3,785	2,633	72	1,500	1,292	577	2,316	10	0

<sup>1</sup> Includes temporary terminations.

**Table 51.**—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation on account of service-connected death of the veteran, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1967]

Class of beneficiary	Total			World War II			World War I			Korean conflict		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	362,937	\$40,833,106	\$112.51	225,436	\$22,120,464	\$98.12	39,252	\$5,326,304	\$135.70	40,126	\$4,723,077	\$117.71
Compensation.....	162,897	11,885,013	72.96	134,023	9,638,339	71.92	2,576	199,488	77.44	19,390	1,523,451	78.83
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	188,708	26,799,691	142.02	83,852	11,063,205	131.94	36,586	5,107,966	139.62	17,921	2,650,712	147.91
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....	11,332	2,148,402	189.59	7,561	1,418,920	187.66	90	18,850	209.44	2,815	543,914	193.22
Widow alone.....	129,996	20,118,193	154.76	57,420	8,668,627	150.97	35,761	4,961,344	138.74	9,029	1,639,930	181.63
Widow and children.....	7,112	1,294,097	181.96	3,328	577,442	173.51	509	107,873	211.93	987	183,492	185.91
Widow, children and mother.....	954	215,925	226.34	364	71,923	197.59	1	225	225.00	195	43,743	249.96
Widow, children and father.....	168	34,063	202.76	88	14,524	165.05	-----	-----	-----	38	9,342	245.84
Widow, children, mother and father.....	322	76,054	236.19	92	18,273	198.62	-----	-----	-----	76	19,212	252.79
Widow and mother.....	10,004	2,061,616	206.08	6,305	1,170,591	185.66	101	21,436	212.24	1,023	244,505	239.30
Widow and father.....	1,846	325,333	176.24	1,286	194,775	151.46	6	1,261	210.17	164	35,384	234.05
Widow, mother and father.....	2,703	565,119	209.07	1,401	239,175	170.72	2	448	224.00	286	68,365	239.04
Children alone.....	20,809	2,158,775	103.74	6,250	638,088	102.09	518	54,602	105.41	5,099	489,813	96.06
Children and mother.....	3,223	550,583	170.83	757	121,773	160.86	1	184	184.00	1,159	192,303	165.92
Children and father.....	484	80,211	165.73	104	15,353	147.63	-----	-----	-----	179	29,478	164.68
Children, mother and father.....	1,372	253,074	184.46	214	36,245	169.37	-----	-----	-----	510	89,948	176.37
Mother alone.....	121,544	8,563,142	70.45	98,878	6,906,254	69.85	2,169	164,828	75.99	12,808	965,270	75.36
Father alone.....	21,805	1,412,649	64.79	18,435	1,175,421	63.76	155	11,711	75.55	2,015	149,550	74.22
Mother and father.....	40,595	3,124,272	76.96	30,514	2,272,000	74.46	29	2,392	82.48	6,558	554,442	84.54
Total dependents.....	463,649	-----	-----	280,553	-----	-----	40,071	-----	-----	56,633	-----	-----
Widows.....	153,105	-----	-----	70,284	-----	-----	36,380	-----	-----	11,798	-----	-----
Children.....	60,532	-----	-----	19,610	-----	-----	1,196	-----	-----	12,394	-----	-----
Mothers.....	180,717	-----	-----	138,525	-----	-----	2,303	-----	-----	22,615	-----	-----
Fathers.....	69,295	-----	-----	52,134	-----	-----	192	-----	-----	9,826	-----	-----

**Table 51.—Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation on account of service-connected death of the veteran, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents and monthly value of awards—Continued**

[As of June 20, 1967]

Class of beneficiary	Spanish-American War			Regular establishment			Civil War		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	556	\$76,563	\$137.70	57,532	\$8,582,517	\$149.18	35	\$4,181	\$119.46
Compensation.....	6	510	85.00	6,902	518,225	75.08			
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	550	76,053	138.28	49,764	7,897,574	158.70	35	4,181	119.46
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....				866	166,718	192.52			
Widow alone.....	531	73,110	137.68	27,240	4,773,181	175.23	15	2,001	133.40
Widow and children.....	6	1,416	236.00	2,282	423,574	185.75			
Widow, children and mother.....				394	95,034	241.20			
Widow, children and father.....				42	10,197	242.79			
Widow, children, mother and father.....				154	38,569	250.45			
Widow and mother.....				2,575	624,784	242.63			
Widow and father.....				390	90,913	233.11			
Widow, mother and father.....				1,014	257,131	253.58			
Children alone.....	18	1,962	109.00	8,904	972,130	109.18	20	2,180	109.00
Children and mother.....				1,306	236,323	180.95			
Children and father.....				201	35,380	176.02			
Children, mother and father.....				648	126,881	195.80			
Mother alone.....	1	75	75.00	7,688	526,715	68.51			
Father alone.....				1,200	75,967	63.31			
Mother and father.....				3,494	295,438	84.56			
Total dependents.....	563			85,794			35		
Widows.....	537			34,091			15		
Children.....	25			27,287			20		
Mothers.....	1			17,273					
Fathers.....				7,143					

**Table 52.**—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation on account of service-connected death of the veteran, showing average monthly value of awards and dependents*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1958-67]

Fiscal year	Total						World War II					
	Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents			
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents
1967	362,937	\$112.51	463,649	153,105	60,532	250,012	225,436	\$98.12	280,553	70,284	19,610	190,659
1966	364,790	109.29	471,270	146,924	61,630	262,716	232,276	96.11	293,645	68,678	21,658	203,309
1965	365,422	106.97	477,551	142,175	63,432	271,924	236,316	94.67	302,651	67,208	23,958	211,485
1964	367,341	108.78	487,662	138,059	69,229	280,374	241,599	99.21	315,610	66,005	29,911	219,694
1963	372,543	100.69	498,881	133,399	70,549	294,933	249,281	92.22	330,399	64,257	33,841	232,301
1962	376,640	100.06	510,243	129,601	78,408	302,234	256,545	92.27	346,419	63,057	44,451	238,911
1961	383,987	99.82	529,935	125,711	94,850	309,374	266,015	92.74	368,334	61,668	61,325	245,341
1960	391,439	100.21	561,150	124,202	119,145	317,803	274,974	93.76	399,673	61,432	86,211	252,030
1959	387,817	99.90	558,476	119,927	120,618	317,931	275,146	94.06	402,528	59,963	89,273	253,292
1958	387,124	99.31	572,299	117,688	131,791	322,820	276,211	94.13	416,498	59,555	99,915	257,028
	World War I						Korean conflict					
	Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents			
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents
1957	39,252	\$135.70	40,071	36,380	1,196	2,495	40,126	\$117.71	56,633	11,798	12,394	32,441
1956	39,961	134.28	40,842	36,421	1,222	3,199	40,367	115.02	58,780	11,229	13,765	33,786
1955	40,562	131.18	41,531	36,345	1,242	3,944	40,152	113.89	60,198	10,760	15,011	34,427
1954	41,202	129.06	42,343	36,137	1,378	4,828	39,592	112.55	61,819	10,247	16,860	34,712
1953	42,074	120.13	43,339	35,909	1,421	6,009	39,620	106.63	63,118	9,845	17,074	36,199
1952	42,975	118.91	44,338	35,678	1,393	7,267	38,926	106.32	63,257	9,518	17,263	36,476
1951	44,235	117.85	46,035	35,367	1,901	8,767	38,355	106.45	63,604	9,267	17,822	36,515
1950	45,841	116.68	48,215	35,307	2,019	10,889	37,662	107.76	64,821	9,505	18,545	36,771
1959	46,099	115.49	48,430	34,640	2,015	11,775	36,759	107.22	63,595	9,079	18,286	36,230
1958	47,631	113.47	50,456	34,409	2,326	13,721	36,081	107.29	64,767	9,173	18,934	36,660

**Table 52.—Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation on account of service-connected death of the veteran, showing average monthly value of awards and dependents—Continued**

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1958–67]

	Spanish-American War						Regular Establishment					
	Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents			
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents
1967.....	556	\$137.70	563	537	25	1	57,532	\$149.18	85,794	34,091	27,287	24,416
1966.....	616	136.77	622	598	23	1	51,532	144.46	77,343	29,980	24,942	22,421
1965.....	679	134.41	685	661	23	1	47,666	141.07	72,439	27,178	23,194	22,067
1964.....	727	133.57	735	710	24	1	44,163	138.41	67,097	24,930	21,028	21,139
1963.....	765	124.61	773	750	22	1	40,737	126.17	61,186	20,603	18,160	20,423
1962.....	819	124.69	830	804	25	1	37,295	124.89	55,318	22,499	15,240	19,579
1961.....	880	125.09	894	865	27	2	34,408	123.31	50,973	18,487	13,737	18,749
1960.....	879	125.48	899	865	32	2	31,985	122.47	47,444	17,031	12,302	18,111
1959.....	979	125.16	998	964	31	3	28,728	120.60	42,819	15,218	10,976	16,631
1958.....	1,031	123.34	1,049	1,013	33	3	26,038	116.27	39,397	13,448	10,541	15,408
	Civil War						Indian Wars					
	Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents			
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children		
1967.....	35	\$119.46	35	15	20							
1966.....	36	117.94	36	16	20	2	\$153.00	2	2	2		
1965.....	45	117.73	45	21	24	2	150.00	2	2	2		
1964.....	56	118.84	56	28	28	2	149.00	2	2	2		
1963.....	64	109.56	64	33	31	2	137.50	2	2	2		
1962.....	79	108.35	80	44	36	1	143.00	1	1	1		
1961.....	93	111.32	94	56	38	1	143.00	1	1	1		
1960.....	97	111.57	97	61	36	1	143.00	1	1	1		
1959.....	105	112.26	105	68	37	1	143.00	1	1	1		
1958.....	129	109.06	129	87	42	3	131.67	3	3	3		

**Table 53.**—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions on account of nonservice-connected death of the veteran, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1967]

Class of beneficiary	Total			World War II			World War I					
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value			
Total cases.....	1,024,778	\$58,823,496	\$57.40	375,813	\$23,844,833	\$63.45	554,490	\$28,565,242	\$51.52			
Widow alone.....	647,236	33,961,664	52.47	72,098	3,944,796	54.71	521,536	26,533,075	50.87			
Widow and children.....	140,633	12,298,303	87.45	108,595	9,569,890	88.12	18,311	1,408,295	76.91			
Children alone.....	236,909	12,563,529	53.03	195,120	10,330,147	52.94	14,643	623,872	42.61			
Total dependents.....	1,578,586			826,708			583,964					
Widows.....	787,869			180,693			539,847					
Children.....	790,717			646,015			44,117					
	Korean conflict			Spanish-American War			Civil War			Indian wars		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	40,204	\$2,860,152	\$71.14	52,759	\$3,452,467	\$65.44	1,261	\$84,739	\$67.20	251	\$16,063	\$64.00
Widow alone.....	1,334	78,046	58.51	51,159	3,334,332	65.13	878	56,820	64.72	231	14,595	63.18
Widow and children.....	13,177	1,278,913	97.06	538	40,342	74.99	11	790	71.82	1	73	73.00
Children alone.....	25,693	1,503,193	58.51	1,062	77,793	73.25	372	27,129	72.93	19	1,395	73.42
Total dependents.....	112,888			53,494			1,279			253		
Widows.....	14,511			51,697			889			232		
Children.....	98,377			1,797			390			21		

**Table 54.**—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions on account of the non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing average monthly value of awards and dependents*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1958-67]

Fiscal year	Total					World War II				
	Deceased veterans		Dependent			Deceased veterans		Dependents		
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children
1967	1,024,778	\$57.40	1,577,494	786,777	790,717	375,813	\$63.45	825,937	179,922	646,015
1966	974,304	57.97	1,498,596	764,993	733,603	340,524	64.82	772,359	168,318	604,041
1965	928,885	58.84	1,422,033	742,583	679,450	308,749	66.25	716,857	155,968	560,889
1964	871,733	56.04	1,326,652	708,059	618,593	273,124	63.15	650,372	140,084	510,288
1963	810,256	56.26	1,207,639	673,254	534,385	232,688	63.58	559,297	123,178	436,119
1962	745,180	56.43	1,084,991	636,193	448,798	191,786	64.01	466,057	107,308	358,749
1961	682,682	56.41	962,509	602,460	360,049	143,230	64.35	365,829	90,002	275,827
1960	559,071	53.18	700,540	513,718	186,822	55,956	55.10	135,636	32,232	103,404
1959	527,660	53.19	651,621	484,444	167,177	49,202	54.12	114,149	27,329	86,820
1958	496,916	51.66	615,166	456,427	158,739	42,854	54.25	99,355	24,061	75,294
			World War I			Korean conflict				
	Deceased veterans		Dependents			Deceased veterans		Dependents		
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children
1967	554,490	\$51.52	583,839	539,722	44,117	40,204	\$71.14	112,692	14,315	98,377
1966	541,202	51.99	572,594	526,413	46,181	33,909	71.45	94,160	13,057	81,103
1965	527,819	52.99	561,136	512,636	48,500	28,879	72.08	79,724	12,006	67,718
1964	507,459	50.42	543,714	491,638	52,076	23,701	67.50	64,162	10,367	53,795
1963	487,610	50.99	526,375	471,476	54,899	18,688	67.22	49,656	8,804	40,852
1962	464,964	51.54	506,591	448,737	57,854	14,153	66.82	36,917	7,349	29,568
1961	446,655	51.95	492,420	430,050	62,370	9,563	67.21	24,787	5,714	19,073
1960	418,998	50.51	476,425	399,933	76,492	2,375	54.14	5,372	1,338	4,034
1959	394,852	50.50	449,994	375,839	74,155	1,821	54.75	4,261	1,039	3,222
1958	367,838	50.62	426,475	348,267	78,208	1,366	54.99	3,037	825	2,212

	Spanish-American War					Civil War				
	Deceased veterans		Dependents			Deceased veterans		Dependents		
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children
1967	52,759	\$65.44	53,494	51,697	1,797	1,261	\$67.20	1,279	889	390
1966	56,918	65.44	57,713	55,889	1,824	1,460	67.08	1,477	1,045	482
1965	61,356	65.46	62,211	60,350	1,861	1,745	66.79	1,766	1,307	459
1964	65,054	65.47	65,981	64,063	1,918	2,013	66.60	2,039	1,545	494
1963	68,503	65.50	69,511	67,548	1,963	2,313	66.45	2,343	1,813	530
1962	71,130	65.51	72,254	70,193	2,061	2,644	66.24	2,666	2,121	545
1961	74,434	65.55	75,645	73,469	2,176	3,186	66.03	3,212	2,631	581
1960	77,462	65.58	78,797	76,502	2,285	3,601	65.78	3,629	3,052	577
1959	76,862	65.62	78,270	75,896	2,374	4,151	65.64	4,173	3,585	588
1958	80,702	54.87	82,118	79,720	2,368	3,304	52.90	3,327	2,715	612
	Indian wars					Mexican War				
	Deceased veterans		Dependents			Deceased veterans		Dependents		
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children
1967	251	\$64.00	253	232	21	0	0	0	0	0
1966	291	63.77	293	271	22	0	0	0	0	0
1965	337	63.51	339	316	23	0	0	0	0	0
1964	382	63.80	384	362	22	0	0	0	0	0
1963	453	63.73	456	434	22	1	\$65.00	1	1	1
1962	502	63.66	505	484	21	1	65.00	1	1	1
1961	613	63.40	615	593	22	1	65.00	1	1	1
1960	677	63.12	679	659	20	2	65.00	2	2	2
1959	769	63.22	771	753	18	3	65.00	3	3	3
1958	848	52.72	850	835	15	4	53.00	4	4	4

**Table 55.**—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions under special acts, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1967]

Class of beneficiary	Total			Regular establishment			Spanish-American War			Civil War			Indian wars		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	104	\$2,325	\$22.36	23	\$381	\$16.57	23	\$451	\$19.61	57	\$1,428	\$25.05	1	\$65	\$65.00
Widow alone.....	48	1,058	22.04	23	381	16.57	15	307	20.47	9	305	33.89	1	65	65.00
Widow and Children.....	9	164	18.22	-----	-----	-----	8	144	18.00	1	20	20.00	-----	-----	-----
Children alone.....	47	1,103	23.47	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	47	1,103	23.47	-----	-----	-----
Total dependents.....	107	-----	-----	23	-----	-----	23	-----	-----	60	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Widows.....	49	-----	-----	23	-----	-----	15	-----	-----	10	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Children.....	58	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	-----	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



**Table 57.—Deceased veterans of World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict whose dependents were receiving pension on account of nonservice-connected death of the veteran, showing entitlement, class and number of beneficiaries, income increments and monthly rate of pension**

[As of June 20, 1967]

	Income	Rate	Total	World War I	World War II	Korean conflict
Grand total.....			970, 507	554, 490	375, 813	40, 204
Total—protected pension.....			201, 278	191, 110	9, 850	318
Total widow alone.....	\$1, 400	\$50. 40	192, 688	187, 993	5, 205	90
Total widow and children.....	2, 700		8, 112	3, 571	4, 334	207
Widow and 1 child.....		63. 00	6, 052	3, 250	2, 706	96
Widow and 2 children.....		70. 56	1, 476	246	1, 159	71
Widow and 3 children.....		78. 12	421	57	335	29
Widow and 4 children.....		85. 68	122	14	98	10
Widow and 5 children.....		93. 24	28	1	27	0
Widow and 6 children.....		100. 80	6	0	5	1
Widow and 7 children.....		108. 36	2	1	1	0
Widow and 8 children.....		115. 92	0	0	0	0
Widow and 9 or more children.....		123. 48	5	2	3	0
Total children alone.....	1, 400		478	146	311	21
1 child alone.....		27. 30	336	137	187	12
2 children alone.....		40. 95	92	8	78	6
3 children alone.....		54. 60	36	1	33	2
4 children alone.....		62. 16	9	0	8	1
5 children alone.....		69. 72	2	0	2	0
6 children alone.....		77. 28	1	0	1	0
7 children alone.....		84. 84	1	0	1	0
8 children alone.....		92. 40	0	0	0	0
9 children alone.....		99. 96	1	0	1	0
Total—Public Law 86-211.....			769, 229	363, 380	365, 963	39, 886
Total widow alone.....			402, 280	334, 143	66, 893	1, 244
	600	64	181, 122	140, 796	39, 470	856
	1, 200	48	159, 662	139, 877	19, 520	265
	1, 800	27	61, 496	53, 470	7, 903	123
Total widow and children.....			131, 971	14, 740	104, 261	12, 970
Widow and 1 child.....	1, 000	80	23, 791	7, 677	15, 006	1, 108
	2, 000	64	18, 784	2, 892	15, 003	889
	3, 000	43	8, 040	676	6, 961	403
Widow and 2 children.....	1, 000	95	14, 047	1, 419	11, 186	1, 442
	2, 000	79	14, 804	455	12, 779	1, 570
	3, 000	58	6, 071	138	5, 328	605
Widow and 3 children.....	1, 000	110	12, 706	651	10, 153	1, 902
	2, 000	94	5, 874	114	4, 928	832
	3, 000	73	2, 815	27	2, 427	361
Widow and 4 children.....	1, 000	125	8, 203	317	6, 521	1, 365
	2, 000	109	2, 683	38	2, 251	394
	3, 000	88	1, 227	9	1, 047	171
Widow and 5 children.....	1, 000	140	4, 574	154	3, 685	735
	2, 000	124	1, 149	15	949	185
	3, 000	103	593	4	511	78
Widow and 6 children.....	1, 000	155	2, 546	71	2, 056	419
	2, 000	139	563	8	475	80
	3, 000	118	272	6	232	34
Widow and 7 children.....	1, 000	170	1, 344	43	1, 125	176
	2, 000	154	230	2	198	30
	3, 000	133	99	1	81	17
Widow and 8 children.....	1, 000	185	706	9	603	94
	2, 000	169	119	2	104	13
	3, 000	148	42	0	39	3
Widow and 9 children.....	1, 000	200	312	7	275	30
	2, 000	184	49	1	45	3
	3, 000	163	26	0	24	2
Widow with 10 or more children.....			302	4	269	29
Total children alone.....	1, 800		234, 978	14, 497	194, 809	25, 672
1 child alone.....		38	103, 921	11, 646	84, 886	7, 389
2 children alone.....		53	69, 809	1, 911	59, 483	8, 415
3 children alone.....		68	35, 217	571	29, 103	5, 543
4 children alone.....		83	15, 373	215	12, 506	2, 652
5 children alone.....		98	6, 195	94	5, 102	999
6 children alone.....		113	2, 450	26	2, 013	411
7 children alone.....		128	1, 042	12	870	160
8 children alone.....		143	425	8	364	53
9 or more children alone.....		158	546	14	482	50

**Table 58.**—*Terminations of compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or pension death awards, showing reason for termination*  
 [During fiscal year 1967]

Reason for termination	Total	World War II		World War I		Korean conflict		Regular establishment	Spanish-American War	Civil War	Indian wars
		Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected				
Total.....	165,283	25,651	69,888	2,195	43,380	5,838	3,777	8,907	5,378	221	48
Dependency not established, or discontinued.....	56,265	6,638	38,391	138	4,310	2,816	702	3,214	55	1	0
Payee incarcerated.....	60		47		9		4		0	0	0
Death of payee.....	41,847	13,382	1,869	1,822	16,940	1,505	66	1,419	4,609	190	45
Income provisions.....	36,709	306	18,382	5	15,466	120	1,268	1,162	0	0	0
Excess corpus of estate.....	1,178	203	224	6	703	29	7	6	0	0	0
Widow remarried.....	12,464	1,002	5,542	103	2,434	274	1,345	1,710	54	0	0
Failure to return questionnaire.....	4,199	1,883	462	49	1,290	312	15	188	0	0	0
Miscellaneous <sup>1</sup> .....	12,561	2,237	4,971	72	2,228	782	370	1,208	660	30	3

<sup>1</sup> Includes temporary terminations.

**Table 59.**—*Emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I receiving full retirement pay*

[As of June 20, 1967]

Branch of service and military rank at time of discharge from service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	829	\$183,981	\$221.93
Total, Army.....	799	177,311	221.92
Colonel.....	1	402	402.00
Lieutenant colonel.....	6	2,222	370.33
Major.....	27	8,840	327.41
Captain.....	152	39,897	262.48
First lieutenant.....	351	76,543	218.07
Second lieutenant.....	262	49,407	188.58
Total, Navy.....	22	4,964	225.64
Commander.....	1	368	368.00
Lieutenant.....	7	1,742	248.86
Lieutenant (jg).....	8	1,614	201.75
Ensign.....	6	1,240	206.67
Total, Marine Corps.....	8	1,706	213.25
Captain.....	3	710	236.67
First lieutenant.....	4	817	204.25
Second lieutenant.....	1	179	179.00

**Table 60.**—*Status of vocational rehabilitation program for disabled World War II, Korean conflict and peacetime veterans (ch. 31, title 38, U.S.C.)*

[At specified dates]

Date	Veterans entered training <sup>1</sup>	Total	Veterans in training			
			Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on farm
Nov. 30, 1966.....	712,142	6,716	3,078	3,098	446	94
Nov. 30, 1965.....	706,263	6,850	2,989	3,345	417	99
Nov. 30, 1964.....	700,435	7,639	2,750	4,273	476	140
Nov. 30, 1963.....	693,238	5,905	1,931	3,446	397	131
Nov. 30, 1962.....	686,942	4,546	1,286	2,466	602	192
Nov. 30, 1961.....	684,132	5,619	1,778	2,760	814	267
Nov. 30, 1960.....	680,647	6,364	2,402	2,561	1,080	321
Nov. 30, 1959.....	677,041	10,200	3,919	3,898	1,766	617
Nov. 30, 1958.....	671,560	13,367	5,645	4,410	2,402	910
Nov. 30, 1957.....	664,650	16,213	7,331	4,462	3,152	1,268

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program.

**Table 61.**—*Status of educational assistance program for sons and daughters of deceased or totally disabled veterans. ch. 35, title 38, U.S.C. (Public Law 634, Public Law 86-785 and Public Law 88-361)*

[At specified dates]

Date	Entered training <sup>1</sup>	In training			
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Special restorative training
Nov. 30, 1966.....	101,739	23,417	21,675	1,721	21
Nov. 30, 1965.....	86,057	24,775	22,872	1,889	14
Nov. 30, 1964.....	72,639	23,257	21,579	1,662	16
Nov. 30, 1963.....	63,312	23,884	21,704	2,159	21
Nov. 30, 1962.....	51,990	23,116	20,021	3,057	38
Nov. 30, 1961.....	39,038	19,330	16,085	3,210	35
Nov. 30, 1960.....	26,855	14,336	11,724	2,574	38
Nov. 30, 1959.....	17,797	9,121	7,574	1,526	21
Nov. 30, 1958.....	10,092	6,119	5,565	546	8
Nov. 30, 1957.....	5,927	4,459	4,093	363	3

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program.

**Table 62.**—*Type and level of training during fiscal year 1967 by veterans and servicemen with service after Jan. 31, 1955 (ch. 34, title 38, U.S.C.)*

[Percentage distribution]

Type and level of training	Percent	Type and level of training	Percent
Total.....	100.0	Schools below college level.....	27.6
Institutions of higher learning.....	72.4	High school.....	1.0
Graduate.....	15.7	Vocational or technical (Post high school).....	10.4
Undergraduate.....	55.6	Vocational or technical (other).....	16.2
Nondegree.....	1.1		

**Table 63.**—*Vocational rehabilitation program for disabled World War II, Korean conflict and peacetime veterans during fiscal year 1967 (ch. 31, title 38, U.S.C.)*

Service	Veterans in training during year				
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on farm
Total.....	12,547	5,058	6,585	772	132
World War II.....	687	144	497	41	5
Korean conflict.....	2,155	623	1,315	178	39
Peacetime.....	9,705	4,291	4,773	553	88

**Table 64.**—*Educational assistance program during fiscal year 1967 for veterans and servicemen with service after Jan. 31, 1955 (ch. 34, title 38, U.S.C.)*

Class of trainee	Veterans and servicemen in training during year		
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level
Total.....	467,883	338,785	129,098
Veterans.....	445,937	329,378	116,559
Servicemen.....	21,946	9,407	12,539

**Table 65.**—*Educational assistance program for sons and daughters of deceased or totally disabled veterans during fiscal year 1967 (ch. 35, title 38, U.S.C.)*

Period of service of deceased or totally disabled veteran	Sons and daughters in training during year			
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Special restorative training
Total.....	37,191	33,328	3,821	42
World War I.....	746	640	105	1
World War II.....	25,258	22,493	2,736	29
Korean conflict.....	6,111	5,543	562	6
Peacetime.....	5,076	4,652	418	6

**Table 66.**—*Comparison of occupational goals of disabled Korean conflict veterans and disabled peacetime veterans who entered vocational rehabilitation training prior to Dec. 1, 1966, and occupational distribution of all employed males in labor force, ch. 31, title 38, U.S. Code*

Major occupational group	Entered training		Percentage distribution		
	Korean conflict veterans	Peacetime veterans	Korean conflict veterans	Peacetime veterans	Male Labor force (1966)
Total.....	74,400	16,700	100	100	100
Professional.....	19,500	4,800	26	29	12
Semiprofessional.....	6,100	1,500	8	9	
Managerial and Official.....	4,100	1,000	6	6	14
Clerical and kindred.....	8,400	2,200	11	13	7
Sales and kindred.....	1,000	400	2	2	6
Service.....	4,100	1,100	5	7	7
Agricultural.....	3,700	300	5	2	7
Trade and industrial.....	27,500	5,400	37	32	47

**Table 67.**—*Employment objectives of disabled veterans enrolled under the vocational rehabilitation program by service period, as of Nov. 30, 1966, ch. 31, title 38, U.S. Code*

Major occupational group	World War II	Korean conflict	Peacetime
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional	21.7	29.6	36.0
Semiprofessional	6.3	6.6	9.1
Managerial and official	2.4	4.0	9.0
Clerical and kindred	14.7	10.3	9.3
Sales and kindred	3.1	1.6	4.4
Service	1.8	3.0	4.3
Agricultural	3.1	5.0	2.7
Trade and industrial	46.9	39.9	25.2

**Table 68.**—*Types of training pursued by sons and daughters of deceased or totally disabled veterans prior to Dec. 1, 1966, ch. 35, title, 38, U.S. Code*

Training program	Entered training			Training Nov. 30, 1966		
	Total	Distributed by sex		Total	Distributed by sex	
		Sons	Daughters		Sons	Daughters
Total	99,700	52,279	47,421	23,526	12,998	10,528
Agricultural and related	763	715	48	156	148	8
Accounting and auditing	1,657	1,147	510	235	176	59
Architecture	346	309	37	130	111	19
Barbering	507	452	55	16	16	0
Beauty culture	3,906	368	3,538	248	16	232
Business administration and managerial	6,388	4,706	1,682	1,292	1,026	266
Clerical and sales	7,503	1,199	6,304	909	226	683
Crafts, trades and industrial	6,026	5,004	1,022	485	431	54
Education (preparation for teaching)	9,272	2,965	6,307	1,815	538	1,277
Engineering	3,756	3,681	75	897	882	15
English and journalism	1,366	522	844	403	176	227
Fine and applied arts	2,995	1,694	1,301	562	294	268
Foreign languages	303	75	228	73	23	50
Health fields	4,743	1,138	3,605	974	235	739
Home economics	833	33	800	186	7	179
Law	483	444	39	91	81	10
Prelaw	299	275	24	81	73	8
Mathematics and statistics	623	467	156	180	127	53
Physical and biological sciences	1,998	1,479	519	582	422	160
Premedical, pre dental and preveterinarian	674	562	112	205	171	34
Social studies and welfare work	3,262	1,854	1,408	876	516	360
Theology	364	264	100	52	41	11
Other types of courses	1,225	797	428	161	103	58
Miscellaneous—academic degree, field not specified						
Graduate studies	748	441	307	178	112	66
Liberal arts (major not specified)	9,332	4,878	4,454	2,024	1,040	984
Undergraduate	30,328	16,810	13,518	10,715	6,007	4,708

**Table 69.**—*Counseling*

[Fiscal year 1967]

Type of counseling	Total	VA	Fee basis
Counseling provided, total	76,775	27,189	49,586
Disabled veterans	19,413	15,725	3,688
Nondisabled veterans	37,789	6,828	30,961
Sons and daughters of deceased or totally disabled veterans	19,573	4,636	14,937
Vocational adjustment counseling sessions	3,540	3,540	

Table 70.—Number and amount of guaranteed or insured loans, by fiscal year and purpose of loan

Fiscal year	Number of loans				Original principal amount				Amount of guaranty or insurance			
	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business
Cumulative to June 30, 1967.....	7,001,431	6,690,744	71,701	238,986	\$67,061,738,370	\$66,099,933,072	\$285,637,160	\$676,168,138	\$34,879,274,446	\$34,566,672,082	\$121,008,585	\$191,593,779
1967.....	167,836	167,722	26	88	2,766,329,984	2,765,492,567	304,335	533,082	1,208,740,964	1,208,517,010	120,124	103,830
1966.....	152,280	152,113	21	146	2,522,985,075	2,521,993,303	294,285	697,487	1,090,926,426	1,090,669,548	134,174	122,704
1965.....	176,317	175,963	28	326	2,764,807,860	2,762,563,547	334,935	1,909,378	1,246,529,882	1,246,032,511	163,639	333,732
1964.....	199,156	198,764	7	385	2,949,071,303	2,947,024,152	108,366	1,938,785	1,395,632,619	1,395,256,038	42,250	334,331
1963.....	203,065	202,399	37	629	2,878,588,459	2,874,650,686	343,293	3,594,480	1,409,056,714	1,408,311,991	165,934	578,789
1962.....	166,178	165,127	52	999	2,285,963,292	2,280,567,184	343,471	5,052,637	1,141,354,491	1,140,379,511	178,831	796,149
1961.....	125,541	124,291	70	1,180	1,701,797,219	1,696,126,982	398,284	5,271,953	859,269,378	858,239,545	153,412	876,421
1960.....	178,809	177,208	128	1,473	2,376,280,832	2,369,325,539	798,328	6,156,965	1,216,147,218	1,214,892,466	241,840	1,012,912
1959.....	206,957	204,958	226	1,783	2,633,284,061	2,623,806,965	1,461,355	8,015,741	1,383,620,227	1,381,864,082	390,824	1,365,321
1958.....	173,307	170,366	421	2,520	1,148,145,346	1,145,972,288	429,862	1,743,196	2,173,569,395	2,161,145,957	1,848,839	10,574,599

**Table 71.—Guaranteed or insured loans made by private lender <sup>1</sup>**

[Fiscal years 1958–67]

Fiscal year	Total number	Post-Korean	Korean conflict	World War II	Fiscal year	Total number	Post-Korean	Korean conflict	World War II
1967.....	167,450	118,315	29,846	19,289	1962.....	164,119	-----	101,639	62,480
1966.....	151,477	10,510	101,780	39,187	1961.....	124,512	-----	70,798	53,714
1965.....	170,489	-----	122,957	47,532	1960.....	178,791	-----	98,889	79,902
1964.....	186,403	-----	130,538	55,865	1959.....	206,421	-----	106,121	100,300
1963.....	187,167	-----	121,883	65,284	1958.....	173,402	-----	68,860	104,242

<sup>1</sup> Loans originally made directly by VA and which were later sold with a VA guaranty are not included in above. Such loans are included in table 70.

**Table 72.—Defaults and claims, VA guaranteed or insured loans**

[Fiscal years 1958–67]

Fiscal year	Defaults reported	Loans in default, end of period	Defaults disposed of			
			Total	Cured or withdrawn		Claims vouchered for payment
				Number	Percent	
Cumulative to June 30, 1967.....	1,627,013	43,561	1,583,452	1,357,083	85.7	226,369
1967.....	95,444	43,561	104,752	83,535	79.7	21,217
1966.....	105,336	52,869	106,277	83,731	78.8	22,546
1965.....	108,469	53,810	109,091	84,777	77.7	34,314
1964.....	111,599	54,432	112,612	88,393	78.5	24,219
1963.....	107,935	55,545	108,024	84,798	78.5	23,226
1962.....	107,192	55,534	105,547	86,393	81.9	19,154
1961.....	110,259	53,889	101,858	88,746	87.1	13,112
1960.....	89,776	45,488	89,981	79,431	88.3	10,550
1959.....	89,290	45,693	91,760	80,879	88.1	10,881
1958.....	83,903	48,163	75,263	67,456	89.6	7,807

**Table 73.—VA guaranteed or insured loan claims vouchered for payment with ratios to loans outstanding, by fiscal year**

Fiscal year	Average number of VA guaranteed or insured loans outstanding	Claims vouchered for payment	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 loans outstanding <sup>1</sup>
1967.....	3,460,165	21,217	6.13
1966.....	3,516,992	22,557	6.41
1965.....	3,598,047	24,314	6.76
1964.....	3,671,256	24,219	6.60
1963.....	3,727,147	23,226	6.23
1962.....	3,783,217	19,154	5.06
1961.....	3,847,765	13,112	3.41
1960.....	3,884,863	10,550	2.72
1959.....	3,904,058	10,881	2.79
1958.....	3,910,538	7,807	2.00

<sup>1</sup> Number of claims vouchered for payment related to an average number of VA guaranteed or insured loans outstanding at the beginning and end of each fiscal year.

**Table 74.—Number and amount of direct loans fully disbursed, by fiscal year**

Fiscal year	Number	Principal amount	Fiscal year	Number	Principal amount
Cumulative to June 30, 1967.....	274,127	\$2,522,161,082	1963.....	18,488	196,888,802
1967.....	11,719	142,248,117	1962.....	19,699	206,931,786
1966.....	6,041	66,504,008	1961.....	23,515	243,869,175
1965.....	11,302	128,540,654	1960.....	27,998	281,652,153
1964.....	17,996	195,901,526	1959.....	18,996	179,318,102
			1958.....	25,806	208,762,244

**Table 75.—Number of guaranteed, insured, and direct home loans cumulative, as of June 30, 1967, by regional office**

Location	Guaranteed or insured home loans closed (A)	Claims paid on guaranteed or insured home loans (B)	Column (B) as a percent of column (A) (C)	Direct loans made (D)	Direct loans foreclosed or voluntarily conveyed (E)	Column (E) as a percent of column (D) (F)
Total.....	6,690,744	208,686	3.1	274,127	7,334	2.7
Alabama: Montgomery.....	92,853	4,900	5.3	7,249	126	1.7
Alaska: Juneau.....	292	5	1.7	997	55	5.5
Arizona: Phoenix.....	45,088	3,321	7.4	1,903	37	1.9
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	32,433	849	2.6	7,548	72	1.0
California:						
Los Angeles.....	583,903	20,615	3.5	1,989	102	5.1
San Francisco.....	361,845	9,291	2.6	2,805	71	2.5
Colorado: Denver.....	106,747	4,167	3.9	3,554	117	3.3
Connecticut: Hartford.....	96,306	867	.9			
Delaware.....	24,771	822	3.3	346	6	1.7
District of Columbia: Veterans Benefit Office.....	125,788	619	.5			
Florida: St. Petersburg.....	173,904	16,139	9.3	5,882	243	4.1
Georgia: Atlanta.....	129,658	4,221	3.3	9,741	248	2.5
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	10,935	9	.1			
Idaho: Boise.....	17,392	370	2.1	5,904	192	3.3
Illinois: Chicago.....	252,463	7,859	3.1	10,290	474	4.6
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	124,968	2,552	2.0	9,557	299	3.1
Iowa: Des Moines.....	78,521	800	1.0	6,237	54	.9
Kansas: Wichita.....	84,444	6,103	7.2	3,972	72	1.8
Kentucky: Louisville.....	53,450	1,333	2.5	11,289	213	1.9
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	92,454	3,842	4.2	6,773	208	3.1
Maine: Togus.....	32,069	1,143	3.6	3,986	138	3.5
Maryland: Baltimore.....	105,602	3,929	3.7	2,397	84	3.5
Massachusetts: Boston.....	323,720	6,601	2.0			
Michigan: Detroit.....	244,657	14,790	6.0	7,870	454	5.8
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	129,778	2,232	1.7	9,902	260	2.6
Mississippi: Jackson.....	43,250	1,665	3.8	7,648	215	2.8
Missouri: St. Louis.....	131,681	3,751	2.8	12,258	308	2.5
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	13,965	125	.9	4,827	106	2.2
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	32,012	316	1.0	4,404	35	.8
Nevada: Reno.....	6,047	79	1.3	1,060	7	.7
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	41,241	1,182	2.9			
New Jersey: Newark.....	314,172	7,473	2.4			
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	42,122	2,102	5.0	2,109	47	2.2
New York:						
Buffalo.....	131,078	800	.6	1,075	34	3.2
New York.....	521,460	5,835	1.1	1,026	29	2.8
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	94,399	2,249	2.4	13,956	405	2.9
North Dakota: Fargo.....	12,402	87	.7	4,889	89	1.8
Ohio: Cleveland.....	331,484	8,164	2.5	14,263	542	3.8
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	113,233	3,657	3.3	5,906	121	2.0
Oregon: Portland.....	36,017	510	1.4	3,534	56	1.6
Pennsylvania:						
Philadelphia.....	296,697	10,925	3.7	3,116	34	1.1
Pittsburgh.....	146,407	2,218	1.5	4,094	218	5.3
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	9,185	11	.1	3,336	5	.2
Rhode Island: Providence.....	43,733	561	1.3			
South Carolina: Columbia.....	48,551	1,919	4.0	6,353	181	2.8
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	11,176	133	1.2	4,711	86	1.8
Tennessee: Nashville.....	116,137	2,372	2.0	7,632	146	1.9
Texas:						
Houston.....	196,539	12,607	6.4	2,886	70	2.4
Waco.....	206,513	12,787	6.2	7,800	145	1.9
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	33,688	727	2.2	4,932	138	2.8
Vermont: White River Junction.....	17,550	428	2.4	778	6	.8
Virginia: Roanoke.....	116,110	1,688	1.5	10,976	190	1.7
Washington: Seattle.....	127,365	3,978	3.1	3,983	174	4.4
West Virginia: Huntington.....	23,391	402	1.7	9,640	308	3.2
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	97,451	2,197	2.3	5,346	86	1.6
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	11,647	359	3.1	1,398	28	2.0

**Table 76.—Property inventories, acquisitions, and dispositions**

[Each fiscal year, 1958-67]

Fiscal year	Properties on hand beginning year	Acquired during year	Sold during year	Redeemed during year	On hand end of year
1967	15,679	27,271	28,172	190	14,588
1966	17,460	28,329	29,946	164	15,679
1965	20,266	30,021	32,712	115	17,460
1964	23,783	27,087	30,502	102	20,266
1963	18,045	25,243	19,387	118	23,783
1962	10,967	21,165	13,974	113	18,045
1961	6,397	14,598	9,960	68	10,967
1960	5,749	10,967	10,229	90	6,397
1959	4,606	10,811	9,606	62	5,749
1958	3,859	7,711	6,944	20	4,606

Table 77.—*Exhibit of insurance in force*

[For fiscal year 1967]

	Participating				Nonparticipating					
	U.S. Government life insurance		National service life insurance		Veterans special life insurance		Service-disabled veterans insurance		Veterans reopened insurance	
	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
In force at beginning of year.....	241,073	\$1,051,782,695	4,792,674	\$31,358,210,125	636,891	\$5,595,952,339	63,412	\$549,625,592	139,735	\$986,133,000
Insurance issued during year.....							5,442	47,525,000	80,406	555,403,000
Insurance reinstated during year.....	33	205,000	8,984	58,103,741	1,653	13,716,000	345	3,080,500	576	4,174,000
Insurance terminated during year by:										
Death.....	8,202	38,144,461	28,895	184,322,138	990	8,333,955	804	7,176,359	997	6,693,500
Maturity as endowment.....	573	2,542,088	31,637	93,874,099	2	5,000	0	0	2	10,000
Permanent total disability.....	1,016	5,461,034								
Lapse, expiry, and net changes.....	304	1,325,900	43,401	323,469,534	4,849	44,467,814	1,377	13,129,298	18,533	133,133,603
Cash surrender.....	1,578	6,200,527	15,124	65,267,922	648	4,819,209	239	1,752,402	252	1,724,205
Total terminated.....	11,673	53,674,010	119,057	666,933,693	6,489	57,625,975	2,420	22,058,059	19,784	141,561,308
In force at end of year.....	229,433	998,313,685	4,682,601	30,749,380,173	632,055	5,552,042,351	66,779	578,173,033	200,933	1,404,148,692
Selected year end items:										
In force on 5-year term plan.....	3,163	20,290,907	2,321,439	17,866,294,774	465,285	4,247,874,000	34,285	317,694,500		
In force on all other plans.....	226,270	978,022,778	2,361,162	12,883,085,399	166,770	1,304,168,351	32,494	260,478,533	200,933	1,404,148,692
In force with disability income rider.....	7,573	56,044,000	694,773	5,263,450,400	113,172	1,033,444,511			13,699	102,126,643
In force under disability premium waiver.....	104	617,500	92,215	624,558,148	2,398	20,295,000	12,362	113,455,000	285	1,954,500
Average amount per policy.....		4,351		6,567		8,734		8,658		6,988

**Table 78.—Government life insurance in force**

[Amounts in thousands of dollars as of end of selected fiscal years, 1925-67]

June 30	Total		Participating				Nonparticipating									
			U.S. Government life insurance		National service life insurance		Yearly renewable term insurance (war risk)		National service life insurance appropriation		Veterans special life insurance		Service-disabled veterans insurance		Veterans reopened insurance	
	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
1967	5,817,697	\$39,314,131	229,433	\$998,314	4,682,601	\$30,749,380	-----	-----	5,896	\$32,073	632,055	\$5,552,042	66,779	\$578,173	200,933	\$1,404,149
1966	5,879,886	39,574,793	241,073	1,051,783	4,792,674	31,358,210	-----	-----	6,101	33,089	636,891	5,595,952	63,412	549,626	139,735	986,133
1965	5,823,981	39,102,968	252,631	1,104,914	4,863,210	31,802,069	-----	-----	6,241	33,858	641,304	5,636,283	60,595	525,844	-----	-----
1960	6,319,847	42,382,463	322,697	1,417,802	5,282,759	34,649,656	-----	-----	6,900	37,801	664,121	5,896,007	43,460	381,137	-----	-----
1955	6,449,437	42,623,425	399,436	1,732,752	5,691,096	37,719,641	-----	-----	7,460	40,957	338,866	3,023,253	12,529	106,822	-----	-----
1950	6,113,308	37,972,928	484,793	2,116,060	5,620,028	35,809,440	-----	-----	8,487	47,428	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1945	16,512,099	126,034,439	567,634	2,454,856	15,944,158	123,579,575	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1940	609,094	2,565,327	608,923	2,564,984	-----	-----	7	\$8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1935	590,865	2,605,400	590,744	2,605,011	-----	-----	171	343	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1930	648,248	3,042,743	648,044	3,041,601	-----	-----	121	389	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1925	552,340	2,865,029	375,012	1,492,937	-----	-----	204	1,142	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
							177,328	1,372,092	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**Table 79.**—*Applications and terminations under article IV, Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended*

[Through June 30, 1967]

Item	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
Applications adjudicated .....	107,665	\$275,078,438
Applications approved .....	91,030	232,777,313
Terminations .....	90,834	231,525,430
Terminated during fiscal year 1967:		
By automatic expiry .....	28	149,875
By death .....	2	2,000
By maturity of policy .....	1	1,000
By voluntary withdrawal .....	19	94,134
Remaining under protection of act .....	196	1,251,883

**Table 80.**—*Government life insurance funds—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1967*

	U.S. government life insurance	National service life insurance	Veterans special life insurance	Service-disabled veterans insurance	Veterans reopened insurance
<b>ASSETS</b>					
U.S. Treasury securities .....	\$897,277,000	\$6,078,807,000	\$189,382,000		\$52,553,000
Policy loans .....	81,906,138	656,224,079	9,991,025	\$6,187,825	317,104
Liens and receivables .....	57,965	620,389	12,229	33,388	123,183
Cash .....	1,092,989	1,778,493	303,904	1,610,434	807,750
Accrued interest .....	5,555,498	18,255,550	195,824	121,281	6,215
Due from U.S. Government .....	625	121,000			
<b>Total assets .....</b>	<b>985,890,215</b>	<b>6,755,806,511</b>	<b>199,884,982</b>	<b>7,952,928</b>	<b>53,807,252</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Policy reserves .....	702,477,241	4,115,368,553	150,101,104	37,222,701	41,238,090
Reserve for payments under optional income settlements .....	217,283,509	1,709,568,938	6,283,509	5,979,665	1,085,479
Reserve for premium waiver disability .....	186,304	328,384,131	28,131,328		1,371,222
Reserve for total disability income .....	11,408,589	72,716,935	5,649,406		1,079,288
Reserve for claims reported but not yet paid .....	4,043,661	22,471,484	950,242	835,080	766,638
Reserve for dividends .....	8,250,000	109,560,000			
Reserve for undelivered checks and payments due .....	107,562	3,891,135	20,927	2,685	3,923
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit .....	14,130,438	239,930,553			
Reserve for unearned and unapplied premiums .....	2,855,439	83,670,609	8,347,949	539,052	2,841,899
Unassigned funds (surplus) .....	25,147,472	70,244,173	400,517	0	5,420,713
<b>Total liabilities .....</b>	<b>985,890,215</b>	<b>6,755,806,511</b>	<b>199,884,982</b>	<b>44,579,183</b>	<b>53,807,252</b>

**Table 81.**—*Government life insurance funds—statement of income and disbursements. for fiscal year 1967*

	U. S. Govern- ment life insurance	National service life insurance	Veterans special life insurance	Service-dis- abled veter- ans insurance	Veterans reopened insurance
INCOME					
Premiums.....	\$12,955,627	\$522,961,050	\$33,348,329	\$7,432,297	\$44,051,865
Interest.....	37,574,158	230,736,557	6,814,175	224,193	1,752,676
Amounts left under optional income settlements.....	12,410,865	47,650,468	1,628,164	1,309,338	976,600
Dividends left on credit or deposit.....	3,013,522	57,174,385	.....	.....	.....
Contributions from the U. S. Government.....	72,524	5,097,957	.....	3,200,000	.....
Total income.....	66,026,696	863,620,417	41,790,668	12,165,828	46,781,141
DISBURSEMENTS					
Death benefits.....	39,103,395	181,404,958	8,388,185	7,500,913	6,336,962
Payments under optional in- come settlements.....	28,683,954	165,528,271	1,432,686	948,842	360,036
Disability benefits.....	5,341,042	20,505,098	503,775	1,695,018	124,737
Matured endowments.....	2,720,038	97,705,636	5,000	0	10,000
Cash surrenders.....	4,545,998	40,465,207	1,516,511	482,423	186,343
Dividends to policyholders.....	14,257,077	192,739,063	.....	.....	.....
Dividend credits and deposits withdrawn.....	1,900,271	38,919,484	.....	.....	.....
Interest paid or credited on dividend accumulations.....	673,871	10,882,432	.....	.....	.....
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables.....	-8,792	223,538	-1,601	1,768	5,371
Transfers to U. S. Govern- ment.....	.....	.....	8,000,021	.....	46,410
Administrative costs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,984,451
Total disbursements.....	97,216,854	748,373,687	19,844,577	10,628,964	9,054,310

**Table 82—Incompetent and minor wards under guardianship**

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1958-67]

Fiscal year	Total	Incompetent veterans						Minors			Other incompetents		
		Total	By type of fiduciary				Payments to wife	Total	By type of fiduciary		Total	By type of fiduciary	
			Guardians	Legal custodian	Institutional awards				Guardians	Legal custodian		Guardians	Legal custodian
					State	VA							
1967 .....	647,805	86,638	59,027	3,011	6,689	-----	17,911	533,602	77,860	460,742	22,565	13,047	9,518
1966 .....	602,070	85,755	59,738	2,535	6,781	-----	16,701	494,820	79,454	415,366	21,495	12,982	8,513
1965 .....	567,287	83,466	59,673	2,053	6,852	( <sup>1</sup> )	14,888	463,533	83,740	379,793	20,288	12,686	7,602
1964 .....	533,631	80,982	59,357	1,578	6,355	486	13,206	433,555	89,256	344,599	18,764	12,166	6,628
1963 .....	530,121	104,157	59,220	1,418	6,528	25,164	11,827	408,355	93,536	314,819	17,509	11,777	5,832
1962 .....	510,973	104,469	58,921	1,351	6,812	26,436	10,949	399,341	95,671	294,670	16,163	11,150	5,013
1961 .....	460,184	105,201	59,108	1,327	6,673	27,631	10,462	339,818	92,477	247,341	15,165	10,787	4,378
1960 .....	387,480	105,424	58,984	1,045	7,372	28,276	9,747	267,592	83,955	183,637	14,464	10,418	4,046
1959 .....	380,843	104,351	58,500	693	7,611	28,946	8,601	262,457	84,469	177,988	14,035	10,328	3,707
1958 .....	371,296	102,366	58,008	639	7,155	28,261	8,303	255,430	83,424	172,006	13,500	10,060	3,440

<sup>1</sup> VA institutional awards dropped from guardianship rolls in fiscal year 1964.

**Table 83.**—Analysis of cases disposed of by Board of Veterans Appeals

[Fiscal Year 1967]

Claims involved	Cases				
	Total	Allowed	Denied	Remanded	With-drawn and dismissed
Total.....	23,645	2,699	17,365	3,393	188
Disability.....	18,233	2,049	13,050	2,390	144
Death.....	2,161	293	1,549	310	9
Insurance and indemnity.....	249	37	178	32	2
Education and training.....	317	49	242	23	3
Loan guaranty, waiver of indebtedness.....	1,634	99	1,018	517	0
Waivers and forfeitures.....	477	102	311	60	4
Medical treatment and reimbursement.....	423	42	328	43	10
Miscellaneous.....	151	28	89	18	16

**Table 94.**—Replacement and relocation hospital construction projects fiscal year 1967—completions and year end status

Location	Total number of beds and hospital type <sup>1</sup>	Estimated construction cost <sup>2</sup>	Value of work in place	Percent complete <sup>3</sup>	Date construction completed (C) <sup>4</sup> or contract awarded (A)
Total, 19 projects.....	14,217	\$341,796,182	\$95,514,324	28	
Completed <sup>4</sup> in fiscal year 1967, total 4 projects.	2,464	45,400,400	45,400,400	100	
Florida: Gainesville.....	486 Gen	10,453,500	(5)	100	June 1967 (C).
North Carolina: Oteen.....	505 Gen	9,358,000	(5)	100	June 1967 (C).
Tennessee: Memphis.....	993 Gen	17,308,000	(5)	100	March 1967 (C).
Texas: Temple.....	480 Gen	8,280,900	(5)	100	November 1966 (C).
Under construction <sup>6</sup> June 30, 1967, total 6 projects.	5,092	108,327,900	50,113,924	46	
California: Long Beach (Phase II) ..	1,126 Gen	17,289,300	13,637,641	79	December 1964 (A).
Florida: Miami.....	1,068 Gen	18,508,300	18,106,289	99	June 1964 (A).
Illinois: Hines (Phase I).....	1,232 Gen	21,488,000	6,877,000	32	March 1966 (A).
Missouri: Columbia.....	472 Gen	14,520,000	0	0	June 1967 (A).
New York: Northport.....	476 Gen	16,784,000	0	0	June 1967 (A).
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	718 Gen	19,738,300	11,492,994	59	June 1965 (A).
Authorized <sup>7</sup> not under construction June 30, 1967, total 9 projects.	6,661	188,067,882			
California:					
Los Angeles.....	1,040 Gen				
San Diego.....	811 Gen				
Florida:					
Bay Pines.....	720 Gen				
Tampa.....	720 Gen				
Illinois:					
Chicago (South Side).....	760 Gen				
Hines (Phase II).....	480 Psy				
Kentucky: Lexington.....	370 Gen				
New York: Long Island.....	1,000 Gen				
Texas: San Antonio.....	760 Gen				

<sup>1</sup> Includes receiving and recovery beds.

<sup>2</sup> Based on construction issued or awarded, including contingencies.

<sup>3</sup> Based on general construction only.

<sup>4</sup> Major general construction contract completed. Minor construction and landscaping may remain to be accomplished.

<sup>5</sup> Same as value of construction issued or awarded when project is financially complete.

<sup>6</sup> Under construction when major general construction contract has been awarded.

<sup>7</sup> Authorized when funds are appropriated for construction, technical services, or site acquisition.

NOTE.—Gen = General.  
Psy = Psychiatric.

**Table 85.**—*Modernization construction projects,<sup>1</sup> fiscal year 1967, completions and year end status*

Location	Description	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place	Percent complete	Date construction completed (C) or contract awarded (A)
Total.....	24 projects.....	\$74,077,109	\$21,296,386	29	
Completed projects, total.....	5 projects.....	16,240,447	16,240,447	100	
Alabama: Tuskegee.....	Phase IV: New chapel and therapeutic pool.....	291,625	(2)	100	September 1966 (C).
California:					
Palo Alto.....	Phase IV: Two 240 bed psychiatric buildings.....	4,234,145	(2)	100	June 1967 (C).
San Francisco.....	Phase III: Alterations to buildings Nos. 7 and 12; additional parking.....	1,619,225	(2)	100	June 1967 (C).
Illinois:					
Danville.....	Phase V: Three 240 bed psychiatric buildings and utilities.....	7,124,060	(2)	100	August 1966 (C).
Downey.....	Phase II: Modernize existing facilities.....	2,971,392	(2)	100	February 1967 (C).
Projects under construction, total.....	7 projects.....	13,858,512	5,055,939	36	
Illinois:					
Danville.....	Phase V: Special activities building No. 104, alterations to building No. 60, connecting corridors, outside services.....	2,592,500	2,480,811	96	March 1966 (A).
Downey.....	VA share of cost of consolidation of heating plants at Naval Training Center Great Lakes.....	1,012,264	988,628	98	August 1964 (A).
Maryland:					
Perry Point.....	New boiler plant.....	1,054,500	0	0	June 1967 (A).
Perry Point.....	Phase II: Additions and alterations to building No. 23H and temporary operating suite building No. 19H.....	1,133,248	1,040,447	92	July 1964 (A).
Perry Point.....	Phase III: New special activities building, connecting corridors, and alterations to buildings Nos. 15H, 17H, and 19H.....	4,530,000	0	0	June 1967 (A).

Massachusetts: Bedford.....	Phase VIII: Remodel buildings Nos. 2, 19, 70, and sewage treatment plant.	2,256,000	546,053	24	June 1966 (A).
Pennsylvania: Coatesville.....	Alterations to boiler house No. 14 and to outside electrical distribution system.	1,280,000	0	0	April 1967 (A).
Projects not under construction, total.	12 projects.....	43,978,150			
Alabama: Tuskegee.....	Air-conditioning, engineering shops, dietetics, and construction new research building.	4,934,400			
California: Palo Alto.....	Phase III: Center core building.....	3,515,100			
Palo Alto.....	New dining hall and kitchen.....	777,700			
Illinois: Marion.....	Additions and alterations to buildings Nos. 1, 2, and alterations to buildings Nos. 14-16.	2,468,000			
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	Air-conditioning, clinic consolidation, 178 bed addition and additional research.	12,093,000			
Iowa: Des Moines.....	Phase III: New chapel, alterations to buildings Nos. 1-5, 9, 10 and 19.	895,900			
Kentucky: Louisville.....	Clinic consolidation, additional research, and air-conditioning.....	6,320,700			
Maryland: Perry Point.....	Phase IV: Alterations to buildings Nos. 9H, 11H and 19H, and air-conditioning.	780,000			
Ohio: Chillicothe.....	Water treatment plant.....	358,450			
Pennsylvania: Coatesville.....	Medical and surgical service.....	1,230,000			
South Dakota: Fort Meade.....	Phase V: New PMR building, chapel, and alterations to building No. 146	996,700			
Texas: Dallas.....	Modernization and expansion of facilities.....	9,608,200			

<sup>1</sup> Projects considered authorized when requirements have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. Approval of project does not necessarily imply appropriation

of funds, although some of the approved projects are partially or fully funded.  
<sup>2</sup> Same as value of construction issued or awarded when project is financially complete.

**Table 86.**—Nursing home care units construction projects,<sup>1</sup> fiscal year 1967—completions and year end status

Location	Description	Number of nursing home care beds	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place	Percent complete	Date construction completed (C) or contract awarded (A)
Total.....	41 projects.....	2,816	\$6,743,881	\$1,960,513	29	
Projects completed, total.....	9 projects.....	561	948,077	948,077	100	
California: Los Angeles.....		158	227,900	(2)	100	March 1966 (C).
Illinois: Chicago (West Side).....		40	61,985	(2)	100	July 1966 (C).
Maine: Togus.....		60	122,470	(2)	100	July 1966 (C).
New Hampshire: Manchester.....		38	58,337	(2)	100	October 1966 (C).
North Carolina: Fayetteville.....		39	29,500	(2)	100	October 1966 (C).
Ohio: Cincinnati (Fort Thomas).....		73	166,422	(2)	100	July 1966 (C).
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....		75	180,200	(2)	100	June 1967 (C).
Texas: Kerrville.....		37	37,890	(2)	100	June 1967 (C).
Virginia: Kecoughtan.....		41	63,373	(2)	100	June 1967 (C).
Projects under construction, total.....	26 projects.....	1,727	3,564,804	1,012,436	28	
Projects over \$300,000 (Ohio: Cincinnati).....	1 project.....	133	373,000	65,680	18	
Project \$300,000 or under, total.....	25 projects.....	1,594	3,191,804	946,756	30	October 1966 (A).
Projects not under construction, total.....	6 projects.....	528	2,231,000			
Projects over \$300,000 (Florida: Miami).....	1 project.....	120	1,450,000			
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	5 projects.....	408	781,000			

<sup>1</sup> Projects considered authorized when requirements have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. Approval of the project does not necessarily imply appropri-

tion of funds, although some of the approved projects are partially or fully funded.  
<sup>2</sup> Same as value of construction issued or awarded when project is financially complete.

**Table 87.**—Research facilities construction projects,<sup>1</sup> fiscal year 1967—completions and year end status

Location	Type	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place	Percent complete	Date construction completed (C) or contract awarded (A)
Total	35 projects	\$17,595,828	\$5,866,421	33	
Projects completed, total	8 projects	5,468,750	5,468,750	100	
Alabama: Birmingham	Addition	1,177,623	(?)	100	May 1967 (C).
California:					
Palo Alto	Alter 10 rooms	98,883	(?)	100	July 1966 (C).
Palo Alto	Remodel building No. 4	203,988	(?)	100	July 1966 (C).
Indiana: Indianapolis	Alter 7th floor building No. 1	342,951	(?)	100	October 1966 (C).
Minnesota: Minneapolis	Addition	1,384,501	(?)	100	March 1967 (C).
New Mexico: Albuquerque	Animal research laboratory	277,406	(?)	100	May 1967 (C).
North Carolina: Durham	Addition	1,217,527	(?)	100	March 1967 (C).
Washington: Seattle	Addition	765,871	(?)	100	November 1966(C)
Projects under construction, total	11 projects	1,708,978	397,671	23	
Projects over \$300,000, total	2 projects	793,900	26,042	3	
New York: New York	Convert attendants' quarters	493,000	21,225	4	April 1967 (A).
Pennsylvania: Coatesville	Convert ward space	300,900	4,817	2	May 1967 (A).
Projects \$300,000 or under, total	9 projects	915,078	371,629	41	
Projects not under construction, total	16 projects	10,418,100			
Projects over \$300,000, total	11 projects	9,869,300			
California: Palo Alto	Addition	1,886,400			
Illinois:					
Chicago (Research)	Convert nurses' quarters	1,104,100			
Chicago (West Side)	Addition (wing)	491,000			
Iowa: Iowa City	Alter building No. 1	309,100			
Massachusetts: Boston	Medical research facilities	1,214,500			
Missouri: St. Louis	Addition	354,500			
New York:					
Albany	Addition	303,200			
Bronx	Convert space	491,500			
Ohio: Cincinnati	Research wing	1,173,600			
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City	Addition	1,386,400			
Wisconsin: Madison	Addition	1,155,000			
Projects \$300,000 or under, total	5 projects	548,800			

<sup>1</sup> Projects considered authorized when requirements have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. Approval of the project does not necessarily imply appropriation of funds, although some of the approved projects are partially or fully funded.

<sup>2</sup> Same as value of construction issued or awarded when project is financially complete.

Table 88.—Other improvement construction projects,<sup>1</sup> fiscal year 1967—completions and year end status

Location	Description	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place	Percent complete	Date construction completed (C) or contract awarded (A)
<b>I. AIR-CONDITIONING—CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS</b>					
Total .....	12 projects .....	\$31, 573, 607	\$11, 818, 823	37	
Project completed (Oklahoma: Oklahoma City) ..	1 project .....	1, 525, 507	<sup>2</sup> 1, 525, 507	100	August 1966 (C).
Projects under construction, total .....	4 projects .....	16, 519, 700	10, 293, 316	62	
New York:					
Bronx .....		4, 107, 400	3, 958, 593	96	June 1963 (A).
Brooklyn .....		5, 129, 000	279, 100	5	September 1966 (A).
New York .....		4, 591, 000	3, 439, 646	75	January 1965 (A).
Pennsylvania: Pittsburgh .....		2, 692, 300	2, 615, 977	97	February 1964 (A).
Projects not under construction, total .....	7 projects .....	13, 528, 400			
California: Martinez .....		324, 000			
Indiana: Fort Wayne .....		1, 484, 100			
Louisiana: New Orleans .....		105, 600			
Missouri: Poplar Bluff .....		1, 253, 200			
New Jersey: East Orange .....		2, 842, 400			
Pennsylvania:					
Coatesville .....		4, 296, 600			
Lebanon .....		3, 222, 500			
<b>II. HEMODIALYSIS UNIT—CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS</b>					
Total .....	20 projects .....	1, 906, 000	259, 958	14	
Project completed (Texas: Houston) .....	1 project .....	70, 000	<sup>2</sup> 70, 000	100	June 1967 (C).
Projects under construction, total <sup>3</sup> .....	10 projects .....	904, 800	189, 958	21	
Projects not under construction, total <sup>3</sup> .....	9 projects .....	931, 200			
<b>III. INTENSIVE CARE UNIT—CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS</b>					
Total (44 intensive care beds) .....	5 projects .....	304, 800	16, 758	5	
Projects completed, total .....	0 projects .....	0	0	0	
Projects under construction, total (10 intensive care beds) <sup>3</sup> .....	1 project .....	34, 800	16, 758	48	
Projects not under construction, total (34 intensive care beds) <sup>3</sup> .....	4 projects .....	270, 000			

IV. OTHER IMPROVEMENT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS					
Total	125 projects	\$24,654,505	\$6,639,119	27	
Projects completed, total	28 projects	2,807,707	2,807,707	100	
Arizona: Prescott	Automatic elevator addition, building No. 107	99,978	(2)	100	April 1967 (C).
Arkansas: Little Rock (NLRD)	Day care center, 1st floor building No. 41	63,397	(2)	100	April 1967 (C).
California:					
Fresno	Emergency electric generator	99,278	(2)	100	September 1966 (C)
Palo Alto (Menlo Park)	West coast blind center	219,335	(2)	100	June 1967 (C).
Palo Alto (PAD)	Radioisotope Laboratory	69,937	(2)	100	March 1967 (C).
Palo Alto (PAD)	Replace primary electric distribution system	49,933	(2)	100	March 1967 (C).
Connecticut: West Haven	Automatic elevator controls	189,800	(2)	100	December 1966 (C)
Georgia: Augusta	Convert boiler	51,462	(2)	100	August 1966 (C).
Indiana:					
Indianapolis	Cardio-pulmonary function unit	48,061	(2)	100	July 1966 (C).
Marion	Repair storm damage	179,977	(2)	100	December 1966 (C)
Iowa:					
Iowa City	Install storm windows	75,901	(2)	100	January 1967 (C).
Iowa City	Audiology clinic	28,869	(2)	100	May 1967 (C).
Louisiana: Shreveport	Automatic elevator controls	97,909	(2)	100	June 1967 (C).
Mississippi: Biloxi	Replace boiler	212,212	(2)	100	September 1966 (C)
Nebraska:					
Grand Island	Automatic elevator controls	34,500	(2)	100	October 1966 (C).
Omaha	Automatic elevator controls	109,312	(2)	100	October 1966 (C).
New Jersey:					
East Orange	Automatic elevator controls	117,400	(2)	100	October 1966 (C).
Somerville	Acquisition of land	0	(2)	100	January 1967 (C).
New York:					
Albany	Install storm windows	61,950	(2)	100	June 1967 (C).
Brooklyn	Additional clinical laboratory space	14,161	(2)	100	January 1967 (C).
Buffalo	Install storm windows	96,526	(2)	100	May 1967 (C).
Pennsylvania:					
Pittsburgh	Automatic elevator controls	197,973	(2)	100	December 1966(C).
Wilkes-Barre	Automatic elevator controls	95,067	(2)	100	December 1966(C).
South Carolina: Charleston	Laundry	425,885	(2)	100	July 1966 (C).
Texas: Kerrville	Modernize electric switch gear	48,994	(2)	100	November 1966 (C)
Wisconsin: Madison	Alterations to canteen	60,535	(2)	100	November 1966 (C)
Washington, District of Columbia	Install automatic gate for parking lot	17,000	(2)	100	August 1966 (C).
	Replace deteriorated road	42,355	(2)	100	August 1966 (C).
Projects under construction, total	30 projects	7,292,627	3,831,412	53	
Projects over \$300,000, total	3 projects	4,344,000	2,327,521	54	
New York: Syracuse	Outpatient clinic consolidation and research expansion	2,319,000	2,188,014	94	December 1964(A).
Philippine Islands: Manila	Corregidor-Bataan Memorial	1,315,000	99,607	1	March 1967 (A).

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 88.**—Other improvement construction projects,<sup>1</sup> fiscal year 1967—completions and year end status—Continued

Location	Description	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place	Percent complete	Date construction completed (C) or contract awarded (A)
<b>IV. OTHER IMPROVEMENT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS—continued</b>					
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	Laundry.....	710,000	39,900	6	March 1967 (A).
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	27 projects.....	2,948,627	1,403,891	51	
Projects not under construction, total.....	67 projects.....	14,554,171			
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	6 projects.....	7,772,700			
California:					
San Fernando.....	Convert wards from TB to GM building No. 1.....	326,500			
Sepulveda.....	Alterations for outpatient clinic.....	700,600			
Connecticut: West Haven.....	New exterior wall surface.....	2,164,600			
Florida: Lake City.....	New laundry.....	528,300			
Louisiana: Alexandria.....	Sewage treatment plant.....	431,700			
Missouri: St. Louis.....	Clinic consolidation and research addition.....	3,621,000			
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	61 projects.....	6,781,471			

<sup>1</sup> Projects considered authorized when requirements have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. Approval of the project does not necessarily imply appropriation of funds, although some of the approved projects are partially or fully funded.

<sup>2</sup> Same as value of construction issued or awarded when project is financially complete.

<sup>3</sup> Projects with estimated construction costs of \$300,000 or less per project.

<sup>4</sup> Fund from special appropriation construction of Corregidor-Bataan Memorial.  
<sup>5</sup> \$6,000 paid to acquire 51 acres of the Somerville Supply Depot site, that were formerly leased. (Reported under "Other Improvements" rather than make a separate category for "Other Facilities" projects.)

**Table 89.—Estimated age of veterans in civil life, June 30, 1967**

[In thousands]

Age	Total veterans	War veterans					Post-Korean conflict veterans <sup>3</sup>	
		Total <sup>1</sup>	World War II <sup>2</sup>	Korean conflict		World War I		Spanish-American War
				Total <sup>2</sup>	No service in World War II			
All ages.....	25,846	21,293	14,832	5,797	4,563	1,888	10	4,553
Under 20 years.....	15							15
20-24 years.....	1,045							1,045
25-29 years.....	2,253	7		7	7			2,246
30-34 years.....	2,545	1,409		1,409	1,409			1,136
35-39 years.....	3,580	3,481	652	2,979	2,829			99
40-44 years.....	4,790	4,780	4,499	744	281			10
45-49 years.....	4,785	4,783	4,759	370	24			2
50-54 years.....	2,680	2,680	2,669	171	11			
55-59 years.....	1,374	1,374	1,372	73	2			
60-64 years.....	610	610	610	30	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )		
65-69 years.....	466	466	219	11	( <sup>5</sup> )	247		
70-74 years.....	1,163	1,163	41	3		1,122		
75-79 years.....	460	460	8	( <sup>5</sup> )		452	( <sup>5</sup> )	
80-84 years.....	64	64	2	( <sup>5</sup> )		61	1	
85 years and over.....	16	16	1			6	9	
Average age, <sup>4</sup> years.....	44.0	47.5	47.8	38.0	35.9	72.8	88.7	27.4

<sup>1</sup> Veterans with service in both World War II and the Korean conflict are counted once. Includes 2 Indian wars veterans (average age 97.5 years).

<sup>2</sup> Includes 1,234,000 veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.

<sup>3</sup> Service only after Jan. 31, 1955. Excludes men who served on active duty for training purposes only.

<sup>4</sup> Computed from data in 1-year age groups.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 500.

Table 90.—Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by State, June 30, 1967

[In thousands]

State	Total veterans	War veterans <sup>1</sup>					Post-Korean conflict veterans	
		Total <sup>2</sup>	World War II <sup>3</sup>	Korean conflict		World War I		Spanish-American War
				Total <sup>3</sup>	No service in World War II			
Total.....	25,846	21,293	14,532	5,797	4,563	1,888	10	4,553
State total.....	25,674	21,174	14,776	5,745	4,520	1,869	9	4,500
Alabama.....	380	308	212	91	70	26	(5)	72
Alaska.....	27	21	15	7	5	1	(5)	6
Arizona.....	212	176	123	51	38	15	(5)	36
Arkansas.....	204	169	119	38	28	22	(5)	35
California.....	2,749	2,288	1,601	701	506	179	(5)	461
Colorado.....	269	220	153	64	48	19	(5)	49
Connecticut.....	408	345	244	94	74	27	(5)	63
Delaware.....	68	56	40	16	12	4	(5)	12
District of Columbia.....	113	94	62	31	22	10	(5)	19
Florida.....	856	720	495	195	139	85	(5)	136
Georgia.....	449	368	260	104	80	28	(5)	81
Hawaii.....	61	45	30	16	12	3	(5)	16
Idaho.....	91	71	50	18	14	7	(5)	20
Illinois.....	1,483	1,235	861	320	263	110	(5)	248
Indiana.....	655	532	361	146	122	48	(5)	123
Iowa.....	360	293	192	77	66	35	(5)	67
Kansas.....	283	236	163	62	48	25	(5)	47
Kentucky.....	365	293	202	77	62	29	(5)	72
Louisiana.....	398	323	229	85	67	27	(5)	75
Maine.....	133	106	72	27	22	12	(5)	27
Maryland.....	483	404	287	117	89	28	(5)	79
Massachusetts.....	788	661	462	174	137	62	(5)	127
Michigan.....	1,093	886	613	238	200	73	(5)	207

Minnesota.....	485	388	257	108	89	42	(5)	97
Mississippi.....	209	174	123	43	33	18	(5)	35
Missouri.....	605	500	340	134	106	54	(5)	105
Montana.....	94	77	53	20	16	8	(5)	17
Nebraska.....	175	142	94	40	33	15	(5)	33
Nevada.....	60	50	36	16	10	4	(5)	10
New Hampshire.....	96	78	54	22	17	7	(5)	18
New Jersey.....	991	840	598	217	176	66	(5)	151
New Mexico.....	129	103	72	32	24	7	(5)	26
New York.....	2,445	2,059	1,452	515	429	177	1	386
North Carolina.....	505	415	291	114	93	31	(5)	90
North Dakota.....	69	51	33	15	13	5	(5)	18
Ohio.....	1,431	1,176	827	309	256	92	1	255
Oklahoma.....	319	261	180	70	52	29	(5)	58
Oregon.....	288	234	165	57	43	26	(5)	54
Pennsylvania.....	1,684	1,391	996	347	280	114	1	293
Rhode Island.....	125	106	76	28	21	9	(5)	19
South Carolina.....	248	202	142	57	44	16	(5)	46
South Dakota.....	82	66	42	19	16	8	(5)	16
Tennessee.....	454	369	257	99	80	32	(5)	85
Texas.....	1,286	1,061	755	287	219	86	1	225
Utah.....	122	98	67	31	24	7	(5)	24
Vermont.....	51	40	27	12	9	4	(5)	11
Virginia.....	515	427	304	126	92	31	(5)	88
Washington.....	437	356	246	101	74	36	(5)	81
West Virginia.....	246	188	130	48	39	19	(5)	58
Wisconsin.....	544	430	284	118	99	47	(5)	114
Wyoming.....	51	42	29	11	9	4	(5)	9
Outside United States—total <sup>4</sup> .....	172	119	56	52	43	19	1	53

<sup>1</sup> Except for the Spanish-American War, which are derived from VA operating statistics, these estimates are based on State "benchmark" veteran population statistics as of June 30, 1960, developed from 1960 *Census of Population* data on veterans' place of residence, extended to June 30, 1967, on the basis of (1) 1955-60 veteran interstate migration statistics from the 1960 *Census*; (2) *Bureau of the Census* estimates of 1960-66 (provisional for 1965-66) net civilian migration of the States: "Current Population Reports," *Series P-25, No. 348, Sept. 16, 1966*; and (3) special unpublished Bureau of the Census data on mobility of the male veteran population, 1965-66, and mobility of the U.S. population 1965-66, by sex and age: "Current Population Reports," *Series P-20, No. 156, Dec. 9, 1966*. These State veteran population estimates are consistent with the benchmark statistics for June 30, 1960, and all dates since June 30, 1964. They are inde-

pendent of, and therefore not directly comparable with, estimates for Dec. 31, 1960, through Dec. 31, 1963. (War veteran benchmark estimates for each State have been published in *Research Monograph 7, "County Veteran Population—June 30, 1960,"* Research Statistics Service, Office of Controller, Veterans Administration.)

<sup>2</sup> Veterans with service in both World War II and the Korean conflict are counted once. Includes 2 Indian wars veterans.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 1,234,000 veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and outlying areas, and foreign countries.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 500.

Table 91.—Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by regional office, June 30, 1967

[In thousands]

Regional office	Total veterans	War veterans <sup>1</sup>					Post-Korean conflict veterans	
		Total <sup>2</sup>	World War II <sup>3</sup>	Korean conflict		World War I		Spanish-American War
				Total <sup>4</sup>	No Service in World War II			
Total.....	25,846	21,293	14,832	5,797	4,563	1,888	10	4,553
Alabama: Montgomery.....	380	308	212	91	70	26	( <sup>5</sup> )	72
Alaska: Juneau.....	27	21	15	7	5	1	( <sup>5</sup> )	6
Arizona: Phoenix.....	212	176	123	51	38	15	( <sup>5</sup> )	36
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	208	173	122	39	29	22	( <sup>5</sup> )	35
California: Los Angeles.....	1,717	1,438	1,005	449	323	109	1	279
San Francisco.....	1,058	872	611	259	188	72	1	186
Colorado: Denver.....	269	220	153	64	48	19	( <sup>5</sup> )	49
Connecticut: Hartford.....	408	345	244	94	74	27	( <sup>5</sup> )	63
Delaware: Wilmington.....	68	56	40	16	12	4	( <sup>5</sup> )	12
District of Columbia: Washington.....	357	301	216	95	65	20	( <sup>5</sup> )	56
Florida: St. Petersburg.....	856	720	495	195	139	85	1	136
Georgia: Atlanta.....	449	368	260	104	80	28	( <sup>5</sup> )	81
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	61	45	30	16	12	3	( <sup>5</sup> )	16
Idaho: Boise.....	91	71	50	18	14	7	( <sup>5</sup> )	20
Illinois: Chicago.....	1,581	1,315	917	342	282	115	1	266
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	557	452	305	124	103	43	1	105
Iowa: Des Moines.....	360	293	192	77	66	35	( <sup>5</sup> )	67
Kansas: Wichita.....	283	236	163	62	48	25	( <sup>5</sup> )	47
Kentucky: Louisville.....	365	293	202	77	62	29	( <sup>5</sup> )	72
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	398	323	229	85	67	27	( <sup>5</sup> )	75
Maine: Togus.....	133	106	72	27	22	12	( <sup>5</sup> )	27
Maryland: Baltimore.....	337	280	194	80	64	22	( <sup>5</sup> )	57
Massachusetts: Boston.....	715	599	418	159	125	56	( <sup>5</sup> )	116

See footnotes at end of table.

Michigan: Detroit.....	1,093	886	613	238	200	73	(5)		207
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	454	364	241	102	84	39	(5)		90
Mississippi: Jackson.....	209	174	123	43	33	18	(5)		35
Missouri: St. Louis.....	605	500	340	134	106	54	(5)		105
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	94	77	53	20	16	8	(5)		17
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	175	142	94	40	33	15	(5)		33
Nevada: Reno.....	34	28	21	9	5	2	(5)		6
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	96	78	54	22	17	7	(5)		18
New Jersey: Newark.....	991	840	598	217	176	66	(5)		151
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	129	103	72	32	24	7	(5)		26
New York: Buffalo.....	620	517	360	137	113	44	(5)		103
New York/Brooklyn.....	1,825	1,542	1,092	373	316	133		1	283
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	505	415	291	114	93	31	(5)		90
North Dakota: Fargo.....	100	75	49	21	18	8	(5)		25
Ohio: Cleveland.....	1,431	1,176	827	309	256	92		1	255
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	319	261	180	70	52	29	(5)		58
Oregon: Portland.....	288	234	165	57	43	26	(5)		54
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia.....	1,061	875	624	221	177	73		1	186
Pittsburgh.....	651	538	387	131	108	43	(5)		113
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	132	85	37	47	41	7	(5)		47
Rhode Island: Providence.....	198	168	120	43	33	15	(5)		30
South Carolina: Columbia.....	248	202	142	57	44	16	(5)		46
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	82	66	42	19	16	8	(5)		16
Tennessee: Nashville.....	454	369	257	99	80	32	(5)		85
Texas: Houston.....	562	464	330	129	98	36	(5)		98
Waco.....	720	593	422	157	120	50		1	127
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	122	98	67	31	24	7	(5)		24
Vermont: White River Junction.....	51	40	27	12	9	4	(5)		11
Virginia: Roanoke.....	417	344	243	99	74	27	(5)		73
Washington: Seattle.....	437	356	246	101	74	36	(5)		81
West Virginia: Huntington.....	218	166	115	43	34	17	(5)		52
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	544	430	284	113	99	47	(5)		114
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	51	42	28	11	9	4	(5)		9
Philippines: Manila.....	20	19	13	2	1	4		1	1
All other <sup>4</sup> .....	20	15	6	3	1	8	(5)		5

NOTE.—Regional Office estimates for all veterans (except for the Spanish-American War), for offices whose jurisdiction covers only part of a State or extends into another State are computed by applying the most recent ratio factors for the counties and urban places involved.

See footnotes 1-3 at end of table 90 "Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by State."

<sup>4</sup> Outside regional office areas.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 500.

**Table 92.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by organization**

[June 30, 1967]

	Total	Departmental	Field
Total .....	<sup>1</sup> 173, 474	3, 710	169, 764
Staff offices .....	2, 151	1, 927	224
Department of Veterans Benefits .....	16, 864	515	16, 349
Department of Data Management .....	1, 562	362	1, 200
Department of Medicine and Surgery .....	<sup>2</sup> 152, 897	906	151, 991

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 56,580 "without compensation" employees and about 7,750 intermittent employees (consultants and attendings) not working during the month of June.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 34,422 employees under 38 U.S.C., chs. 3 and 73.

**Table 93.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by type of installation**

[June 30, 1967]

Type of installation	Number	Type of installation	Number
Total .....	173, 474	Foreign, Manila, Philippines .....	327
		Regional offices (separate) .....	11, 948
Departmental; Central Office, Washington, D.C. ....	3, 710	Hospitals (separate) .....	126, 452
		Outpatient clinics (separate) .....	1, 418
Field .....	169, 764	Regional offices with insurance activities .....	2, 632
		Regional office and hospital centers .....	6, 685
Miscellaneous activities .....	<sup>1</sup> 471	Domiciliary and hospital centers .....	17, 690
Data processing centers .....	1, 012	Domiciliary (separate) .....	223
Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D.C. ....	436	Supply depots .....	470

<sup>1</sup> Includes information, Canal Zone, European, and veterans canteen service offices; prosthetics center and records processing center.

**Table 94.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by pay system**

[June 30, 1967]

Pay system	Number	Pay system	Number
Total.....	173, 474	Canteen.....	3, 159
Classification Act.....	96, 554	Purchase and hire.....	272
Title 38, U.S.C., chs. 3 and 73.....	34, 471	Nationals (Manila and Rome).....	290
Wage Administration.....	36, 747	Other.....	1, 981

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1,803 temporary employees under Youth Opportunity Campaign program.**Table 95.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by employment category**

[June 30, 1967]

Employment category	Number
Total.....	173, 474
Competitive civil service.....	131, 176
Excepted service.....	42, 298
Title 38, U.S.C., chs. 3 and 73.....	34, 422
Canteen.....	3, 159
Other.....	14, 717

<sup>1</sup> Includes employees under Youth Opportunity Campaign program; nationals (Manila and Rome); purchase and hire employees; and chaplains, attorneys, and others.

**Table 96.—Appropriations and**

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriation	Other receipts
Grand total	\$184,746,848,955.76	\$148,575,930,056.05	\$36,170,918,899.71
General and special fund appropriations, total.	149,780,263,882.62	144,859,962,109.50	4,920,301,773.12
Administrative and other benefits, total.	24,897,438,540.01	24,754,189,225.98	143,249,314.03
General operating expenses, 1967	184,566,930.81	182,199,628.00	2,367,302.81
General operating expenses, 1966	167,505,379.17	162,227,334.00	5,278,045.17
General operating expenses, 1965	165,959,688.82	162,870,000.00	3,089,768.82
General operating expenses, prior years	480,898.19	479,418.01	1,480.18
General operating expenses, 1954-64	1,834,785,313.43	1,832,481,183.45	2,304,129.98
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1967	14,316,472.20	14,312,000.00	4,472.20
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1966	13,517,184.14	13,496,000.00	21,184.14
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1965	14,925,253.31	14,896,000.00	29,253.31
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, prior years	195,350.43	195,239.43	111.00
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954-64	247,837,527.10	247,660,430.00	177,097.10
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses (prosthetic research)	5,000,172.00	5,000,000.00	172.00
Medical care, 1967	1,299,429,344.39	1,292,875,000.00	6,554,344.39
Medical care, 1966	1,216,733,000.46	1,209,406,614.00	7,326,386.46
Medical care, 1965	1,160,660,391.00	1,154,409,000.00	6,251,391.00
Medical care, prior years	3,117,845.69	1,103,735.51	2,014,110.18
Medical care, 1962-64	3,146,451,900.13	3,129,123,338.00	17,328,562.13
Medical and prosthetic research	187,675,242.83	187,176,000.00	499,242.83
Outpatient care, 1954-61	682,883,670.94	680,918,322.00	1,965,348.94
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, prior years	13,159.98	13,159.98	
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1954-61	16,706,184.74	15,615,393.00	1,090,791.74
Inpatient care, 1955-61	5,120,985,666.69	5,080,090,061.06	40,895,605.63
Maintenance and operation of hospitals, 1954	555,923,901.53	548,000,000.00	7,923,901.53
Contract hospitalization, 1954	20,645,838.67	20,583,100.00	62,738.67
Maintenance and operation of domiciliary facilities, 1954	24,272,839.66	24,248,200.00	24,639.66
Administrative, medical, hospital and domiciliary services, 1952-53	1,774,039,443.77	1,758,720,522.00	15,318,921.77
Salaries and expenses, 1918-51	6,947,064,750.16	6,924,344,437.77	22,720,312.39
Administrative facilities	3,100,000.00	3,100,000.00	
Emergency fund for the president, national defense (allotment to the Veterans Administration) 1942-47	7,174,000.00	7,174,000.00	
Increase of compensation, 1920-24	12,584,784.00	12,584,784.00	
Printing and binding, 1924-29	24,416,787.72	24,416,787.72	
Administrative expenses, adjusted compensation, 1924-2	1,188,500.00	1,188,500.00	
Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936-37	5,500,000.00	5,500,000.00	
Penalty mail, 1945-48	9,415,875.00	9,415,875.00	
Federal tort claims, 1945-48	56,500.00	56,500.00	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines	500,000.00	500,000.00	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines, 1967	636,000.00	636,000.00	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines, 1966	386,000.00	386,000.00	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines, 1965	386,000.00	386,000.00	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines, prior years	227.50	227.50	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines, 1950-64	26,400,435.55	26,400,435.55	
Medical and hospital services 1921-31, and prior years	489,082,088.12	488,184,592.00	897,496.12
Maintenance and expense for pensions, total	153,161,969.75	153,161,969.75	
Maintenance and expenses, Bureau of Pensions, 1931	1,839,241.59	1,839,241.59	

See footnotes at end of table.

other receipts versus expenditures

June 30, 1967]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior year appro- priations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balances
Fiscal year 1967	Cumulative through June 30, 1967				
\$8,121,543,326.37	\$174,020,578,913.87	\$1,313,278.02	\$1,047,173,065.12	\$7,997,166,532.02	\$1,680,617,166.73
<sup>1</sup> 6,913,665,840.50	<sup>2</sup> 147,312,140,027.10	1,168,311.33	989,160,076.91	*37,479,430.67	1,515,274,897.95
1,518,644,941.88	24,411,309,327.30	1,168,311.33	367,576,026.14	-----	117,384,875.24
170,126,190.70	170,126,190.70	-----	2,862,169.72	-----	11,578,570.39
8,732,294.54	165,945,236.45	-----	1,507,872.93	-----	52,269.79
82,812.39	162,684,684.69	38,293.60	3,236,790.53	-----	-----
*1,569.74	816,695.03	-----	*377,123.16	-----	41,326.32
-----	1,814,537,534.92	393,422.46	19,854,356.05	-----	-----
13,184,864.76	13,184,864.76	-----	218,723.31	-----	912,884.13
784,809.87	13,008,288.17	-----	489,220.64	-----	19,675.33
29,018.56	14,307,339.54	714.21	617,199.56	-----	-----
1,531.56	138,061.63	-----	52,466.59	-----	4,822.21
-----	241,916,491.87	133,836.90	5,787,198.33	-----	-----
-----	4,999,621.48	-----	-----	-----	550.52
1,204,826,553.24	1,204,826,553.24	-----	4,404,538.50	-----	90,198,252.65
73,810,052.33	1,207,114,137.45	-----	4,809,792.02	-----	4,809,070.99
2,614,665.39	1,155,339,012.36	406,284.57	4,915,094.07	-----	-----
*19,404.51	*265,661.51	-----	3,002,164.95	-----	381,342.25
-----	3,140,288,010.97	90,079.03	6,073,810.13	-----	-----
44,027,313.18	178,798,030.97	-----	8,654,899.62	-----	8,877,211.86
-----	674,138,777.81	89,993.51	-----	-----	-----
-----	1,139.56	-----	12,020.42	-----	-----
-----	16,361,996.02	2.58	344,186.14	-----	-----
5,109,593,609.53	5,109,593,609.53	15,456.97	11,376,600.19	-----	-----
-----	551,438,478.11	-----	4,485,423.42	-----	-----
-----	18,517,676.84	-----	2,128,161.83	-----	-----
-----	24,174,557.15	-----	98,282.51	-----	-----
-----	1,757,924,275.14	-----	16,115,165.63	-----	-----
-----	6,714,123,605.66	-----	232,941,144.50	-----	-----
-----	1,789,851.29	-----	1,310,148.71	-----	-----
-----	358,853.51	-----	6,815,146.49	-----	-----
-----	8,697,319.47	-----	3,887,464.53	-----	-----
-----	16,946,477.61	-----	7,470,310.11	-----	-----
-----	835,061.82	-----	353,438.18	-----	-----
-----	3,695,714.33	-----	1,804,285.67	-----	-----
-----	7,906,405.31	-----	1,509,469.69	-----	-----
-----	46,967.51	-----	9,532.49	-----	500,000.00
394,937.89	394,937.89	-----	232,527.31	-----	8,534.80
50,871.20	347,749.61	-----	38,061.89	-----	188.50
.50	325,830.61	110.50	60,058.89	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	52.00	-----	175.50
-----	15,924,949.80	117.00	10,475,368.75	-----	-----
-----	426,586,208.90	-----	62,495,879.22	-----	-----
-----	153,103,707.16	-----	58,262.59	-----	-----
-----	1,781,635.70	-----	57,665.69	-----	-----

Table 96.—Appropriations and other

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriation	Other receipts
Salaries and expenses employees retirement, 1931.....	\$110,000.00	\$110,000.00	
Maintenance and expenses, Bureau of Pensions, 1790-1931.....	151,212,728.16	151,212,728.16	
National home for disabled volunteer soldiers, total.....	251,582,065.07	251,582,065.07	
National home for disabled volunteer soldiers, 1931.....	1,269,181.23	1,269,181.23	
National home for disabled volunteer soldiers, 1867-1931.....	250,312,883.84	250,312,883.84	
State and territorial homes, total.....	38,584,437.43	38,584,437.43	
State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, 1931-33.....	1,728,317.03	1,728,317.03	
State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, 1867-1931.....	36,856,120.40	36,856,120.40	
Operation of cauteens—appropriated fund.....	4,965,000.00	4,965,000.00	
Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction), total.....	1,928,418,605.86	1,928,132,253.00	\$286,352.86
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	759,596,615.70	759,482,485.15	114,130.55
Grants for construction of state nursing homes, 1967-69.....	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	
Grants for construction of state nursing homes, 1966-68.....	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	1,057,813,425.67	1,057,652,945.64	160,480.03
Hospital and domiciliary facilities, liquidation of contract authorization.....	21,185,664.00	21,185,664.00	
Hospital facilities and services, 1924-29.....	18,850,000.00	18,850,000.00	
Hospital facilities and services, no year.....	38,000,000.00	38,000,000.00	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for construction and equipping of hospitals.....	9,400,000.00	9,400,000.00	
Major alterations, improvements and repairs.....	17,072,900.49	17,061,158.21	11,742.28
Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial, total.....	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	
Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial.....	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00	
Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial, 1965.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	
National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (allotment to Veterans Administration), 1933-39.....	3,041,650.00	3,041,650.00	
Public Works Administration Act of 1938 (allotment to Veterans Administration), 1938-43.....	13,268,200.00	13,268,200.00	
Compensation and pensions, total.....	81,997,621,577.15	81,994,975,108.43	2,646,468.72
Compensation and pensions, no year.....	65,164,748,468.72	65,162,102,000.00	2,646,468.72
Military and naval compensation, no year, 1933 and prior years.....	2,545,634,895.55	2,545,634,895.55	
Army and Navy pensions, 1933-45 and prior years.....	5,415,211,301.00	5,415,211,301.00	
Army and Navy pensions, 1931-33.....	702,225,000.00	702,225,000.00	
Army and Navy pensions, 1790-1931 (Bureau of Pensions).....	8,169,801,911.88	8,169,801,911.88	
Veterans miscellaneous benefits.....	419,514,107.74	419,514,107.74	
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, total.....	73,134,058.57	73,134,058.57	
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans.....	30,343,858.57	30,343,858.57	
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, 1947-51.....	42,675,000.00	42,675,000.00	
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, prior years.....	115,200.00	115,200.00	

See footnotes at end of table.

receipts versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1967]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior year app- ropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balances
Fiscal year 1967	Cumulative through June 30, 1967				
	\$109,343.30		\$656.70		
	151,212,728.16				
	251,411,623.26		170,441.81		
	1,098,739.42		170,441.81		
	250,312,883.84				
	38,549,236.59		35,200.84		
	1,693,116.19		35,200.84		
	36,856,120.40				
	4,965,000.00				
\$60,034,695.60	1,673,540,988.96		50,458,938.81		\$204,418,678.09
59,957,224.48	561,600,466.49				197,996,149.21
					4,000,000.00
77,471.12	77,471.12				2,422,528.88
	1,007,754,478.78		50,058,946.89		
	21,185,664.00				
	18,458,516.02		391,483.98		
	37,991,530.61		8,469.39		
	9,399,961.45		38.55		
	17,072,900.49				
7,681.53	85,067.43		3,326.00		1,411,606.57
7,681.53	12,693.43				1,387,306.57
	72,374.00		3,326.00		24,300.00
	3,018,704.79		22,945.21		
	13,198,826.79		69,373.21		
4,494,130,947.15	81,852,594,150.95		123,453,659.82		21,573,766.38
4,494,130,947.15	65,143,174,702.34				21,573,766.38
	2,523,280,612.08		22,354,283.47		
	5,314,890,675.24		100,320,625.76		
	701,446,249.41		778,750.59		
	8,169,801,911.88				
	419,514,107.74				
	72,350,316.41		783,742.16		
	30,343,858.57				
	41,998,489.46		676,510.54		
	7,968.38		107,231.62		

Table 96.—Appropriations and other

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriation	Other receipts
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund	\$2,000,000.00	\$2,000,000.00	-----
Readjustment benefits	24,617,039,403.69	24,617,039,403.69	-----
Refund of repayment of subsistence allowances	30,000.00	30,000.00	-----
Direct loans to veterans and reserves	3,725,579,044.13	1,730,077,996.00	\$1,995,501,048.13
Loan guaranty revolving fund	2,253,345,761.11	-----	2,253,345,761.11
Veterans insurance and indemnities	<sup>6</sup> 304,373,651.20	298,387,035.79	5,986,615.41
Military and naval insurance, total	<sup>6</sup> 2,398,244,842.29	1,942,331,875.49	455,912,966.80
Military and naval insurance, no year	553,006,797.84	107,003,771.04	455,012,026.80
Military and naval insurance, 1923-45 and prior years	1,835,238,134.45	1,835,238,104.45	30.00
National service life insurance appropriation, total	<sup>6</sup> 4,862,367,024.01	4,855,597,948.74	6,769,075.27
National service life insurance appropriation, no year	4,612,367,024.01	4,605,597,948.74	6,769,075.27
National service life insurance appropriation, 1943-44	250,000,000.00	250,000,000.00	-----
Servicemen's indemnities	172,623,144.43	172,623,144.43	-----
Payment to veterans special term insurance fund	<sup>6</sup> 250,000.00	250,000.00	-----
Payment to service-disabled veterans insurance fund	<sup>6</sup> 250,000.00	250,000.00	-----
Rental, maintenance and repair of quarters	1,450,436.97	-----	1,450,436.97
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief	3,528,000.00	3,528,000.00	-----
Adjusted service and dependent pay	55,736,398.00	55,736,398.00	-----
Loans to veterans for transportation	100,000.00	100,000.00	-----
Vocational rehabilitation (World War I), total	708,705,665.42	707,860,370.80	845,294.62
Vocation rehabilitation, 1920-July 2, 1928	700,205,637.12	699,360,370.80	845,266.32
Vocational rehabilitation, no year	8,000,028.30	8,000,000.00	28.30
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund, (World War I)	500,000.00	500,000.00	-----
Military and naval family allowance	298,614,990.00	298,614,990.00	-----
Marine and seamen's insurance	103,148,319.94	50,000,000.00	53,148,319.94
Replacement, personal property sold, total	262,623.14	-----	262,623.14
Replacement of personal property sold, 1950-53	133,157.13	-----	133,157.13
Payment from proceeds of sales, motor propelled vehicles, etc., 1948-49	129,466.01	-----	129,466.01
Emergency relief (transfers from WPA), 1941-43	140,027.57	140,027.57	-----
Miscellaneous	1,162,251.02	1,162,251.02	-----
Supply fund, trust funds, revolving funds and transfer appropriations, total	34,966,585,073.14	3,715,967,946.55	31,250,617,126.59
Supply fund	2,101,293,058.68	<sup>7</sup> 54,223,205.25	2,047,069,853.43
United States Government life insurance fund	<sup>6</sup> 3,999,266,313.00	-----	3,999,266,313.00
National service life insurance fund	<sup>6</sup> 22,794,820,976.00	-----	22,794,820,976.00
Servicemen's group life insurance	<sup>6</sup> 230,084,787.00	-----	230,084,787.00
Veterans reopened insurance fund	<sup>6</sup> 74,029,141.00	-----	74,029,141.00
Veterans special term insurance fund	<sup>6</sup> 364,682,445.00	-----	364,682,445.00
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund	<sup>6</sup> 85,999,394.00	4,250,000.00	81,749,394.00
Canteen service revolving fund	<sup>6</sup> 22,693,657.95	-----	22,693,657.95
Prepaid hazard insurance taxes, etc., veterans loans	160,791.60	-----	160,791.60
Adjusted service certificate fund	3,828,697,454.80	3,645,167,956.40	183,539,498.40
General post fund	33,035,122.38	-----	33,035,122.38
General post fund auxiliary account	748,030.42	-----	748,030.42
Horatio Ward fund	21,742.33	-----	21,742.33
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries	44,475,232.10	-----	44,475,232.10
Personal funds of patients	800,947,523.92	-----	800,947,523.92
Unapplied balances of assigned armed forces leave bond	131,543.41	-----	131,543.41
Vocational rehabilitation, special fund	78,144.50	-----	78,144.50

See footnotes at end of table.

receipts versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1967]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior year appropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balances
Fiscal year 1967	Cumulative through June 30, 1967				
\$637.57	\$105,810.51		\$1,600,000.00		\$294,189.49
297,601,152.98	24,543,461,937.00				73,577,466.69
	19,871.35		10,128.65		
161,659,592.38	2,010,952,202.46			*3 \$22,995,090.71	837,621,932.38
368,873,003.69	2,010,652,123.22			*3 14,470,300.26	257,163,938.15
12,597,065.40	302,590,972.26				1,782,678.94
	2,312,241,269.69		86,003,572.60		
	563,006,707.84				
	1,749,234,561.85		86,003,572.60		
	4,716,145,954.24		146,221,069.77		
	4,612,367,024.01				
	103,778,930.23		146,221,069.77		
	172,623,144.43				
	250,000.00				
	250,000.00				
113,325.74	1,392,289.89		57,824.77	*3 10,407.51	10,729.82
2,796.58	1,996,595.99		1,500,000.00	*3 3,632.19	35,036.20
	55,661,050.75		75,347.25		
	76,103.36		23,896.64		
	644,787,113.17		63,918,552.25		
	638,792,466.84		63,413,170.28		
	7,993,451.29		6,577.01		
	1,195.04		498,804.96		
	282,082,863.52		16,532,126.48		
	35,078,013.20		68,070,306.74		
	261,844.98		778.16		
	133,157.13				
	128,687.85		778.16		
	139,921.36		106.21		
	1,143,679.44		18,571.58		
1,207,877,485.87	26,708,438,886.77	\$144,966.69	58,012,988.21	8,034,645,962.69	165,342,268.78
100,073,031.69	2,046,426,002.40		15,677,579.42	3 30,234,074.69	8,954,502.17
97,216,854.00	3,001,540,454.00			985,890,215.00	11,835,644.00
748,373,687.00	15,959,484,764.00			6,755,806,511.00	79,529,701.00
150,449,931.00	230,069,073.00				15,714.00
9,054,310.00	21,421,877.00			53,807,252.00	8 1,199,988.00
19,844,577.00	164,488,472.00		4,250,000.00	199,884,982.00	8 3,941,009.00
10,628,964.00	73,160,471.00			7,952,928.00	9 1,054,005.00
	160,609.23		12,021,080.00		10,672,577.95
			182.37		
	3,822,697,454.80		6,000,000.00		
2,442,812.76	29,696,812.89		386.57	1,070,000.00	2,267,922.92
	748,030.42				
	21,742.33				
35,984.57	43,783,659.76		571.50		691,000.84
59,767,021.76	743,480,467.63		2,371.88		57,464,184.41
	131,543.41				
	78,060.98		83.52		

Table 96.—Appropriations and other

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriation	Other receipts
Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard allotments.....	\$320,526,075.00		\$320,526,075.00
Civil service retirement and disability fund annuities and refunds to Aug. 31, 1934.....	249,620,791.07		249,620,791.07
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to Aug. 31, 1934.....	1,158,146.76		1,158,146.76
Operations, Federal Civil Defense Administration (Transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-57.....	297,731.37	\$115,110.00	182,621.37
Payments to school districts, Office of Education (Transfer to Veterans Administration), 1957-64.....	73,761.49	73,761.49	
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (Transfer to Veterans Administration), 1967.....	1,023,500.00	1,023,500.00	
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration, 1966).....	940,894.24	940,100.00	794.24
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1965.....	1,031,000.00	1,031,000.00	
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), prior years.....	8.02	8.02	
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration, 1957-63).....	6,053,008.55	6,053,000.00	8.55
Salaries and expenses, Social Security Administration (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1966.....	8,683.48	8,683.48	
Salaries and expenses, Social Security Administration (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1965.....	4,062.26	4,062.26	
Civil defense medical stockpile activities, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1962.....	203,000.00	203,000.00	
Salaries and expenses, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1960.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	
Emergency supplies and equipment, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-62.....	1,340,515.08	1,218,901.26	121,613.82
Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1961-62.....	33,500.00	33,500.00	
Public work acceleration, Area Development Administration, Department of Commerce (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1963.....	350,000.00	350,000.00	
Civil defense, Department of Defense (transfer to Veterans Administration), prior years.....	174,489.96	174,489.96	
Civil defense, Department of Defense (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1962.....	1,070,702.00	1,070,702.00	
Maintenance and operation, Army (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-56.....	51,425.49	*1.13	51,426.62
Research and development, Army (transfer to Veterans Administration).....	9,840.63	9,840.63	
Research and development, test and evaluation, Air Force (transfer to Veterans Administration).....	12,126.93	12,126.93	

See footnotes at end of table.

receipts versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1967]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior year appro- priations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balances
Fiscal year 1967	Cumulative through June 30, 1967				
	\$300,856,796.88		\$19,669,278.12		
	249,620,791.07				
	1,158,146.76				
	297,716.76		14.61		
	69,442.02		4,319.47		
\$903,199.03	903,199.03		21,841.79		\$98,469.18
84,619.56	912,100.08		28,215.93		578.23
2,493.50	1,005,273.89		25,726.11		
	95.10		*87.08		
	5,803,582.24	\$8.02	249,418.29		
	8,683.48				
	4,062.26				
	202,662.59		337.41		
	14,962.10		37.90		
	1,323,581.45		16,933.63		
	33,353.05		146.95		
	343,848.30		6,151.70		
	164,291.10		3,212.78		6,986.08
	921,455.59	144,958.67	4,287.74		
	51,425.49				
	9,840.63				
	12,126.95				

**Table 96.—Appropriations and other**

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriation	Other receipts
Buildings management fund, General Services Administration (transfer to Veterans Administration) .....	\$13,642.92		\$13,642.92
Working fund, no year 1947-49 .....	1,407,233.50		1,407,233.50
Unclaimed monies of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown .....	576.30		576.30

<sup>1</sup> Includes the transfer of \$9,066,355.99 from the appropriation veterans insurance and indemnities to the following trust and revolving funds from which expenditures are made: \$5,794,457.09 to the national service life insurance fund; \$71,898.90 to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$3,200,000 to the service disabled veterans insurance fund.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the transfer of \$4,932,211,396.31 from appropriations to the following trust and revolving funds from which expenditures are made: \$141,230,644.67 from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$4,705,943,368.40 from the national service life insurance appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$67,779,332.70 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$558,050.54 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$250,000 from payment to veterans special term insurance fund appropriation to the veterans special term insurance fund; \$250,000 from payment to service-disabled veterans insurance fund appropriation to service-disabled veterans insurance fund; \$16,200,000 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

<sup>3</sup> Represents "Other Working Capital."

<sup>4</sup> Receipts reduced by \$505,718,022 transferred to loan guaranty revolving fund—Public Law 86-665 approved July 14, 1960; Public Law 87-65 approved June 30, 1961.

receipts versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1967]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior year appro- priations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balances
Fiscal year 1967	Cumulative through June 30, 1967				
	\$13,642.92				
	1,377,412.20		\$29,821.30		
			576.30		

<sup>5</sup> Receipts increased by \$505,718,022 transferred from direct loans to veterans and reserves—Public Law 86-665 approved July 14, 1960; Public Law 87-65 approved June 30, 1961.

<sup>6</sup> Insurance activities shown under both appropriations and trust and working funds.

<sup>7</sup> Represents authorized working capital at July 1, 1953, of \$56,864,014.79 less authorized change during fiscal year 1954 of \$2,614,778.42 plus authorized change during fiscal year 1955 of \$312,829.21 less authorized change during fiscal year 1956 of \$1,194,644.87 plus authorized change during fiscal year 1958 of \$1,320,488.93 less authorized change during fiscal year 1959 of \$18,848.68 plus authorized change during fiscal year 1962 of \$316,525.12 less authorized change during fiscal year 1966 of \$762,380.83.

<sup>8</sup> Expenditures reported on an accrual basis rather than a cash basis results in a negative balance.

\*Indicates credit.

NOTE.—Expenditures reflect the net amount of vouchers approved for payment rather than the amount of checks issued and differ from the amounts reported to the Bureau of the Budget and Treasury Department in accordance with Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-34, by the amount of payment and collection vouchers in transit between the Veterans Administration and the regional disbursing offices at the end of the period.

**Table 97.**—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans' Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone Retirement Acts, by appropriation and purpose

Fiscal year	Total expenditures			Administration and other benefits <sup>1</sup>	Medical and hospital services	Maintenance and expenses for pensions	National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers
	Grant total	General and special fund appropriations	Supply fund, trust and working funds				
Total to June 30, 1967.....	<sup>2</sup> \$174,020,578,913.87	\$147,312,140,027.10	\$26,708,438,886.77	\$24,411,309,327.30	\$426,586,208.90	\$153,103,707.16	\$251,411,623.26
1967.....	<sup>3</sup> 8,121,543,326.37	6,913,665,840.50	1,207,877,485.87	1,518,644,941.88	.....	.....	.....
1966.....	7,473,628,178.40	6,410,840,384.86	1,062,787,793.54	1,406,735,535.56	.....	.....	.....
1965.....	7,139,296,223.03	6,150,019,567.65	989,276,655.38	1,358,410,178.36	.....	.....	.....
1964.....	7,051,816,611.63	6,008,128,646.22	1,043,687,965.41	1,291,950,776.31	.....	.....	.....
1963.....	7,003,948,556.49	5,866,232,774.20	1,137,715,782.29	1,246,430,390.94	.....	.....	.....
1962.....	6,708,694,039.38	5,636,629,720.45	1,072,064,288.93	1,196,349,243.32	.....	.....	.....
1961.....	6,801,760,448.80	5,567,530,520.77	1,234,229,928.03	1,155,819,210.85	.....	.....	.....
1960.....	6,375,862,928.83	5,389,378,253.14	986,484,675.69	1,086,674,142.37	.....	.....	.....
1959.....	6,281,549,213.78	5,343,711,280.28	937,837,933.50	1,058,654,228.26	.....	.....	.....
1958.....	6,100,623,393.16	5,205,940,841.61	894,682,551.55	994,934,623.83	.....	.....	.....
1957.....	5,707,960,691.55	4,884,505,799.15	823,454,892.40	936,436,067.23	.....	.....	.....
1956.....	5,609,241,578.32	4,801,885,610.49	807,355,967.83	937,102,368.63	.....	.....	.....
1955.....	5,330,468,067.18	4,483,136,711.42	847,331,355.76	869,576,296.85	.....	.....	.....
1954.....	5,282,574,988.43	4,282,591,739.78	999,983,248.65	904,920,873.45	.....	.....	.....
1953.....	5,098,458,093.94	4,354,220,485.31	744,237,608.63	864,145,712.35	.....	.....	.....
1952.....	6,074,484,831.94	4,944,186,941.88	1,130,297,890.06	898,263,653.07	.....	.....	.....
1951.....	5,998,433,367.66	5,356,638,997.35	641,794,370.31	864,569,555.41	.....	.....	.....
1950.....	9,752,982,831.63	6,627,657,055.16	3,125,325,776.47	901,988,426.85	.....	.....	.....
1949.....	7,076,749,316.14	6,060,349,985.17	416,399,330.97	941,185,958.36	.....	.....	.....
1948.....	7,184,961,094.86	6,497,681,025.54	687,280,069.32	911,088,912.94	.....	.....	.....
1947.....	7,085,355,201.06	7,470,599,706.46	334,755,494.60	882,128,820.80	.....	.....	.....
1946.....	4,772,072,218.89	4,425,000,511.64	347,071,707.25	384,349,718.39	.....	.....	.....
1945.....	2,271,318,333.42	2,084,667,750.03	186,650,583.39	159,559,021.23	.....	.....	.....
1944.....	828,391,436.33	743,596,077.71	84,795,358.62	130,979,618.44	.....	.....	.....
1943.....	656,256,161.79	605,693,295.33	50,562,866.46	114,662,347.69	.....	.....	.....
1942.....	647,729,952.88	556,198,013.47	91,531,939.41	104,696,156.19	.....	.....	.....
1941.....	614,357,411.24	553,012,915.45	61,344,495.79	99,544,923.28	.....	.....	.....
1940.....	639,126,696.89	557,690,076.80	81,436,620.09	94,456,132.45	.....	.....	.....
1939.....	600,221,534.14	555,175,467.02	45,046,067.12	87,913,433.68	.....	.....	.....
1938.....	629,829,721.73	581,922,831.44	47,906,890.29	85,880,662.85	.....	.....	.....
1937.....	893,994,174.08	579,352,230.91	314,641,944.17	84,745,276.77	.....	.....	.....
1936.....	3,839,120,426.07	580,249,079.46	3,258,871,346.61	83,132,732.96	.....	.....	.....
1935.....	618,522,341.50	556,857,131.97	61,665,209.53	77,309,130.79	.....	.....	.....
1934.....	594,022,058.08	496,215,520.02	97,806,538.06	66,338,527.82	.....	.....	.....
1933.....	868,688,479.42	770,758,260.06	87,930,219.36	89,976,627.40	.....	.....	.....
1932.....	869,099,937.38	789,290,652.68	79,849,284.70	95,866,758.66	.....	.....	.....
1931.....	783,359,332.16	714,021,870.28	69,337,461.88	46,142,002.20	.....	.....	.....
1930 and prior years <sup>4</sup> .....	13,914,075,744.29	13,296,946,425.44	617,129,318.85	379,266,358.88	.....	.....	.....

\*1,656.84

\*93.00

\*215.78

\*2,071.40

\*2,772.50

\*2,535.57

\*13,013.69

\*98.47

\*3,008.47

\*2,414.18

\*4,030.20

\*6,064.05

84,361.84

6,528,115.96

36,749,579.04

383,262,126.21

1,750.00

4.40

1,008.97

143,483.33

1,374,344.45

151,583,116.01

\*5.60

\*164.67

51,268.05

\*87.52

\*25.00

11,647.16

1,036,107.10

11,264,170.98

239,048,712.86

	State and Territorial homes	Canteen service, revolving fund	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs) <sup>5</sup>	National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1933-39)	Public Works Administration Act of 1938 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1938-43)	Compensation and pension appropriations		
						Total compensation and pension appropriations	Participants in yellow fever experiments	Compensation and pension <sup>6</sup>
Total to June 30, 1967.....	\$38,549,236.59	\$4,965,000.00	\$1,673,540,988.96	\$3,018,704.79	\$13,198,826.79	\$81,852,594,150.95	\$300,185.42	\$79,793,805,149.96
1967.....			60,034,695.60			4,454,130,947.15		4,392,834,057.78
1966.....			83,464,488.90			4,391,943,302.81		4,305,367,750.70
1965.....			76,996,460.13			4,107,721,051.52		4,042,143,926.09
1964.....			68,576,499.30			3,959,187,575.35		3,900,202,888.08
1963.....			66,170,410.32			3,968,465,720.81	346.67	3,814,748,740.36
1962.....			53,008,051.19			3,707,536,447.53	2,200.00	3,652,598,228.58
1961.....			51,427,938.83			3,621,607,974.66	4,000.00	5,568,395,606.38
1960.....			56,854,194.44			3,367,449,928.96	4,800.00	3,314,761,383.25
1959.....			45,145,198.90			3,275,612,572.62	4,800.00	3,225,526,577.51
1958.....			32,903,714.10			3,102,798,452.95	4,800.00	3,062,211,267.86
1957.....			36,342,386.54			2,871,105,455.86	4,600.00	2,828,516,005.83
1956.....			26,881,592.75			2,797,006,657.11	1,650.00	2,748,989,286.51
1955.....			32,510,158.34			2,681,726,076.86	1,500.00	2,634,292,537.00
1954.....			51,043,060.99			2,481,503,017.36	1,500.00	2,450,517,692.41
1953.....			88,183,082.13			2,419,245,173.52	1,875.00	2,376,306,532.86
1952.....		*11,050.77	113,011,396.13			2,180,268,787.63	3,875.00	2,105,973,072.57
1951.....			103,878,104.83			2,171,172,166.08	4,750.00	2,035,987,965.40
1950.....		11,050.77	151,531,923.87			2,223,092,285.42	6,125.00	2,009,462,298.33
1949.....			124,024,440.08			2,153,498,765.47	6,000.00	1,891,283,111.78
1948.....		965,000.00	16,980,325.61			2,081,235,828.74	6,000.00	1,820,685,358.26
1947.....		4,000,000.00	153,879,665.54			1,932,037,153.57	6,000.00	1,731,972,782.52
1946.....			34,313,351.79			1,258,863,619.89	8,625.00	1,215,688,137.21
1945.....			15,800,635.66			771,796,516.61	9,375.00	732,535,301.93
1944.....			4,850,857.78			494,941,561.39	10,500.00	494,364,393.43
1943.....			2,694,330.81		26,158.49	442,375,819.87	13,500.00	442,360,319.87
1942.....			4,002,650.93		42,502.37	431,298,459.93	14,750.00	431,283,709.93
1941.....	*502.34		3,425,168.22		1,115,911.65	433,128,952.76	15,000.00	433,113,952.76
1940.....			5,978,545.60		7,659,254.93	429,153,464.56	15,000.00	429,138,464.56
1939.....	*30.00		6,602,668.51	5.00		416,718,868.36	15,000.00	416,703,868.36
1938.....	*45.66		9,311,252.65	35,607.12		402,783,695.97	15,000.00	402,768,695.97
1937.....	*1,071.00		8,872,848.73	90,876.63		396,045,927.12	15,875.00	396,030,052.12
1936.....	*907.32		1,933,263.04	1,004,575.71		399,009,852.78	17,375.00	398,992,477.78
1935.....	*84.34		1,416,735.22	1,486,256.15		374,425,539.57	18,370.00	374,407,169.57
1934.....	151,844.76		2,769,263.77	401,384.18		321,394,530.63	17,743.75	321,376,786.88
1933.....	757,965.18		13,517,369.43			550,585,092.23	25,750.00	550,559,342.23
1932.....	785,946.91		12,875,744.03			545,800,261.68	23,500.00	545,776,761.68
1931.....	589,999.80		9,040,319.81			488,388,942.92		488,388,942.92
1930 and prior years <sup>1</sup> .....	36,266,120.60		43,288,194.46			9,807,539,702.70		9,807,539,702.70

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 97.**—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans' Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone Retirement Acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued											
	Readjustment benefits (Public Law 346) <sup>7</sup>						Adjusted service and dependent pay <sup>8</sup>	Subsistence allowance (ch. 31, title 38, U.S.C.)	Statutory burial awards <sup>9</sup>	Unclassified as to purpose <sup>10</sup>	Special allowance (sec. 412, title 38, U.S.C.)	Invalid lifts, devices, etc. (sec. 617, title 38, U.S.C.)
	Total	Education and training			Readjustment allowances							
		Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies equipment and fees	Unemployment	Self-employment						
Total to June 30, 1967	\$41,742,465.63	\$8,643,236.67	\$3,853,059.15	\$975,431.24	\$24,423,212.64	\$3,842,525.93	\$83,556.52	\$1,450,391,367.50	\$505,145,712.63	\$25,031,905.39	\$1,063,354.39	\$483,398.44
1967							537.86	13,495,763.60	61,425,288.27	4,671,361.69	314,128.87	175,866.08
1966							1,140.12	12,055,219.17	58,486,893.50	3,441,476.23	248,406.95	157,874.09
1965							1,164.42	8,936,869.50	56,727,747.70	*1,105,207.97	138,534.82	43,575.81
1964							955.62	7,507,674.84	50,169,202.16	1,156,733.04	127,817.09	22,304.52
1963							2,041.21	5,904,839.10	48,072,010.36	*394,272.87	112,269.03	19,746.95
1962							1,311.12	6,817,171.21	42,513,123.31	5,455,711.38	121,152.43	27,549.50
1961							684.16	7,713,902.17	41,681,728.92	3,665,434.12	110,137.42	36,481.49
1960							495.96	12,203,624.88	38,436,955.25	1,943,695.32	98,974.30	
1959							936.31	15,343,869.78	33,248,012.72	1,427,677.94	60,698.36	
1958							925.26	18,530,416.67	21,195,350.84	810,323.33	45,363.99	

1957							1,380.02	21,617,373.58	18,979,125.21	1,986,971.22
1956							4,280.70	28,275,878.55	17,763,564.39	1,971,996.96
1955							6,069.73	30,979,260.13	16,446,710.00	
1954							9,593.41	30,974,231.54		
1953							14,521.38	42,922,244.28		
1952							8,956.27	74,282,883.79		
1951							6,576.73	135,172,873.95		
1950							8,342.42	213,615,519.67		
1949							13,643.82	262,196,009.87		
1948	*4,753,763.02	477,055.46				*5,230,818.48		265,298,233.50		
1947	9,117,326.65	*169,361.99	74,995.69	11,359.00	9,200,333.95			190,941,044.40		
1946	5,173,410.98	532,683.43	2,985,802.28	865,852.10	335,172.17	453,901.00		37,993,446.70		
1945	32,205,491.02	7,802,859.77	792,261.18	98,220.14	20,123,525.00	3,388,624.93		7,046,348.66		
1944								566,667.96		
1943										
1942										
1941										
1940										
1939										
1938										
1937										
1936										
1935										
1934										
1933										
1932										
1931										
1930 and prior years										

See footnotes at end of table.



Fiscal year	Readjustment benefits †						
	Total	Education and training (Public Law 346)			Education and training allowance (Public Law 550)	Loan guaranty (Public Law 346)	
		Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies, equipments, and fees		4-percent gratuity	Other
Total to June 30, 1967...	<sup>10</sup> \$24, 543, 461, 937. 00	\$10, 067, 100, 223. 80	\$3, 947, 862, 117. 47	\$497, 652, 984. 83	\$4, 521, 346, 739. 31	\$403, 998, 172. 65	\$730, 437, 815. 91
1967.....	<sup>10</sup> 297, 601, 152. 98	4, 497. 57			*78, 635. 78		
1966.....	<sup>10</sup> 42, 097, 184. 29	3, 992. 46		24. 00	11, 488. 68	235. 00	
1965.....	<sup>10</sup> 49, 392, 151. 26	8, 351. 89	66. 93	3, 191. 72	11, 858, 470. 13		
1964.....	<sup>10</sup> 68, 827, 750. 92	2, 832. 68	30, 989. 83	*22, 737. 37	33, 935, 761. 12	320. 00	
1963.....	<sup>10</sup> 95, 565, 684. 16	8, 606. 46	33, 031. 11	532. 09	62, 462, 857. 62	360. 00	
1962.....	<sup>10</sup> 150, 504, 739. 18	*15, 709. 14	32, 534. 77	2, 178. 69	121, 172, 197. 27	560. 00	
1961.....	<sup>10</sup> 405, 938, 564. 47	*17, 870. 68	170, 725. 54	16, 131. 67	220, 802, 022. 74	*249. 58	159, 885, 058. 86
1960.....	<sup>10</sup> 514, 175, 433. 49	22, 569. 22	151, 920. 85	33, 472. 82	371, 196, 187. 09	*6, 731. 02	121, 835, 398. 33
1959.....	<sup>10</sup> 706, 109, 987. 64	49, 681. 52	304, 585. 66	26, 320. 00	565, 984, 930. 33	*2, 600. 73	120, 935, 661. 78
1958.....	<sup>10</sup> 789, 498, 236. 63	303, 590. 32	80, 231. 00	118, 632. 10	692, 729, 551. 38	6, 723. 53	80, 032, 347. 30
1957.....	<sup>10</sup> 848, 878, 594. 72	2, 004, 064. 75	4, 181, 912. 36	721, 593. 75	766, 998, 207. 25	65, 984. 55	60, 059, 311. 49
1956.....	<sup>10</sup> 820, 182, 708. 57	19, 084, 068. 81	17, 422, 808. 86	2, 120, 051. 97	728, 273, 127. 81	167, 788. 11	39, 894, 424. 55
1955.....	707, 946, 022. 64	59, 243, 641. 11	37, 576, 212. 25	4, 272, 637. 85	563, 421, 364. 32	772, 204. 57	28, 058, 804. 12
1954.....	588, 514, 692. 36	153, 335, 534. 50	85, 804, 853. 15	8, 641, 314. 23	296, 337, 829. 90	24, 913, 244. 99	19, 726, 911. 56
1953.....	733, 128, 902. 07	378, 641, 470. 30	184, 389, 245. 81	18, 530, 478. 85	86, 241, 379. 45	46, 355, 683. 52	19, 486, 768. 46
1952.....	1, 403, 834, 222. 49	899, 656, 957. 92	388, 618, 182. 24	37, 128, 208. 19		59, 820, 958. 35	18, 534, 387. 77
1951.....	2, 041, 827, 097. 40	1, 363, 078, 577. 22	523, 445, 279. 01	56, 815, 741. 31		69, 226, 255. 41	20, 881, 797. 37
1950.....	2, 792, 589, 648. 90	1, 829, 111, 063. 32	682, 039, 504. 41	84, 576, 905. 82		38, 975, 349. 74	19, 695, 438. 90
1949.....	3, 253, 491, 687. 62	1, 869, 482, 777. 55	735, 360, 304. 10	99, 018, 787. 58		27, 912, 525. 56	12, 124, 942. 62
1948.....	3, 245, 247, 925. 75	1, 624, 752, 489. 70	769, 644, 853. 15	104, 009, 552. 70		57, 181, 968. 32	7, 172, 378. 68
1947.....	3, 636, 584, 127. 44	1, 550, 965, 476. 13	496, 245, 115. 72	75, 164, 855. 40		73, 486, 133. 08	2, 006, 463. 02
1946.....	1, 351, 525, 422. 02	317, 372, 660. 19	22, 328, 760. 72	6, 475, 111. 45		5, 121, 459. 25	107, 721. 10
1945.....							
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1930 and prior years.....							

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 97.**—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans' Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone Retirement Acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued

Fiscal year	Readjustment benefits <sup>1</sup> —Continued								Direct loans to veterans	Loan guaranty revolving fund
	Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans <sup>11</sup>	Children's educational assistance	Readjustment allowances (Public Law 346)		Post-Korean conflict veterans educational assistance	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Laws 16 and 894) <sup>11</sup>		Homes for paraplegics <sup>11</sup>		
			Unemployment	Self-employment		Tuition	Supplies and equipment			
Total to June 30, 1967.....	\$7,907,841.28	\$205,828,241.73	\$3,187,524,687.73	\$589,080,454.49	\$251,651,864.19	\$69,551,197.17	\$11,200,043.26	\$55,169,354.73	\$2,910,952,202.46	\$2,010,652,123.22
1967.....	827,998.33	34,322,084.12	-----	-----	251,651,864.19	4,838,449.12	852,109.82	4,485,431.12	161,659,592.38	368,873,003.69
1966.....	929,755.87	31,112,561.28	-----	-----	-----	4,527,947.07	843,248.77	4,317,823.06	92,431,897.58	378,027,450.57
1965.....	1,144,004.17	25,570,065.41	-----	20.00	-----	4,777,547.83	819,040.27	5,208,088.73	171,394,327.33	363,925,896.49
1964.....	1,287,528.58	24,805,193.00	-----	140.00	-----	3,608,404.66	641,228.70	4,723,825.42	237,279,600.43	355,313,428.82
1963.....	1,017,823.23	25,704,209.52	-----	349.00	-----	2,870,354.31	467,814.98	3,458,959.61	246,331,764.61	309,519,859.48
1962.....	668,837.95	21,366,117.36	-----	232.00	-----	3,028,149.88	490,504.32	3,394,915.45	252,827,007.87	234,992,484.17
1961.....	706,224.62	16,293,085.62	-----	212.35	-----	3,550,991.62	572,035.50	4,388,641.97	286,271,317.73	-----
1960.....	624,313.02	11,456,969.81	-----	272.49	*25.00	4,945,478.46	761,252.94	3,352,024.08	312,776,671.63	-----
1959.....	701,355.51	7,663,347.96	-----	1,370.46	*38.00	6,026,710.13	936,014.40	3,428,552.92	203,971,329.77	-----
1958.....	-----	5,183,215.15	-----	1,631.19	62.00	6,519,793.83	1,044,851.33	3,738,067.30	228,868,385.53	-----

1957	2,351,452.50	4,806.18	50.00	7,780,047.56	1,200,901.18	4,157,362.57	130,218,925.66
1956		*878.33	*957.67	8,593,842.15	1,263,979.65	4,504,573.26	103,118,036.37
1955		*196,116.93	*4,355.85	8,483,480.55	1,307,061.40	5,011,089.24	125,125,897.90
1954		*243,597.24	*1,398.73				117,708,814.12
1953		*499,546.59	*16,577.73				92,759,838.08
1952		64,271.09	11,256.93				87,276,513.01
1951		7,794,156.88	584,290.20				60,932,282.46
1950		124,577,368.44	13,613,118.27				
1949		443,731,993.71	66,060,356.50				
1948		557,601,928.15	124,884,755.05				
1947		1,167,589,391.05	271,126,693.04				
1946		887,296,483.83	112,823,225.48				
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1930 and prior years							

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 97.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans' Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone Retirement Acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued**

Fiscal year	Military and naval insurance		U.S. Government life insurance		National service life insurance				Servicemen's indemnities
	Benefits	Transferred to U.S. Government life insurance fund	Benefits <sup>12</sup>	Dividends	Appropriation		Trust fund		
					Benefits	Transferred to national service life insurance fund	Benefits <sup>12</sup>	Dividends	
Total to June 30, 1967-----	\$2,195,202,832.39	\$141,788,695.21	\$2,323,591,331.27	\$677,949,122.73	\$18,073,368.04	\$4,773,722,701.10	\$9,062,082,344.63	\$6,897,402,419.37	\$358,613,743.88
1967-----	1,944,360.68	71,898.90	82,959,777.00	14,257,077.00	1,022,212.10	5,794,457.09	555,634,624.00	192,739,063.00	564,136.63
1966-----	2,177,841.50	85,072.23	79,026,224.00	15,750,000.00	795,911.09	5,170,556.57	443,522,214.00	205,700,000.00	4,724,313.53
1965-----	2,317,344.21	*119,011.31	83,326,870.00	14,065,917.00	832,790.08	7,028,552.70	440,902,678.00	207,790,101.00	9,967,695.06
1964-----	2,514,821.98	*142,522.68	83,215,166.00	14,344,926.00	890,879.05	5,969,469.99	467,263,209.00	216,894,514.00	14,913,868.36
1963-----	2,638,480.71	*240,088.45	93,995,934.00	14,646,255.00	912,680.18	5,993,245.62	472,642,923.00	303,011,006.00	22,035,789.75
1962-----	2,886,703.99	166,114.10	94,251,680.30	16,827,750.00	915,285.92	6,885,153.31	455,745,457.87	231,498,835.00	29,167,759.72
1961-----	3,008,052.37	179,697.04	91,192,353.85	52,817,964.92	911,164.08	8,448,898.53	447,290,475.83	426,467,538.31	32,552,273.80
1960-----	3,408,799.92	323,992.33	99,072,881.83	18,631,060.00	817,734.97	10,296,004.86	422,780,530.16	238,852,099.00	35,893,765.30
1959-----	3,295,802.01	232,898.38	81,926,715.45	18,893,084.48	772,124.73	12,192,994.03	393,193,103.48	250,363,376.38	36,170,997.30
1958-----	3,611,103.93	879,025.02	77,544,947.50	53,505,477.11	854,843.96	14,691,104.08	362,861,954.45	217,317,976.05	36,042,491.92
1957-----	3,770,180.24	644,144.72	73,832,734.93	21,040,787.75	800,375.19	19,348,952.32	353,296,683.44	199,738,988.58	35,868,638.05

1956	4,174,573.62	613,947.34	69,608,072.93	26,036,855.64	819,127.57	78,426,936.33	358,470,893.94	189,651,984.32	31,617,955.15
1955	4,204,933.23	1,366,796.97	64,572,287.14	24,546,861.46	872,377.15	29,793,296.44	394,368,046.25	204,719,377.14	27,097,901.60
1954	4,228,719.03	817,744.34	63,184,724.65	89,001,840.20	997,530.83	72,659,187.91	475,311,601.36	211,977,216.64	23,542,060.34
1953	4,437,373.73	985,178.57	69,748,082.07	20,750,336.13	916,563.68	83,740,005.79	441,229,747.17	188,160,900.85	11,797,528.96
1952	4,487,136.56	691,119.35	68,766,095.99	15,186,700.43	976,753.15	203,452,866.41	457,714,965.25	556,362,478.82	6,656,568.41
1951	4,749,900.86	1,200,684.13	44,703,213.69	14,649,780.37	956,352.54	43,353,967.36	320,425,190.53	221,619,914.05	-----
1950	4,880,949.51	1,883,946.29	61,447,204.66	52,155,716.09	816,386.79	472,764,171.76	355,119,700.47	2,634,537,050.23	-----
1949	5,211,934.34	2,174,415.37	45,129,183.49	11,233,537.43	426,238.07	86,978,987.20	339,452,958.23	-----	-----
1948	5,312,771.63	3,002,942.82	285,520,299.84	10,178,805.45	1,051,585.33	141,455,009.33	374,868,144.71	-----	-----
1947	5,585,276.31	5,520,173.91	46,474,424.91	9,620,910.61	714,451.58	827,758,221.22	265,815,624.84	-----	-----
1946	6,090,626.29	9,294,343.07	40,791,368.28	7,802,331.43	-----	1,380,001,457.81	285,909,885.44	-----	-----
1945	6,814,594.69	12,941,477.28	23,920,203.62	8,353,054.66	-----	1,117,548,383.54	136,846,767.35	-----	-----
1944	7,775,455.51	2,517,340.98	36,462,166.05	8,256,768.15	-----	102,429,163.08	33,897,951.37	-----	-----
1943	9,143,427.32	5,346,062.18	31,800,133.04	8,014,537.24	-----	31,145,696.84	6,549,351.07	-----	-----
1942	11,074,329.10	4,416,602.17	36,324,633.18	8,156,558.84	-----	395,960.98	960,608.14	-----	-----
1941	13,754,308.02	1,636,251.59	47,604,363.52	8,222,294.92	-----	-----	7,055.28	-----	-----
1940	18,085,890.02	1,515,686.80	61,041,760.10	8,770,995.04	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1939	35,633,750.47	2,760,188.23	26,951,222.09	8,380,003.43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1938	80,090,894.57	2,430,635.73	24,235,120.83	7,400,492.52	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1937	85,483,989.57	2,567,788.80	22,729,069.30	6,667,314.93	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1936	90,585,622.19	3,459,358.96	21,916,160.40	6,380,285.89	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1935	96,125,176.05	4,230,069.87	21,047,792.09	6,124,247.05	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1934	98,420,942.71	4,847,331.12	21,464,485.82	4,608,874.96	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1933	117,364,675.79	5,674,105.86	22,520,118.98	5,541,553.91	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1932	117,680,551.37	6,080,041.21	21,278,379.90	7,458,287.32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1931	111,373,120.53	6,551,231.50	18,543,389.43	7,408,474.80	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1930 and prior years <sup>4</sup>	1,210,898,427.83	45,182,010.49	85,462,090.41	32,261,404.57	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 97.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans' Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone Retirement Acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued**

Fiscal year	Service men's group life insurance fund	Veterans reopened insurance fund	Veterans special term insurance		Service-disabled veterans insurance			Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief	Adjusted compensation		
			Appropriation	Trust fund	Appropriation	Transferred from veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation	Trust fund		Adjusted service certificate fund <sup>13</sup>	Adjusted service and dependent pay <sup>8</sup>	Loans to veterans for transportation
Total to June 30, 1967	\$230,069,073.00	\$21,421,877.00	\$250,000.00	\$164,488,472.00	\$250,000.00	\$16,200,000.00	\$79,100,471.00	\$1,996,595.99	\$3,822,697,454.80	\$55,661,050.75	\$76,103.36
1967	150,449,931.00	9,054,310.00		19,844,577.00		3,200,000.00	10,628,964.00	2,796.58			
1966	79,619,142.00	9,380,355.00		17,509,282.00		3,000,000.00	9,793,723.00	7,873.52	2,642,410.28		
1965		2,987,212.00		11,426,839.00		2,000,000.00	9,521,826.00	23,945.23	94,828.34		
1964				19,590,061.00		2,700,000.00	8,136,011.00	22,831.50	103,310.00		
1963				11,189,733.00		2,300,000.00	7,799,824.00	22,513.56	84,367.14		
1962				44,208,822.12		1,300,000.00	6,766,915.00	17,266.78	116,511.23		
1961				7,707,665.79		1,200,000.00	6,596,305.65	63,084.80	223,887.34		
1960				6,768,160.00		500,000.00	5,535,002.93	108,398.14	298,860.36		
1959				8,078,371.64			3,620,986.70	1,456,963.14	832,449.77		
1958				5,822,769.49			3,513,466.76	14,448.73	192,646.86		

1957				5,570,782.98		2,726,789.43	*658.13	262,903.82		
1956				3,506,569.83		2,126,799.10	*21,812.75	218,228.95		
1955				2,053,876.09		1,633,685.45	*43,320.04	224,465.25		
1954				805,454.47		529,842.56	*63,314.13	691,508.40		
1953				384,267.33		149,864.56	*86,520.33	201,575.97		*786.84
1952		250,000.00		21,240.20	250,000.00	20,464.86	*168,164.62	295,019.17		*422.19
1951							*179,861.24	355,761.84		*1,071.34
1950							*1,239,855.60	576,290.45		*93.22
1949							377,213.24	614,120.94		*978.45
1948							1,256,233.03	908,901.09		4,156.69
1947							327,021.23	1,074,609.59		7,600.73
1946							71,635.45	3,819,805.48		11,072.40
1945							27,877.90	11,223,396.84		63,909.11
1944								1,647,700.54		89,464.03
1943								996,953.80		167,728.48
1942								43,227,404.24		253,196.34
1941								2,656,735.71		399,566.38
1940								9,234,571.86		681,304.19
1939								7,413,848.79		1,185,414.37
1938								13,837,588.33		1,352,099.16
1937								282,656,226.02		1,546,168.24
1936								3,228,421,888.82		1,089,821.20
1935								25,562,460.85		1,361,408.31
1934								23,413,326.01		1,895,111.07
1933								24,621,384.22		2,252,360.76
1932								23,215,621.33		2,480,264.29
1931								19,391,652.05		2,463,148.16
1930 and prior years*								91,344,173.12		38,360,608.88

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 97.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans' Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone Retirement Acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued**

Fiscal year	Supply fund	General post fund	General post fund auxiliary account	Horatio Ward fund	Personal funds of patients <sup>14</sup>	Vocational rehabilitation (World War I)	Allotments and allowances <sup>15</sup>	Marine and seamen's insurance	Civil service retirement and disability fund to Aug. 31, 1934	Canal Zone retirement and disability fund to Aug. 31, 1934	Miscellaneous
Total to June 30, 1967.....	\$2,046,426,902.40	\$29,696,812.89	\$748,030.42	\$21,742.33	\$787,264,127.39	\$644,865,174.15	\$582,939,660.40	\$35,078,013.20	\$249,620,791.07	\$1,158,146.76	\$16,807,584.30
1967.....	109,073,031.69	2,442,812.76	.....	.....	59,803,006.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,111,319.36
1966.....	140,047,826.01	1,910,989.57	.....	.....	56,857,989.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,207,727.70
1965.....	162,858,651.33	1,410,320.67	.....	.....	53,796,342.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,225,164.72
1964.....	176,816,043.97	1,600,343.44	.....	.....	54,290,727.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,526,772.81
1963.....	179,872,023.07	1,571,759.92	.....	.....	50,774,333.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,218,607.22
1962.....	171,241,209.69	1,609,314.27	.....	.....	48,581,951.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,303,381.31
1961.....	155,530,315.83	1,596,594.59	.....	.....	43,754,597.03	*59.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,145,570.78
1960.....	149,364,963.37	1,796,596.89	.....	.....	42,422,802.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,060,837.87
1959.....	139,984,242.32	2,479,433.15	.....	.....	37,586,767.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	971,446.74
1958.....	136,922,407.46	2,046,172.12	.....	.....	34,373,404.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	657,888.70
1957.....	134,096,780.40	1,819,640.58	.....	.....	30,706,676.39	.....	*10.00	.....	.....	.....	459,070.90
1956.....	128,166,042.25	1,049,644.59	.....	.....	28,349,691.30	*10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,053.94
1955.....	128,540,182.35	887,732.36	.....	.....	25,587,614.44	*67.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	279,526.43
1954.....	133,913,182.66	907,968.49	.....	.....	23,659,751.31	*156.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,094.79
1953.....	.....	774,694.10	.....	.....	22,826,171.38	*77.50	11,461.82	.....	.....	.....	55,629.19
1952.....	.....	777,090.48	.....	.....	31,153,834.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,925.44
1951.....	.....	658,423.57	.....	.....	39,277,653.84	*53.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	175,822.38
1950.....	.....	1,324,206.93	.....	.....	19,979,249.97	.....	.....	*15.00	.....	.....	281,279.26
1949.....	.....	627,825.36	.....	.....	19,088,218.08	.....	.....	*192.37	.....	.....	255,633.89
1948.....	.....	328,722.97	1,802.65	.....	14,944,270.72	1,498.95	.....	*96.00	.....	.....	542,610.48
1947.....	.....	96,381.97	189,974.19	.....	10,888,093.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	599,771.55
1946.....	.....	30,458.73	285,322.09	.....	8,432,535.80	*231.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,629.68
1945.....	.....	96,462.50	270,931.49	.....	5,939,766.93	*363.94	*2,346.96	.....	.....	.....	18,066.40
1944.....	.....	29,155.28	.....	.....	4,501,568.23	*4,737.51	*3,998.78	.....	.....	.....	7,849.79
1943.....	.....	34,156.86	.....	.....	3,167,695.45	*3,452.55	*2,641.23	.....	.....	.....	140,072.21
1942.....	.....	35,906.51	.....	.....	2,827,034.06	*3,641.63	*2,217.06	.....	.....	.....	25,885.59
1941.....	.....	37,903.71	.....	.....	2,816,117.65	*3,646.83	*1,365.18	.....	.....	.....	16,310.07
1940.....	.....	34,727.42	.....	.....	2,354,606.63	*2,916.26	*504.91	.....	.....	.....	165,714.03
1939.....	.....	134,132.38	.....	.....	2,166,924.42	*1,657.18	*335.50	.....	.....	.....	21,111.43
1938.....	.....	192,436.01	.....	.....	2,241,670.31	*1,084.69	*1,309.11	.....	.....	.....	40,111.61
1937.....	.....	459,424.97	.....	.....	2,130,479.30	*9,022.38	*1,226.34	.....	.....	.....	13,112.89
1936.....	.....	170,525.63	.....	.....	1,982,580.55	*6,267.25	*533.58	.....	.....	.....	12,712.22
1935.....	.....	324,142.95	.....	306.55	.....	*9,192.36	*895.44	.....	.....	.....	15,507.22
1934.....	.....	134,432.51	.....	1,699.94	.....	*7,247.29	2,998.70	94.51	8,519,553.38	86,355.31	2,690.45
1933.....	.....	52,637.62	.....	2,584.60	.....	*16,825.80	7,798.77	.....	47,656,699.54	527,036.97	351,786.93
1932.....	.....	213,639.03	.....	17,251.24	.....	*17,109.11	*8,732.62	.....	34,837,692.05	.....	492,644.71
1931.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*21,747.50	5,070.03	1,600.00	27,470,075.06	192,967.55	4,818.00
1930 and prior years <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,992,317.41	.....	101,716.55
						644,973,243.04	582,921,185.92	35,076,318.69	107,144,453.63		197,495.99

<sup>1</sup> Includes general operating expenses, 1954-67; medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954-67; medical care, 1962-67; medical and prosthetic research; outpatient care 1954-61; maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1954-61; inpatient care, 1955-61; maintenance and operations of hospitals, 1954; contract hospitalization, 1954; maintenance and operations of domiciliary facilities, 1954; administration, medical, hospital and domiciliary services, 1952-53; salaries and expenses, 1918-51; administrative facilities; emergency fund for the President, national defense (allotment to Veterans Administration), 1942-47; increase of compensation, 1920-24; printing and binding, 1924-49; administrative expenses, adjusted compensation, 1924-25; administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936-37; penalty mail, 1945-48; Federal tort claims, 1948-50; and grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950-67. Medical, hospital, and domiciliary services are included beginning with fiscal year 1932, and State and territorial homes beginning with fiscal year 1934.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the transfer of \$4,932,211,396.31 from appropriations to the following trust and revolving funds from which expenditures are made: \$141,230,544.67 from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$4,705,943,368.40 from the national service life insurance appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$67,779,332.70 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$558,050.54 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$250,000 from payment to veterans special term insurance fund appropriation to the veterans special term insurance fund; \$250,000 from payment to service-disabled veterans insurance fund appropriation to service-disabled veterans insurance fund; \$16,200,000 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

<sup>3</sup> Includes the transfer of \$9,066,355.99 from the appropriation veterans insurance and indemnities to the following trust and revolving funds from which expenditures are made: \$5,794,457.09 to the national service life insurance fund; \$71,898.90 to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$3,200,000 to the service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

<sup>4</sup> Expenditures by single years from 1919 through 1930 and for 1918 and prior years may be obtained from table 95 of the annual report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 1960.

<sup>5</sup> Includes \$436,623,691 transferred to the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, for the following fiscal years: 1946, \$7,500,000; 1947, \$135,250,000; 1949, \$90,000,000; 1950, \$100,000,000; 1951, \$42,573,691; 1952, \$40,000,000; and 1953, \$21,300,000. Also includes expenditures for grants to Republic of Philippines for construction and equipping of hospitals, and for major alterations, improvements and repairs.

<sup>6</sup> A detailed distribution showing these expenditures by war and compensation or pension status may be found in table 29 of this report. Also, similar detail for 1960 and prior years may be found in table 95 of the Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 1960.

<sup>7</sup> Readjustment benefits are shown under "Readjustment benefits appropriation" and also under "Compensation and pensions appropriation."

<sup>8</sup> Adjusted service and dependent pay is shown under "Adjusted service and dependent pay appropriation" and under "Compensation and pensions appropriation."

<sup>9</sup> Statutory burial awards are shown under "Veterans miscellaneous benefits appropriation" and also under "Compensation and pensions appropriation."

<sup>10</sup> In fiscal year 1956, accounting procedures were revised for the "Compensation and pensions" and "readjustment benefits" appropriations with respect to the handling of refunds (overpayments) receivable. In arriving at net expenditures for these appropriations, overpayments are deducted from gross expenditures at the time of collection. The supporting accounts showing expenses by purpose or type of benefit, however, are reduced at the time of discovery of the overpayment. Thus, the supporting detail will not add to the appropriation expenditures totals.

<sup>11</sup> Tuition, supplies and equipment, and homes for paraplegics are shown under "Readjustment benefits appropriation" and also under "Veterans miscellaneous benefits appropriation." Automobiles and other conveyances are shown under both the "Readjustment benefits" and "Automobiles and conveyances for disabled veterans" appropriations.

<sup>12</sup> Beginning with fiscal year 1949, a change was made in the reporting of expenditures from the U.S. Government life insurance and national service life insurance trust funds from a net to a gross basis, resulting in an understatement in the historical data for prior years in varying amounts. The cumulative differences for the prior years between the net figures and what the figures would have been on a gross basis have been added in a lump sum to the 1948 figures. The 1948 U.S. Government life insurance trust fund expenditures of \$295,699,105.29 include actual net expenditures of \$69,983,376 for 1948 and a cumulative adjustment for prior years of \$225,715,729.29. The 1948 national service life insurance trust fund expenditures of \$374,868,144.71 include actual net expenditures of \$304,932,876.97 for 1948 and a cumulative adjustment for prior years of \$69,935,267.74. In fiscal year 1960 a change was made in the reporting of expenditures from the insurance trust funds from a gross to an accrued basis. The cumulative differences for the prior years between the gross figures and what the figures would have been on an accrued basis are reflected in adjustments to the fiscal year 1959 figures. These adjustments were: U.S. Government life insurance trust fund, plus \$12,675,572; national service life insurance trust fund, plus \$32,661,399.78; veterans special term insurance fund, plus \$2,183,306; and service-disabled veterans insurance fund, minus \$523,288.

<sup>13</sup> Represents payments made on "Adjusted service certificates" and amounts reimbursed to the U.S. Government life insurance fund on account of loans made from that fund on certificates. Actual expenditures for fiscal year 1942 were \$1,659,220.95 and the balance represents an adjustment due to a change in the method of reporting to conform with Executive Order 8512.

<sup>14</sup> Includes "Funds due incompetent beneficiaries."

<sup>15</sup> Includes expenditures of \$282,082,863.52 from the military and naval family allowance appropriation, and \$300,856,716.83 from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard allotments trust fund.

<sup>16</sup> Credit.

NOTE.—Expenditures reflect the net amount of vouchers approved for payment rather than the amount of checks issued and differ from amounts reported to the Bureau of the Budget and Treasury Department in accordance with Budget-Treasury regulation No. A-34, by the amount of payment and collection vouchers in transit between the Veterans Administration and regional disbursing offices at the close of the fiscal year.

Table 98.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State

[Fiscal year 1967]

State	Total expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1967, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1967							
		Total living and deceased veterans						Living veterans	
		Total		Service-connected		Nonservice connected		Total	
		Number	Amount	Number <sup>2</sup>	Amount	Number <sup>3</sup>	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	\$7,321,037,133	4,569,960	\$4,392,834,058	2,363,050	\$2,417,310,686	2,206,910	\$1,975,523,372	3,182,141	\$3,183,285,420
Foreign countries.....	82,315,432	77,105	69,948,160	50,415	41,217,313	26,690	28,730,847	31,633	34,279,065
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	62,526,712	27,831	38,620,862	13,704	22,535,535	14,127	16,085,327	20,118	30,365,700
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	59,735,420	26,901	37,546,445	13,086	21,781,083	13,815	15,765,362	19,573	29,797,410
All others.....	2,791,292	930	1,074,417	618	754,452	312	319,965	545	568,290
Total United States.....	7,176,194,989	4,465,024	4,284,265,036	2,298,931	2,353,557,838	2,166,093	1,930,707,198	3,130,390	3,118,640,655
Alabama.....	142,655,648	84,762	86,051,423	42,708	46,055,464	42,054	39,995,959	56,577	60,329,008
Alaska.....	4,084,193	2,533	2,098,947	1,845	1,488,794	638	610,153	2,028	1,630,291
Arizona.....	70,998,809	39,299	43,111,215	21,661	27,104,317	17,638	16,006,898	28,717	32,865,555
Arkansas.....	109,122,131	60,058	67,774,354	26,704	34,685,381	33,354	33,088,973	42,180	51,741,849
California.....	638,352,840	361,750	369,111,669	209,898	221,105,862	171,852	148,005,807	269,225	263,706,241
Colorado.....	81,465,580	46,561	48,385,016	27,015	30,861,896	19,546	17,523,120	34,188	36,637,789
Connecticut.....	84,392,740	57,348	49,535,146	34,519	30,726,617	22,829	18,808,529	42,488	37,050,330
Delaware.....	15,835,145	9,251	8,417,639	5,071	4,849,322	4,180	3,568,317	6,453	6,002,718
District of Columbia.....	120,740,805	21,538	23,098,434	12,402	14,835,567	9,136	8,262,867	14,701	15,133,017
Florida.....	261,216,711	170,939	178,430,922	82,375	98,994,222	88,564	79,456,700	122,064	133,007,315
Georgia.....	153,548,013	93,312	96,396,442	46,479	52,184,988	46,833	44,211,454	60,804	66,101,581
Hawaii.....	13,212,176	8,336	8,356,757	5,514	5,751,140	2,822	2,605,617	5,980	5,894,795
Idaho.....	32,904,640	16,327	16,328,183	7,905	8,610,993	8,422	7,717,190	12,129	12,752,253
Illinois.....	339,386,558	197,103	174,984,847	90,654	84,150,410	106,449	90,834,437	133,404	123,969,994
Indiana.....	147,094,683	100,054	91,815,941	46,514	45,684,940	53,540	46,131,001	67,990	65,612,558
Iowa.....	101,117,739	61,883	60,231,162	26,400	28,263,594	35,483	31,967,568	43,371	45,049,803
Kansas.....	93,076,854	52,501	51,358,944	23,502	25,434,958	28,999	25,923,986	36,088	37,319,563
Kentucky.....	125,392,348	85,677	85,879,437	41,607	44,320,041	44,070	41,559,396	57,753	61,080,214

Louisiana.....	125,764,637	81,739	83,459,763	38,468	41,926,253	43,271	41,533,510	54,735	59,023,785
Maine.....	45,257,649	27,864	27,544,414	13,118	14,542,813	14,246	13,001,601	18,894	20,122,285
Maryland.....	105,672,431	67,891	63,785,770	37,083	37,660,219	30,808	26,125,551	45,726	43,774,663
Massachusetts.....	242,324,740	172,594	154,928,080	111,359	102,747,759	61,235	52,180,271	129,939	117,700,779
Michigan.....	248,485,882	167,989	153,195,326	90,040	83,633,723	77,949	66,561,603	121,843	115,652,608
Minnesota.....	159,897,230	92,904	88,019,585	46,754	46,106,048	46,150	41,913,537	68,711	67,767,711
Mississippi.....	94,119,769	58,077	61,817,498	27,853	31,513,542	30,224	30,303,956	39,161	44,051,354
Missouri.....	167,598,939	112,662	110,168,438	49,634	51,885,005	63,928	58,283,433	77,496	79,875,120
Montana.....	29,203,915	16,444	15,917,945	8,158	8,466,352	8,286	7,451,593	11,847	12,016,799
Nebraska.....	53,965,545	31,125	30,507,791	14,795	15,732,382	16,330	14,775,409	22,212	22,969,986
Nevada.....	13,035,694	8,960	8,173,209	5,230	4,952,916	3,730	3,220,293	6,841	6,309,920
New Hampshire.....	24,646,452	17,739	16,969,489	9,252	9,549,579	8,487	7,419,910	12,539	12,404,544
New Jersey.....	199,862,773	153,525	127,761,580	88,696	74,385,138	64,829	53,376,442	110,857	93,211,556
New Mexico.....	43,078,406	25,081	26,952,563	14,364	17,692,198	9,717	9,260,365	17,635	20,533,121
New York.....	605,078,780	400,944	353,598,376	224,745	205,471,447	175,599	148,126,929	289,180	262,468,281
North Carolina.....	169,622,270	102,818	105,983,359	48,985	54,913,259	53,833	51,070,100	67,099	73,622,506
North Dakota.....	22,812,536	11,836	11,297,963	6,267	6,058,713	5,569	5,238,950	8,693	8,627,844
Ohio.....	343,873,119	226,835	207,422,946	120,298	114,721,691	106,537	92,701,255	162,229	154,142,009
Oklahoma.....	112,281,586	73,800	76,227,278	34,899	39,193,156	38,901	37,034,122	51,564	56,555,257
Oregon.....	82,877,840	50,722	49,505,310	21,631	23,509,106	29,091	25,996,204	36,600	37,908,548
Pennsylvania.....	435,304,822	289,624	262,593,733	149,706	143,455,826	139,918	119,137,907	199,481	187,428,613
Rhode Island.....	36,643,415	26,534	23,876,152	15,024	14,074,022	11,510	9,802,130	19,316	17,672,805
South Carolina.....	82,889,248	51,932	53,167,654	22,727	25,463,354	29,205	27,704,300	31,712	34,641,178
South Dakota.....	37,423,358	16,524	16,392,258	6,616	7,065,645	9,908	9,326,613	11,775	12,432,995
Tennessee.....	162,492,217	92,505	94,186,755	42,534	46,993,093	49,971	47,193,662	60,856	65,914,294
Texas.....	397,668,460	245,322	251,593,722	127,634	141,005,477	117,688	110,588,245	170,399	182,202,777
Utah.....	38,823,107	18,164	17,239,020	10,178	10,317,754	7,986	6,921,256	13,237	12,930,709
Vermont.....	16,945,303	9,853	10,277,903	4,838	5,686,546	5,015	4,591,357	6,849	7,563,363
Virginia.....	152,374,947	91,813	93,313,500	46,355	52,310,446	45,458	41,003,054	60,304	62,904,094
Washington.....	121,800,091	74,251	73,079,856	37,282	40,123,515	36,969	32,956,341	53,772	55,051,595
West Virginia.....	101,672,066	57,094	58,414,822	24,788	27,859,592	32,306	30,555,230	38,893	42,515,759
Wisconsin.....	151,663,742	94,423	88,476,395	43,358	42,861,471	51,065	45,614,924	68,396	67,334,908
Wyoming.....	16,506,407	7,404	7,030,455	3,489	3,571,292	3,915	3,459,163	5,459	5,424,015

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 98.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1967]

State	Living veterans				Deceased veterans					
	Service connected		Nonservice connected		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	2,000,113	\$1,920,092,392	1,182,028	\$1,263,193,028	1,387,819	\$1,209,548,638	362,937	\$497,218,294	1,024,882	\$712,330,344
Foreign countries.....	17,366	15,635,916	14,267	18,643,149	45,472	35,669,095	33,049	25,581,397	12,423	10,087,698
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	11,437	18,964,714	8,681	11,400,986	7,713	8,255,162	2,267	3,570,821	5,446	4,684,341
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico....	10,984	18,519,849	8,589	11,277,561	7,328	7,749,035	2,102	3,261,234	5,226	4,487,801
All others.....	453	444,865	92	123,425	385	506,127	165	309,587	220	196,540
Total United States.....	1,971,310	1,885,491,762	1,159,080	1,233,148,893	1,334,634	1,165,624,381	327,621	468,066,076	1,007,013	697,558,305
Alabama.....	34,770	35,118,092	21,807	25,210,916	28,185	25,722,415	7,938	10,937,372	20,247	14,785,043
Alaska.....	1,741	1,324,573	287	305,718	505	468,656	104	164,221	401	304,435
Arizona.....	18,328	21,968,622	10,389	10,896,933	10,582	10,245,660	3,333	5,138,695	7,249	5,109,965
Arkansas.....	21,386	27,724,053	20,794	24,017,796	17,878	16,032,505	5,318	6,961,328	12,560	9,071,177
California.....	179,028	170,403,224	90,197	93,303,017	112,525	105,405,428	30,870	50,702,638	81,655	54,702,790
Colorado.....	23,153	24,966,260	11,035	11,671,529	12,373	11,747,227	3,862	5,895,636	8,511	5,851,591
Connecticut.....	31,236	25,896,438	11,252	11,153,892	14,860	12,484,816	3,283	4,830,179	11,577	7,654,637
Delaware.....	4,473	3,955,739	1,980	2,046,979	2,798	2,414,921	598	893,583	2,200	1,521,338
District of Columbia.....	10,223	10,182,671	4,478	4,950,346	6,837	7,965,417	2,179	4,652,896	4,658	3,312,521
Florida.....	68,937	77,530,559	53,127	55,476,756	48,875	45,443,607	13,438	21,463,663	35,437	23,979,944
Georgia.....	37,247	38,861,813	23,557	27,239,768	32,508	30,294,861	9,232	13,323,175	23,276	16,971,686
Hawaii.....	4,516	4,273,267	1,464	1,621,528	2,356	2,461,962	598	1,477,873	1,358	984,089
Idaho.....	6,868	7,245,151	5,261	5,507,102	4,198	3,575,930	1,037	1,365,842	3,161	2,210,088

Illinois.....	78,646	67,976,307	54,758	55,993,687	63,699	51,014,853	12,008	16,174,103	51,691	34,840,750
Indiana.....	39,894	36,806,056	28,096	28,806,502	32,064	26,203,383	6,620	8,878,884	25,444	17,324,499
Iowa.....	22,223	22,862,420	21,148	22,187,383	18,512	15,181,359	4,177	5,401,174	14,335	9,780,185
Kansas.....	19,165	19,521,642	16,923	17,797,921	16,413	14,039,381	4,337	5,913,316	12,076	8,126,065
Kentucky.....	33,514	33,905,828	24,239	27,174,386	27,924	24,799,223	8,093	10,414,213	19,831	14,385,010
Louisiana.....	31,923	32,780,714	22,812	26,243,071	27,004	24,435,978	6,544	9,145,539	20,459	15,290,439
Maine.....	10,894	11,446,831	8,000	8,675,454	8,470	7,422,129	2,224	3,095,982	6,246	4,326,147
Maryland.....	32,021	29,337,277	13,705	14,437,386	22,165	20,011,107	5,062	8,322,942	17,103	11,688,105
Massachusetts.....	100,783	87,311,080	29,156	30,389,699	42,655	37,227,251	10,576	15,436,679	32,079	21,790,572
Michigan.....	81,006	74,775,796	40,837	40,376,812	46,146	37,542,718	9,034	11,857,927	37,112	25,684,791
Minnesota.....	41,036	38,573,484	27,675	29,194,227	24,193	20,251,874	5,718	7,532,564	18,475	12,719,310
Mississippi.....	22,157	23,774,340	17,004	20,277,014	18,916	17,766,144	5,696	7,739,202	13,220	10,026,942
Missouri.....	41,190	40,626,428	36,306	39,248,692	36,066	30,293,318	8,444	11,258,577	27,622	19,034,741
Montana.....	7,175	7,144,312	4,672	4,872,487	4,587	3,901,146	983	1,322,040	3,614	2,579,106
Nebraska.....	12,524	12,671,489	9,688	10,298,497	8,913	7,537,805	2,271	3,060,893	6,642	4,476,912
Nevada.....	4,741	4,205,122	2,100	2,104,798	2,119	1,863,289	489	747,794	1,630	1,115,495
New Hampshire.....	7,940	7,595,841	4,599	4,808,703	5,200	4,564,945	1,312	1,953,738	3,888	2,611,207
New Jersey.....	80,477	62,731,273	30,380	30,480,283	42,668	34,550,024	8,219	11,653,865	34,449	22,896,159
New Mexico.....	12,073	14,419,542	5,562	6,113,579	6,446	6,419,442	2,291	3,272,656	4,155	3,146,786
New York.....	202,381	174,052,537	86,799	88,415,744	111,164	91,130,095	22,364	31,418,910	88,800	59,711,185
North Carolina.....	39,483	41,731,715	27,616	31,890,791	35,719	32,360,853	9,502	13,181,544	26,217	19,179,309
North Dakota.....	5,426	5,057,513	3,267	3,570,331	3,143	2,669,819	841	1,001,200	2,302	1,698,619
Ohio.....	107,131	96,921,849	55,098	57,220,160	64,606	53,280,937	13,167	17,799,842	51,439	35,481,095
Oklahoma.....	28,361	30,467,662	23,203	26,087,595	22,236	19,672,021	6,538	8,725,494	15,698	10,946,527
Oregon.....	18,667	19,348,433	17,933	18,560,115	14,122	11,596,762	2,964	4,160,673	11,158	7,436,089
Pennsylvania.....	129,873	116,808,675	69,608	70,619,938	90,143	75,165,120	19,833	26,647,151	70,310	48,517,969
Rhode Island.....	13,391	11,611,846	5,925	6,060,959	7,218	6,203,347	1,633	2,462,176	5,585	3,741,171
South Carolina.....	17,644	18,178,867	14,068	16,462,311	20,220	18,526,476	5,083	7,284,487	15,137	11,241,989
South Dakota.....	5,575	5,743,357	6,200	6,689,638	4,749	3,959,263	1,041	1,322,288	3,708	2,636,975
Tennessee.....	33,810	35,440,993	27,046	30,473,301	31,649	28,272,461	8,724	11,552,100	22,925	16,720,361
Texas.....	105,685	109,206,977	64,714	72,995,800	74,923	69,390,945	21,949	31,798,500	52,974	37,592,445
Utah.....	8,920	8,583,357	4,317	4,347,352	4,927	4,308,311	1,258	1,734,397	3,669	2,573,914
Vermont.....	4,032	4,519,685	2,817	3,043,678	3,004	2,714,540	806	1,166,861	2,198	1,547,679
Virginia.....	37,226	37,710,593	23,078	25,193,496	31,509	30,409,406	9,129	14,599,848	22,380	15,809,553
Washington.....	32,073	32,214,652	21,699	22,836,943	20,479	18,028,261	5,209	7,908,863	15,270	10,119,398
West Virginia.....	19,778	21,598,149	19,115	20,917,610	18,201	15,899,063	5,010	6,261,443	13,191	9,637,620
Wisconsin.....	37,496	35,380,317	30,900	31,954,591	26,027	21,141,487	5,862	7,481,154	20,165	13,660,333
Wyoming.....	3,070	2,998,336	2,389	2,425,679	1,945	1,606,440	419	572,956	1,526	1,033,484

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 98.**—*Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued*  
 [Fiscal year 1967]

State	World War II									
	Living veterans						Deceased veterans			
	Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected		Reserve officers		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	1,743,120	\$1,644,398,642	1,465,913	\$1,331,919,985	277,202	\$312,462,034	5	\$16,923	601,249	\$564,547,469
Foreign countries.....	16,149	13,235,771	14,370	11,053,002	1,779	2,182,769			31,942	22,031,851
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	5,996	9,659,660	4,142	7,197,562	1,854	2,462,098			2,021	2,349,162
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	5,719	9,377,689	3,907	6,979,093	1,812	2,398,596			1,875	2,165,764
All others.....	277	281,671	235	218,469	42	63,502			146	183,398
<b>Total United States.....</b>	<b>1,720,975</b>	<b>1,621,503,511</b>	<b>1,447,401</b>	<b>1,313,669,421</b>	<b>273,569</b>	<b>307,817,167</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16,923</b>	<b>567,286</b>	<b>540,166,456</b>
Alabama.....	31,299	31,297,673	25,402	24,327,544	5,897	6,970,429			12,375	11,909,417
Alaska.....	1,310	1,010,935	1,288	927,028	22	83,907			304	272,578
Arizona.....	15,122	16,869,916	12,467	13,995,858	2,655	2,874,058			4,753	4,692,633
Arkansas.....	20,986	25,326,811	15,349	18,685,850	5,637	6,640,961			7,148	6,956,781
California.....	143,621	130,343,879	122,445	107,585,590	21,175	22,754,506	1	3,783	47,219	45,916,055
Colorado.....	17,817	18,078,413	15,804	15,296,409	2,513	2,782,004			5,228	4,997,237
Connecticut.....	25,755	20,949,784	23,503	18,485,272	2,252	2,464,512			6,422	6,024,317
Delaware.....	3,807	3,353,748	3,271	2,767,784	536	585,964			1,257	1,152,483
District of Columbia.....	7,910	7,536,235	6,378	5,800,405	1,532	1,735,830			2,645	3,413,185
Florida.....	56,686	61,524,274	47,103	50,830,651	9,583	10,693,723			19,055	18,912,352
Georgia.....	34,691	35,627,271	26,763	26,242,758	7,928	9,384,513			14,380	13,848,695
Hawaii.....	2,798	2,691,835	2,512	2,354,137	286	337,698			1,032	1,061,845
Idaho.....	6,118	6,303,777	5,052	5,150,871	1,066	1,152,906			1,853	1,709,393
Illinois.....	71,896	62,518,507	60,042	49,516,417	11,854	13,002,090			26,794	24,198,611

Indiana	34,157	30,995,050	29,331	25,695,051	4,826	5,299,999			12,652	11,522,922
Iowa	20,135	20,039,595	16,591	16,110,558	3,544	3,929,037			7,315	6,875,455
Kansas	17,495	17,197,883	14,249	13,619,107	3,246	3,578,776			6,845	6,409,220
Kentucky	31,510	31,464,767	24,895	23,806,755	6,615	7,658,012			11,899	11,524,617
Louisiana	30,229	30,942,484	23,104	22,575,873	7,125	8,366,611			11,967	11,631,608
Maine	9,596	9,957,419	7,834	7,941,817	1,762	2,015,602			3,368	3,324,084
Maryland	26,107	23,723,413	22,787	19,954,906	3,319	3,765,247	1	3,260	9,259	8,919,927
Massachusetts	80,621	70,233,040	73,987	62,640,968	6,634	7,592,072			17,139	17,110,002
Michigan	70,051	64,051,846	62,110	55,453,722	7,941	8,598,124			20,253	18,468,975
Minnesota	34,944	31,813,338	29,782	25,937,827	5,162	5,875,511			9,865	9,404,927
Mississippi	20,846	21,863,787	15,910	15,866,972	4,936	5,996,815			8,224	8,213,649
Missouri	37,078	35,636,985	30,030	27,568,845	7,048	8,068,140			13,778	12,922,530
Montana	6,141	5,936,051	5,183	4,898,670	958	1,037,381			2,184	1,999,238
Nebraska	10,877	10,755,997	8,984	8,680,169	1,893	2,075,828			3,678	3,443,570
Nevada	3,958	3,451,155	3,391	2,872,829	567	578,326			1,026	888,664
New Hampshire	6,708	6,232,503	5,678	5,116,502	1,030	1,116,001			2,094	2,040,460
New Jersey	69,152	54,540,027	62,981	47,756,958	6,171	6,783,069			18,234	16,669,928
New Mexico	10,074	11,637,054	8,369	9,737,081	1,705	1,899,973			3,144	3,176,416
New York	178,855	153,855,408	157,121	130,288,030	21,734	23,567,378			49,226	45,634,358
North Carolina	36,416	38,196,451	28,548	28,753,401	7,868	9,443,050			16,171	15,574,681
North Dakota	4,735	4,303,224	4,089	3,551,006	646	752,218			1,434	1,330,484
Ohio	94,714	84,602,373	81,919	70,307,437	12,795	14,294,936			28,289	25,867,023
Oklahoma	26,208	27,580,980	20,398	20,863,488	5,810	6,717,492			9,175	8,750,278
Oregon	17,271	17,233,914	13,329	12,982,163	3,942	4,251,751			5,786	5,191,537
Pennsylvania	115,917	103,600,092	99,701	86,045,042	16,216	17,555,050			39,173	37,054,396
Rhode Island	11,681	10,143,263	10,446	8,751,426	1,235	1,391,837			2,859	2,827,848
South Carolina	16,468	17,066,910	12,295	12,076,937	4,172	4,987,741	1	2,232	8,445	8,241,501
South Dakota	5,063	5,156,338	3,867	3,786,622	1,196	1,369,716			1,795	1,697,168
Tennessee	32,341	32,879,764	25,248	24,697,152	7,993	8,182,612			13,486	12,957,046
Texas	96,471	98,493,324	78,011	76,765,145	18,458	21,720,531	2	7,648	33,584	32,659,216
Utah	7,271	6,790,861	6,491	5,936,114	780	854,747			2,259	2,120,486
Vermont	3,507	3,787,786	2,886	3,057,316	621	730,470			1,186	1,208,282
Virginia	32,471	32,215,542	26,010	24,908,488	6,461	7,307,054			13,260	13,280,419
Washington	26,541	26,163,215	21,991	21,036,919	4,550	5,126,296			8,293	7,723,608
West Virginia	21,342	22,894,906	14,779	15,467,334	6,563	7,427,572			8,275	8,031,571
Wisconsin	31,460	30,015,016	26,007	24,119,321	5,453	5,895,095			10,397	9,688,612
Wyoming	2,748	2,618,292	2,240	2,074,896	508	543,396			804	715,868

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 98.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1967]

State	World War II				World War I					
	Deceased veterans				Living veterans					
	Service connected		Nonservice connected		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	225,436	\$273,700,564	375,813	\$290,846,905	983,290	\$1,080,003,401	105,655	\$163,463,544	876,806	\$914,304,341
Foreign countries.....	29,857	20,087,710	2,085	1,944,141	12,738	17,056,825	611	1,309,836	12,123	15,736,575
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	621	968,592	1,400	1,380,570	6,120	8,122,632	110	310,490	6,009	7,809,551
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	570	879,192	1,305	1,286,572	6,074	8,065,083	105	304,034	5,968	7,758,458
All others.....	51	89,400	95	93,998	46	57,549	5	6,456	41	51,093
Total United States.....	194,958	252,644,262	372,328	287,522,194	964,432	1,054,823,944	104,934	161,843,218	858,674	890,758,215
Alabama.....	4,518	5,583,644	7,857	6,325,773	17,196	20,445,696	1,800	2,859,167	15,384	17,554,856
Alaska.....	45	62,270	259	210,308	222	230,095	16	21,857	206	208,238
Arizona.....	1,600	2,200,655	3,153	2,491,978	9,198	10,934,271	1,664	3,160,542	7,522	7,737,982
Arkansas.....	3,163	3,740,511	3,985	3,216,270	16,458	20,042,066	1,703	3,180,799	14,742	16,827,281
California.....	15,848	23,539,889	31,371	22,376,166	78,008	85,338,307	11,573	18,005,693	66,306	66,986,507
Colorado.....	1,861	2,465,612	3,367	2,531,625	9,964	11,769,504	1,726	3,228,126	8,221	8,486,654
Connecticut.....	2,057	2,787,857	4,365	3,236,460	10,361	10,746,220	1,622	2,363,117	8,728	8,354,147
Delaware.....	341	452,721	916	699,762	1,491	1,554,127	106	156,892	1,382	1,387,857
District of Columbia.....	1,006	2,143,861	1,639	1,269,324	3,286	3,759,426	662	935,079	2,609	2,778,807
Florida.....	6,902	9,851,429	12,153	9,060,923	48,043	52,146,898	5,569	8,804,671	42,412	43,157,570
Georgia.....	4,944	6,421,622	9,436	7,427,073	16,879	20,166,512	1,944	3,143,515	14,905	16,947,244
Hawaii.....	451	603,198	581	458,647	1,193	1,321,385	59	88,189	1,133	1,231,114
Idaho.....	632	753,415	1,221	955,978	4,499	4,886,529	379	647,399	4,119	4,237,048

Illinois.....	7, 828	9, 843, 150	18, 966	14, 355, 461	45, 689	46, 581, 988	3, 961	4, 997, 841	41, 702	41, 518, 641
Indiana.....	4, 042	4, 919, 838	8, 610	6, 603, 084	25, 249	26, 113, 561	2, 622	3, 445, 565	22, 616	22, 638, 696
Iowa.....	2, 779	3, 326, 604	4, 536	3, 548, 851	18, 827	20, 262, 082	1, 524	2, 390, 764	17, 302	17, 868, 498
Kansas.....	4, 942	3, 352, 203	4, 093	3, 057, 017	14, 536	15, 494, 027	1, 193	1, 703, 180	13, 398	13, 776, 864
Kentucky.....	2, 752	5, 814, 134	6, 957	5, 710, 483	19, 473	22, 282, 409	2, 483	3, 596, 850	16, 976	18, 649, 642
Louisiana.....	3, 719	4, 758, 300	8, 248	6, 873, 608	16, 468	19, 605, 736	1, 288	2, 847, 291	15, 176	17, 247, 037
Maine.....	1, 392	1, 753, 413	1, 976	1, 570, 671	6, 654	7, 399, 021	566	947, 440	6, 083	6, 439, 270
Maryland.....	2, 649	4, 014, 254	6, 610	4, 905, 673	11, 601	12, 639, 942	1, 567	2, 868, 470	10, 014	10, 217, 759
Massachusetts.....	6, 619	8, 908, 595	10, 520	8, 201, 407	26, 786	29, 481, 927	4, 985	7, 558, 929	21, 768	21, 825, 177
Michigan.....	5, 974	7, 265, 098	14, 279	11, 203, 877	35, 110	35, 328, 923	3, 093	4, 117, 864	32, 008	31, 185, 163
Minnesota.....	3, 574	4, 318, 124	6, 291	5, 086, 803	25, 397	28, 427, 559	3, 313	5, 644, 139	22, 073	22, 754, 829
Mississippi.....	3, 246	3, 931, 155	4, 978	4, 282, 494	13, 771	17, 056, 396	2, 025	3, 167, 138	11, 739	13, 869, 187
Missouri.....	5, 178	6, 291, 577	8, 600	6, 630, 953	31, 491	34, 707, 625	2, 829	4, 305, 781	28, 635	30, 335, 679
Montana.....	602	736, 216	1, 582	1, 263, 022	4, 273	4, 653, 805	626	930, 993	3, 644	7, 990, 364
Nebraska.....	1, 447	1, 759, 619	2, 231	1, 683, 951	8, 376	9, 183, 232	745	1, 189, 829	7, 630	1, 472, 200
Nevada.....	235	322, 843	791	565, 821	1, 726	1, 838, 450	236	366, 250	3, 460	3, 552, 874
New Hampshire.....	762	1, 021, 929	1, 332	1, 018, 531	3, 919	4, 313, 711	455	752, 402	23, 560	22, 886, 236
New Jersey.....	5, 479	7, 234, 066	12, 755	9, 435, 862	25, 822	26, 002, 464	2, 240	3, 046, 840	6, 699	4, 008, 152
New Mexico.....	1, 306	1, 633, 992	1, 838	1, 542, 424	4, 411	5, 337, 194	710	1, 373, 977	3, 699	62, 082, 798
New York.....	15, 443	20, 459, 888	33, 783	25, 174, 470	69, 909	72, 337, 107	7, 103	10, 118, 653	62, 752	21, 599, 036
North Carolina.....	5, 559	7, 000, 101	10, 612	8, 574, 580	20, 745	24, 577, 704	1, 649	2, 925, 479	2, 565	2, 750, 252
North Dakota.....	532	591, 159	902	739, 325	2, 941	3, 351, 102	375	598, 537	40, 868	41, 077, 773
Ohio.....	8, 260	10, 340, 470	20, 029	15, 526, 553	46, 115	48, 616, 627	5, 213	7, 455, 746	16, 971	18, 812, 784
Oklahoma.....	3, 984	4, 761, 110	5, 191	3, 989, 168	18, 714	21, 690, 712	1, 735	2, 855, 569	13, 635	13, 826, 958
Oregon.....	1, 757	2, 241, 632	4, 029	2, 949, 905	15, 092	16, 136, 165	1, 447	2, 283, 467	51, 838	51, 105, 775
Pennsylvania.....	13, 348	16, 697, 473	25, 825	20, 356, 923	57, 533	59, 649, 490	5, 703	8, 417, 437	4, 565	4, 516, 615
Rhode Island.....	1, 015	1, 396, 522	1, 844	1, 431, 326	5, 049	5, 302, 242	480	775, 730	5, 512	10, 988, 467
South Carolina.....	2, 692	3, 519, 532	5, 753	4, 721, 969	10, 422	12, 323, 888	890	1, 278, 497	4, 874	5, 159, 533
South Dakota.....	635	727, 259	1, 160	969, 909	5, 349	5, 828, 023	475	668, 490	19, 323	21, 437, 737
Tennessee.....	5, 132	6, 140, 172	8, 354	6, 816, 874	21, 398	24, 709, 545	2, 063	3, 242, 717	45, 011	49, 651, 349
Texas.....	12, 696	16, 426, 446	20, 888	18, 232, 770	50, 035	58, 289, 861	4, 985	8, 534, 345	3, 470	3, 402, 683
Utah.....	731	914, 265	1, 528	1, 206, 221	3, 949	4, 156, 090	479	753, 407	2, 142	2, 243, 070
Vermont.....	482	632, 135	704	576, 147	2, 446	2, 793, 387	303	547, 457	15, 979	17, 091, 098
Virginia.....	4, 713	6, 684, 979	8, 547	6, 595, 440	17, 540	19, 587, 167	1, 538	2, 864, 802	16, 618	16, 991, 084
Washington.....	2, 815	3, 785, 197	5, 478	3, 938, 411	18, 397	19, 894, 305	1, 765	1, 428, 340	12, 093	12, 882, 465
West Virginia.....	3, 235	3, 808, 781	5, 040	4, 222, 790	12, 921	14, 331, 004	820	3, 503, 289	24, 970	25, 460, 273
Wisconsin.....	3, 796	4, 413, 669	6, 601	5, 274, 943	27, 405	29, 002, 151	2, 422	311, 597	1, 829	1, 822, 256
Wyoming.....	240	291, 378	564	424, 190	2, 035	2, 136, 366	205			

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 98.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued**  
 [Fiscal year 1967]

State	World War I								Korean conflict	
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans						Living veterans	
	Emergency officers retirement pay		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total .....	829	\$2,235,516	593,742	\$408,400,557	39,252	\$64,423,027	554,490	\$343,977,530	251,609	\$273,144,545
Foreign countries.....	4	10,414	8,951	7,508,659	653	1,064,122	8,298	6,444,537	869	1,322,268
U.S. possession and associated areas.....	1	2,591	3,467	2,849,425	182	300,136	3,285	2,549,289	5,531	9,364,367
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	1	2,591	3,380	2,779,507	177	291,391	3,203	2,488,116	5,395	9,221,261
All others.....			87	69,918	5	8,745	82	61,173	136	143,106
Total United States.....	824	2,222,511	581,324	393,042,473	38,417	63,058,769	542,907	334,983,704	245,209	262,457,910
Alabama.....	12	31,673	11,485	8,319,047	761	1,222,969	10,724	7,096,078	4,670	5,372,592
Alaska.....			83	51,662	2	3,543	81	48,119		223,503
Arizona.....	12	35,747	3,927	2,977,392	613	999,347	3,314	1,978,045	2,307	2,945,874
Arkansas.....	13	33,986	8,235	6,129,250	727	1,124,513	7,508	5,004,737	2,466	3,642,316
California.....	129	346,107	42,892	30,162,533	4,032	6,874,382	38,860	23,288,151	25,406	27,438,601
Colorado.....	17	54,724	4,787	3,600,497	374	1,120,403	4,113	2,480,094	3,245	3,731,940
Connecticut.....	11	28,956	6,810	4,511,471	508	838,457	6,302	3,673,014	3,316	3,019,090
Delaware.....	3	9,378	1,114	744,745	58	107,738	1,056	637,007	645	651,335
District of Columbia.....	15	45,540	2,588	2,021,535	330	602,604	2,258	1,418,931	1,769	2,018,767
Florida.....	67	184,657	20,835	14,311,309	1,538	2,546,705	19,297	11,764,604	8,783	10,852,442
Georgia.....	30	75,753	12,814	9,535,266	1,036	1,692,005	11,778	7,843,261	4,847	5,846,952
Hawaii.....	1	2,082		439,118	22	39,617	618	399,501	1,106	1,223,160
Idaho.....	1	2,082	1,640	1,081,301	87	143,869	1,553	937,432	779	895,237

Illinois	26	65,456	29,919	19,343,029	1,406	2,291,880	28,513	17,051,149	9,089	9,019,324
Indiana	11	29,300	15,131	10,045,872	908	1,480,494	14,223	8,565,378	4,707	4,963,116
Iowa	1	2,790	9,132	6,050,834	493	780,804	8,639	5,270,030	2,614	2,869,946
Kansas	5	13,983	7,072	4,666,046	381	622,090	6,691	4,043,956	2,235	2,720,124
Kentucky	14	35,917	11,794	8,533,461	943	1,521,489	10,851	7,011,972	3,815	4,265,417
Louisiana	4	11,408	11,600	8,509,549	815	1,299,384	10,785	7,210,165	4,556	5,228,550
Maine	5	12,311	3,918	2,664,279	223	378,331	3,695	2,285,948	1,427	1,640,274
Maryland	20	53,713	9,461	6,466,038	600	1,016,585	8,861	5,449,453	4,304	4,343,259
Massachusetts	33	97,821	20,897	14,428,635	1,641	2,766,010	19,256	11,662,625	13,636	11,581,537
Michigan	9	25,896	20,649	13,396,814	943	1,535,523	19,706	11,861,291	9,397	10,059,541
Minnesota	11	28,591	11,696	7,940,339	939	1,512,258	10,757	6,428,081	4,832	4,698,390
Mississippi	7	20,071	8,283	6,508,765	955	1,527,123	7,328	4,981,642	2,566	3,089,286
Missouri	27	66,165	17,509	12,012,790	1,065	1,726,835	16,444	10,285,955	5,067	5,691,956
Montana	3	8,366	1,730	1,155,646	110	181,065	1,620	974,581	780	827,298
Nebraska	1	3,039	3,954	2,619,597	244	400,927	3,710	2,218,670	1,685	1,828,404
Nevada			701	477,585	53	85,470	648	392,115	601	574,972
New Hampshire	4	8,435	2,376	1,591,414	169	283,806	2,207	1,307,608	995	1,063,892
New Jersey	22	69,398	20,027	12,811,845	877	1,442,080	19,150	11,369,765	9,128	7,884,182
New Mexico	2	5,065	2,177	1,727,352	310	509,088	1,867	1,218,264	1,753	2,251,889
New York	54	135,656	51,361	33,733,237	2,600	4,329,067	48,761	29,404,170	22,709	22,209,788
North Carolina	19	53,189	14,373	10,252,226	800	1,306,353	13,573	8,945,873	5,408	6,323,268
North Dakota	1	2,313	1,262	847,893	66	105,984	1,196	741,909	587	588,365
Ohio	34	83,108	28,380	18,808,976	1,702	2,749,748	26,678	16,059,228	12,293	12,651,372
Oklahoma	8	22,359	9,712	6,795,224	615	970,319	9,097	5,824,905	3,602	4,379,868
Oregon	10	25,740	6,173	4,045,705	411	661,605	5,762	3,384,100	2,041	2,382,245
Pennsylvania	47	126,278	41,751	27,638,339	2,140	3,535,206	39,611	24,103,133	14,581	14,453,810
Rhode Island	4	9,897	3,546	2,300,890	166	280,648	3,380	2,020,242	1,393	1,287,810
South Carolina		8,693	8,693	6,399,756	571	923,120	8,122	5,470,636	2,608	3,161,915
South Dakota	20	2,303	1,540,979	1,540,979	129	204,840	2,174	1,336,139	2,833	948,146
Tennessee	12	29,091	13,346	9,717,567	995	1,599,884	12,351	8,117,683	3,926	4,798,094
Texas	39	104,167	29,379	20,715,261	2,029	3,268,843	27,850	17,446,418	12,848	15,020,993
Utah		1,897	1,897	1,287,151	145	234,903	1,752	1,052,248	1,128	1,198,471
Vermont	1	2,860	1,400	1,003,937	131	222,984	1,269	780,953	1,120	602,887
Virginia	23	62,999	12,451	8,737,497	768	1,281,809	11,683	7,455,688	5,442	6,426,078
Washington	14	38,419	8,260	5,380,830	492	802,612	7,768	4,578,218	4,438	4,924,527
West Virginia	8	20,199	7,547	5,156,754	367	584,540	7,180	4,572,214	2,702	3,383,868
Wisconsin	13	38,589	12,773	8,290,964	766	1,217,417	12,007	7,073,547	4,984	4,859,994
Wyoming	1	2,313	841	554,271	61	95,493	780	458,778	382	393,245

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 98.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1967]

State	Korean conflict									
	Living veterans				Deceased veterans					
	Service connected		Nonservice connected		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	232,809	\$251,005,749	18,800	\$22,138,796	80,330	\$91,256,983	40,126	\$57,277,955	40,204	\$33,979,028
Foreign countries.....	814	1,250,127	55	72,141	736	1,091,244	512	897,238	224	194,006
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	4,761	8,322,984	770	1,041,383	1,479	1,970,995	985	1,434,073	494	536,922
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	4,632	8,186,067	763	1,035,194	1,421	1,893,002	951	1,380,471	470	512,531
All others.....	129	136,917	7	6,189	58	77,993	34	53,602	24	24,391
Total United States.....	227,234	241,432,638	17,975	21,025,272	78,115	88,194,744	38,629	54,946,644	39,486	33,248,100
Alabama.....	4,210	4,804,502	460	568,090	2,134	2,404,828	1,116	1,553,206	1,018	851,622
Alaska.....	253	215,296	5	8,207	68	60,193	17	22,877	51	37,316
Arizona.....	2,183	2,803,249	124	142,625	812	982,106	400	627,963	412	354,143
Arkansas.....	2,163	3,284,657	303	357,659	1,086	1,209,409	656	857,496	430	351,913
California.....	24,038	25,889,131	1,368	1,549,470	7,806	9,603,874	3,881	6,500,227	3,925	3,103,647
Colorado.....	3,054	3,497,369	191	234,571	912	1,063,031	458	681,254	454	381,777
Connecticut.....	3,142	2,819,307	174	199,783	681	753,081	286	423,284	395	329,817
Delaware.....	604	606,850	41	44,485	170	180,316	64	92,481	106	87,835
District of Columbia.....	1,592	1,804,672	177	214,095	463	709,578	262	544,725	201	164,853
Florida.....	8,352	10,330,889	431	521,553	3,074	4,035,098	1,776	2,999,321	1,298	1,035,777
Georgia.....	4,234	5,103,986	613	742,966	2,243	2,597,816	1,210	1,721,092	1,033	876,724
Hawaii.....	1,066	1,179,097	40	44,063	367	431,539	251	338,859	116	92,680
Idaho.....	741	839,599	38	55,638	332	340,900	128	170,888	204	170,032
Illinois.....	8,216	8,049,064	873	970,260	3,253	3,350,272	1,343	1,758,353	1,910	1,591,919

Indiana	4,355	4,543,594	352	419,522	1,774	1,853,242	748	668,610	1,026	884,632
Iowa	2,424	2,647,627	190	222,319	945	999,525	448	565,348	497	434,177
Kansas	2,046	2,506,782	189	213,342	956	1,045,096	485	671,317	471	373,779
Kentucky	3,403	3,772,922	412	492,495	1,736	1,880,524	1,032	1,266,797	704	617,727
Louisiana	4,123	4,714,889	433	513,661	1,723	1,942,924	909	1,232,406	814	710,518
Maine	1,323	1,509,315	104	130,959	512	555,407	269	350,749	243	204,658
Maryland	4,038	4,041,988	266	301,271	1,326	1,606,915	636	1,023,489	690	583,426
Massachusetts	13,118	10,968,654	518	612,883	1,843	2,157,515	953	1,389,377	890	708,138
Michigan	8,751	9,335,295	646	724,246	2,602	2,661,040	970	1,238,002	1,632	1,423,038
Minnesota	4,507	4,308,795	325	389,595	1,293	1,369,721	600	759,737	693	609,984
Mississippi	2,295	2,762,781	271	326,505	1,165	1,342,425	672	912,625	493	429,800
Missouri	4,688	5,231,493	379	460,463	2,059	2,217,546	1,034	1,351,138	1,025	866,408
Montana	748	778,601	32	48,697	303	309,431	103	135,372	200	174,059
Nebraska	1,588	1,698,817	97	129,587	544	545,651	234	294,745	310	250,906
Nevada	579	546,870	22	28,102	178	190,185	69	104,075	109	86,110
New Hampshire	932	995,408	63	68,484	286	324,448	139	204,741	147	119,707
New Jersey	8,713	7,416,190	415	467,992	1,794	1,953,992	772	1,102,028	1,022	851,984
New Mexico	1,622	2,095,348	131	156,541	558	650,842	273	396,878	285	253,964
New York	20,913	20,197,685	1,796	2,012,103	4,667	5,008,562	2,012	2,759,390	2,665	2,250,172
North Carolina	4,858	5,672,795	550	650,473	2,351	2,568,832	1,218	1,645,696	1,113	923,226
North Dakota	546	541,682	41	46,683	252	265,185	124	138,189	128	126,996
Ohio	11,380	11,605,557	913	1,045,815	3,468	3,607,383	1,471	1,911,801	1,997	1,695,582
Oklahoma	3,288	4,006,173	314	373,695	1,422	1,606,476	829	1,122,212	593	487,264
Oregon	1,861	2,187,492	180	194,753	755	783,587	302	431,780	433	351,807
Pennsylvania	13,508	13,223,185	1,073	1,230,625	4,246	4,528,099	2,064	2,644,572	2,182	1,883,527
Rhode Island	1,312	1,199,612	81	88,198	313	370,854	165	251,828	148	119,026
South Carolina	2,277	2,764,657	331	397,258	1,419	1,600,097	731	1,007,014	688	592,483
South Dakota	733	828,543	100	119,603	357	356,637	124	159,101	213	197,536
Tennessee	3,513	4,284,355	413	513,739	1,966	2,117,409	1,106	1,400,321	860	717,088
Texas	1,912	13,880,684	936	1,140,309	4,960	5,937,613	2,633	3,930,220	2,327	2,007,393
Utah	11,092	1,157,334	36	41,137	356	366,561	130	179,250	226	187,311
Vermont	484	561,495	36	41,392	172	193,382	85	114,321	87	79,061
Virginia	4,961	5,869,543	481	556,535	2,301	2,925,512	1,356	2,138,957	945	786,555
Washington	4,161	4,590,353	277	334,174	1,350	1,638,834	660	1,083,342	690	555,492
West Virginia	2,332	2,922,418	370	461,450	1,231	1,349,711	744	899,965	487	449,746
Wisconsin	4,651	4,473,458	333	386,536	1,430	1,494,883	635	799,572	795	695,311
Wyoming	351	362,580	31	30,665	131	142,657	46	69,183	85	73,474

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 98.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1967]

State	Regular Establishment									
	Living veterans						Deceased veterans			
	Total		Service connected		Special acts		Total		Service connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total .....	194,957	\$171,217,809	194,830	\$171,192,255	127	\$25,554	57,555	\$100,827,644	57,532	\$100,822,446
Foreign countries.....	1,567	2,012,537	1,567	2,012,537			2,022	3,522,021	2,022	3,522,021
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	2,423	3,127,687	2,423	3,127,687			478	867,067	478	867,067
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	2,339	3,044,664	2,339	3,044,664			403	709,227	403	709,227
All others.....	84	83,023	84	83,023			75	157,840	75	157,840
Total United States.....	190,967	166,077,585	190,840	166,052,031	127	25,554	55,055	96,438,556	55,032	96,433,358
Alabama.....	3,343	3,086,277	3,343	3,086,277			1,535	2,564,736	1,535	2,564,736
Alaska.....	234	160,392	234	160,392			40	75,531	40	75,531
Arizona.....	2,002	1,966,057	2,001	1,965,921	1	136	716	1,302,476	716	1,302,476
Arkansas.....	2,161	2,539,307	2,158	2,538,761	3	546	768	1,230,846	768	1,230,846
California.....	20,835	18,534,216	20,831	18,533,613	4	603	7,048	13,677,824	7,045	13,677,214
Colorado.....	3,052	2,881,734	3,050	2,881,256	2	478	863	1,618,127	863	1,618,127
Connecticut.....	2,958	2,197,649	2,957	2,197,558	1	91	431	778,388	430	777,511
Delaware.....	490	414,971	489	414,835	1	136	134	238,953	134	238,953
District of Columbia.....	1,578	1,593,890	1,575	1,593,449	3	441	576	1,353,847	576	1,353,425
Florida.....	7,845	7,363,181	7,841	7,362,460	4	721	3,181	5,997,333	3,181	5,997,333
Georgia.....	4,282	4,297,018	4,276	4,295,801	6	1,217	2,027	3,461,441	2,027	3,461,441
Hawaii.....	878	649,762	878	649,762			274	494,627	273	494,486
Idaho.....	695	605,200	695	605,200			187	293,832	187	293,832
Illinois.....	6,401	5,339,002	6,397	5,338,188	4	814	1,405	2,238,392	1,405	2,238,392

Indiana	3,584	3,080,715	3,570	3,078,091	14	2,624	891	1,455,744	888	1,455,238
Iowa	1,684	1,703,916	1,681	1,703,495	3	421	440	703,471	440	703,471
Kansas	1,670	1,671,874	1,670	1,671,656		218	711	1,254,296	711	1,254,296
Kentucky	2,739	2,678,262	2,716	2,674,402	23	3,860	1,158	1,773,762	1,154	1,773,087
Louisiana	3,404	3,131,253	3,404	3,131,253			1,101	1,853,908	1,101	1,853,908
Maine	1,167	1,033,931	1,166	1,033,613	1	318	333	602,169	333	602,169
Maryland	3,608	2,911,082	3,607	2,910,650	1	432	1,162	2,244,029	1,161	2,243,888
Massachusetts	8,658	6,037,387	8,658	6,037,223		164	1,352	2,351,467	1,351	2,351,326
Michigan	7,043	5,836,486	7,041	5,836,068	2	418	1,129	1,787,308	1,128	1,787,167
Minnesota	3,424	2,654,268	3,423	2,654,132	1	136	595	924,975	595	924,975
Mississippi	1,921	1,957,514	1,920	1,957,378	1	136	820	1,363,974	820	1,363,974
Missouri	3,616	3,453,447	3,614	3,453,174	2	273	1,155	1,868,080	1,155	1,868,080
Montana	616	527,875	615	527,682	1	193	163	261,773	163	261,773
Nebraska	1,207	1,099,771	1,206	1,099,635	1	136	344	601,886	344	601,886
Nevada	535	419,173	535	419,173			131	233,865	131	233,865
New Hampshire	871	723,094	871	723,094			239	439,233	239	439,233
New Jersey	6,521	4,441,887	6,521	4,441,887			1,082	1,861,435	1,082	1,861,435
New Mexico	1,370	1,208,071	1,370	1,208,071			399	728,693	399	728,693
New York	17,189	13,301,306	17,185	13,300,328	4	978	2,277	3,806,358	2,275	3,805,870
North Carolina	4,416	4,328,643	4,409	4,326,851	7	1,792	1,917	3,215,766	1,917	3,215,766
North Dakota	415	363,975	415	363,975			119	165,868	119	165,868
Ohio	8,588	7,457,711	8,581	7,456,085	7	1,626	1,693	2,730,821	1,692	2,730,680
Oklahoma	2,933	2,720,300	2,932	2,720,073	1	227	1,101	1,857,136	1,101	1,857,136
Oregon	2,018	1,863,451	2,018	1,863,451			484	807,675	483	807,534
Pennsylvania	10,914	8,987,997	10,911	8,987,679	3	318	2,260	3,732,089	2,260	3,732,089
Rhode Island	1,149	873,624	1,149	873,624			287	530,676	287	530,676
South Carolina	2,162	1,995,978	2,160	1,995,728	2	250	1,082	1,816,644	1,082	1,816,644
South Dakota	501	460,839	500	459,702	1	1,137	153	231,088	153	231,088
Tennessee	2,983	3,180,484	2,971	3,178,301	12	2,183	1,462	2,360,419	1,460	2,360,138
Texas	10,733	9,899,362	10,732	9,898,928	1	434	4,574	8,145,103	4,573	8,144,751
Utah	858	736,502	858	736,502			251	404,044	251	404,044
Vermont	358	348,583	358	348,583			104	191,581	104	191,581
Virginia	4,699	4,433,989	4,693	4,432,606	6	1,383	2,288	4,484,770	2,287	4,484,629
Washington	4,142	3,676,554	4,142	3,676,554			1,228	2,213,279	1,228	2,213,279
West Virginia	1,841	1,758,508	1,838	1,757,930	3	578	663	966,000	663	966,000
Wisconsin	4,403	3,244,167	4,402	3,244,031	1	136	653	1,031,932	653	1,031,932
Wyoming	273	246,950	273	246,950			69	110,886	69	110,886

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 98.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1967]

State	Regular Establishment		Spanish-American War							
	Deceased veterans		Living veterans						Deceased veterans	
	Special acts		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected <sup>3</sup>		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	23	\$5,198	9,163	\$14,515,618	72	\$258,420	9,091	\$14,257,198	53,338	\$43,194,976
Foreign countries.....			310	651,664			310	651,664	1,812	1,507,909
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....			48	91,354		3,400	48	87,954	268	218,513
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....			46	88,713		3,400	46	85,313	249	201,535
All others.....			2	2,641			2	2,641	19	16,978
<b>Total United States.....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5,198</b>	<b>8,805</b>	<b>13,772,600</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>255,020</b>	<b>8,733</b>	<b>13,517,580</b>	<b>51,258</b>	<b>41,468,554</b>
Alabama.....			69	126,470	3	8,929	66	117,541	604	482,372
Alaska.....			4	5,366			4	5,366	10	8,692
Arizona.....			88	149,437	1	7,305	87	142,132	359	280,219
Arkansas.....			109	191,349			109	191,349	587	463,748
California.....	3	610	1,354	2,050,111	11	39,307	1,343	2,010,804	7,443	5,949,891
Colorado.....			110	176,198	2	8,376	108	167,822	569	457,302
Connecticut.....	1	877	98	137,587	1	2,228	97	135,359	510	412,181
Delaware.....			20	28,537			20	28,537	121	96,746
District of Columbia.....			422	224,699	1	3,526	157	221,173	548	451,286
Florida.....			702	1,120,420	5	17,231	697	1,103,189	2,661	2,132,341
Georgia.....			105	163,828			105	163,828	978	799,117
Hawaii.....	1	141	5	8,653			5	8,653	42	34,213
Idaho.....			38	61,510			38	61,510	184	148,389
Illinois.....			328	510,261	4	9,341	324	500,920	2,262	1,830,286

Indiana	3	506	293	460,116	5	14,455	288	445,661	1,556	1,278,660
Iowa			111	173,376	2	7,186	109	166,190	653	529,988
Kansas			152	235,655	2	6,934	150	228,721	783	627,531
Kentucky	4	675	216	389,359	3	18,982	213	370,377	1,278	1,037,983
Louisiana			78	115,762			78	115,762	595	480,383
Maine			50	91,640		2,335	50	89,305	318	257,746
Maryland	1	141	106	156,967	1	4,290	105	152,677	930	752,546
Massachusetts	1	141	238	366,888	2	7,485	236	359,403	1,396	1,154,849
Michigan	1	141	242	375,812	2	6,951	240	368,861	1,471	1,191,917
Minnesota			114	173,986			114	173,986	725	594,954
Mississippi			57	84,371			57	84,371	387	306,472
Missouri			244	384,206	2	970	242	383,236	1,503	1,220,226
Montana			37	61,770			37	61,770	209	168,803
Nebraska			67	102,582			67	102,582	379	315,772
Nevada			21	26,170			21	26,170	81	71,496
New Hampshire			46	71,344			46	71,344	201	166,506
New Jersey			234	342,996			234	342,996	1,507	1,233,784
New Mexico			27	48,913			27	48,913	157	126,261
New York	2	488	518	764,672	5	12,185	513	752,487	3,551	2,904,458
North Carolina			114	196,440			114	196,440	876	709,290
North Dakota			15	21,178			15	21,178	75	59,642
Ohio	1	141	519	813,926	4	13,916	515	800,010	2,705	2,211,033
Oklahoma			107	183,397			107	183,397	797	634,202
Oregon	1	141	178	292,773	2	6,120	176	286,653	934	757,825
Pennsylvania			481	737,224	3	9,054	478	728,170	2,655	2,162,065
Rhode Island			44	65,866		1,557	44	64,309	207	168,540
South Carolina			52	92,487	1	3,892	51	88,595	545	439,429
South Dakota			29	39,649			29	39,649	151	125,236
Tennessee	2	281	208	346,407	3	9,377	205	337,030	1,313	1,056,978
Texas	1	352	312	499,237	4	16,060	308	483,177	2,358	1,875,278
Utah			31	48,785			31	48,785	158	125,496
Vermont			18	30,720		1,974	18	28,746	136	113,118
Virginia	1	141	152	240,291	1	3,892	151	236,399	1,148	931,983
Washington			254	392,994		7,605	254	385,389	1,326	1,054,426
West Virginia			87	147,473	1	1,928	86	145,545	456	371,265
Wisconsin			144	213,580	1	1,629	143	211,951	762	624,906
Wyoming			21	29,162			21	29,162	98	80,724

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 98.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1967]

State	Spanish-American War				Civil War					
	Deceased veterans				Deceased veterans					
	Service connected		Nonservice connected		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected <sup>3</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	556	\$943,287	52,782	\$42,251,689	1,353	\$1,121,442	35	\$51,015	1,318	\$1,070,427
Foreign countries.....	5	10,306	1,807	1,497,603	7	5,753			7	5,753
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	1	953	267	217,560						
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	1	953	248	200,582						
All others.....			19	16,978						
Total United States.....	550	932,028	50,708	40,536,526	1,346	1,115,689	35	51,015	1,311	1,064,674
Alabama.....	8	12,817	596	469,555	51	41,268			51	41,268
Alaska.....			10	8,692						
Arizona.....	4	5,254	355	274,965	5	3,551			5	3,551
Arkansas.....	4	7,962	533	455,786	51	40,231			51	40,231
California.....	62	108,062	7,361	5,841,829	76	64,035	2	2,864	74	61,171
Colorado.....	6	10,240	563	447,062	12	9,666			12	9,666
Connecticut.....	2	3,090	506	409,091	6	4,631			6	4,631
Delaware.....	1	1,690	120	95,056	2	1,678			2	1,678
District of Columbia.....	3	4,911	545	446,375	11	11,414	2	3,370	9	8,044
Florida.....	40	67,291	2,621	2,065,050	56	45,770	1	1,584	55	44,186
Georgia.....	15	27,015	963	772,102	64	51,033			64	51,033
Hawaii.....	1	1,713	41	32,500						
Idaho.....	3	3,858	181	144,531	2	1,816			2	1,816

Illinois	24	39,769	2,238	1,790,517	56	45,957	2	2,559	54	43,398
Indiana	31	50,865	1,525	1,227,795	54	42,778	3	3,839	51	38,939
Iowa	14	20,804	639	509,184	22	18,801	3	4,143	19	14,658
Kansas	7	12,130	1	615,401	37	29,369	1	1,280	36	28,089
Kentucky	22	37,297	1,256	1,000,686	53	44,097		1,409	53	42,698
Louisiana	1	1,541	594	478,842	17	16,559			17	16,559
Maine	6	9,736	312	248,010	21	18,444	1	1,584	20	16,860
Maryland	15	23,446	915	729,100	19	14,909	1	1,280	18	13,629
Massachusetts	12	21,371	1,384	1,133,478	27	22,210			27	22,210
Michigan	16	27,384	1,455	1,164,533	34	30,599	3	4,753	31	25,846
Minnesota	9	15,886	716	579,068	13	11,938	1	1,584	12	10,354
Mississippi	3	4,325	384	302,147	36	30,388			36	30,388
Missouri	11	19,315	1,492	1,200,911	55	46,379	1	1,632	54	44,747
Montana	5	7,614	204	161,189	4	2,930			4	2,930
Nebraska	2	3,716	377	312,056	8	6,251			8	6,251
Nevada	1	1,541	80	69,955	1	747			1	747
New Hampshire	3	4,029	198	162,477	3	2,137			3	2,137
New Jersey	8	12,672	1,499	1,221,112	18	15,008	1	1,584	17	13,424
New Mexico	3	4,005	154	122,256	4	3,675			4	3,675
New York	34	64,695	3,517	2,839,763	40	33,424			40	33,424
North Carolina	8	13,718	868	695,572	47	37,071			47	37,071
North Dakota			75	59,642						
Ohio	39	63,304	2,666	2,147,729	69	53,610	3	3,839	66	49,771
Oklahoma	9	14,717	788	619,485	26	23,741			26	23,741
Oregon	11	18,122	923	739,703	6	6,849			6	6,849
Pennsylvania	16	31,107	2,639	2,130,958	49	42,382	5	6,704	44	35,678
Rhode Island		2,502	207	166,038	6	4,539			6	4,539
South Carolina		11,577	538	427,852	34	27,372			34	27,372
South Dakota			151	125,236	4	3,675			4	3,675
Tennessee	29	49,026	1,284	1,007,952	73	60,425	2	2,559	71	57,866
Texas	17	26,656	2,341	1,848,622	57	48,974	1	1,584	56	47,390
Utah	1	1,935	157	123,561	3	2,241			3	2,241
Vermont	4	5,840	132	107,278	6	4,240			6	4,240
Virginia	5	9,474	1,143	922,509	57	46,537			57	46,537
Washington	13	22,849	1,313	1,031,577	13	10,536	1	1,584	12	8,952
West Virginia	1	2,157	455	369,108	28	23,015			28	23,015
Wisconsin	11	17,284	751	607,622	9	7,950	1	1,280	8	6,670
Wyoming	3	5,716	95	75,008	1	839			1	839

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 98.**—*Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued*  
Fiscal year 1967]

State	Indian War							
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans					
	Nonservice connected		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected <sup>3</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	2	\$5,105	252	\$199,567	-----	-----	252	\$199,567
Foreign countries.....	-----	-----	2	1,658	-----	-----	2	1,658
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All others.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total United States.....	2	5,105	250	197,909	-----	-----	250	197,909
Alabama.....	-----	-----	1	747	-----	-----	1	747
Alaska.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arizona.....	-----	-----	10	7,283	-----	-----	10	7,283
Arkansas.....	-----	-----	3	2,240	-----	-----	3	2,240
California.....	1	1,127	41	31,216	-----	-----	41	31,216
Colorado.....	-----	-----	2	1,367	-----	-----	2	1,367
Connecticut.....	-----	-----	-----	747	-----	-----	-----	747
Delaware.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
District of Columbia.....	-----	-----	6	4,572	-----	-----	6	4,572
Florida.....	-----	-----	13	9,404	-----	-----	13	9,404
Georgia.....	-----	-----	2	1,493	-----	-----	2	1,493
Hawaii.....	-----	-----	1	620	-----	-----	1	620
Idaho.....	-----	-----	-----	299	-----	-----	-----	299
Illinois.....	1	962	10	8,306	-----	-----	10	8,306

Indiana		6	4,165		6	4,165
Iowa	918	5	3,285		5	3,285
Kansas		9	7,823		9	7,823
Kentucky		6	4,779		6	4,779
Louisiana		1	747		1	747
Maine						
Maryland		8	6,743		8	6,743
Massachusetts		1	2,573		1	2,573
Michigan		8	6,065		8	6,065
Minnesota	170	6	5,020		6	5,020
Mississippi		1	471		1	471
Missouri	901	7	5,767		7	5,767
Montana		4	3,325		4	3,325
Nebraska		6	5,078		6	5,078
Nevada		1	747		1	747
New Hampshire		1	747		1	747
New Jersey		6	4,032		6	4,032
New Mexico		7	6,203		7	6,203
New York		12	8,698		12	8,698
North Carolina		4	2,987		4	2,987
North Dakota		1	747		1	747
Ohio		2	2,091		2	2,091
Oklahoma		3	1,964		3	1,964
Oregon		4	3,584		4	3,584
Pennsylvania		9	7,750		9	7,750
Rhode Island						
South Carolina		2	1,677		2	1,677
South Dakota		6	4,480		6	4,480
Tennessee		3	2,617		3	2,617
Texas		11	9,500		11	9,500
Utah		3	2,332		3	2,332
Vermont						
Virginia	1,027	4	2,688		4	2,688
Washington		9	6,748		9	6,748
West Virginia		1	747		1	747
Wisconsin		3	2,240		3	2,240
Wyoming		1	1,195		1	1,195

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 98.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1967]

State	Vocational rehabilitation (Title 38, U.S.C., ch. 31)				Readjustment benefits				Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans	Housing for paraplegics	Direct loans to veterans	Insurance and indemnities	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs) 4	Administration and other benefits 4
	Total number persons who trained during year	Subsistence	Tuition	Supplies and equipment	Sons and daughters of deceased veterans and totally disabled veterans		Post-Korean conflict veterans Title 38, U.S.C., ch. 34							
					Total number persons who trained during year	Amount	Total number persons who trained during year	Amount						
Grand total.....	12, 547	\$13, 495, 764	\$4, 838, 449	\$852, 110	37, 191	\$34, 375, 925	467, 883	\$251, 651, 864	\$827, 998	\$4, 485, 431	\$144, 354, 954	\$888, 649, 101	\$57, 675, 050	\$1, 526, 996, 429
Foreign countries.....	12	18, 424	679	392	1, 371	819, 585	1, 142	1, 328, 834	-----	-----	-----	6, 914, 948	-----	3, 284, 410
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	204	293, 066	47, 509	10, 459	235	468, 953	3, 564	1, 917, 621	12, 800	-----	-----	3, 016, 396	7, 266, 356	10, 872, 720
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	204	293, 066	47, 509	10, 459	226	462, 407	3, 495	1, 880, 507	12, 800	-----	-----	1, 343, 151	7, 266, 356	10, 872, 720
All others.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	6, 546	69	37, 114	-----	-----	-----	1, 673, 215	-----	-----
Total United States.....	12, 331	13, 184, 274	4, 790, 261	841, 259	35, 585	33, 087, 387	463, 177	248, 405, 409	815, 198	4, 485, 431	144, 354, 954	878, 717, 787	50, 408, 694	1, 512, 839, 299
Alabama.....	497	531, 391	141, 256	27, 715	903	837, 261	7, 644	4, 111, 342	9, 582	69, 473	3, 285, 887	14, 976, 269	852, 187	31, 761, 862
Alaska.....	1	1, 069	-----	-----	13	5, 828	349	187, 710	-----	-----	321, 313	620, 318	-----	799, 008
Arizona.....	304	325, 036	99, 193	25, 499	640	553, 501	6, 124	3, 293, 806	11, 070	110, 000	1, 709, 025	6, 291, 806	99, 978	15, 368, 680
Arkansas.....	239	255, 538	84, 386	18, 495	524	518, 237	2, 888	1, 553, 317	20, 800	87, 786	6, 029, 680	8, 950, 315	82, 155	23, 747, 068
California.....	1, 379	1, 474, 423	431, 522	115, 665	4, 077	3, 527, 977	65, 294	34, 890, 193	84, 345	530, 414	99, 792	77, 108, 153	9, 645, 235	141, 313, 452
Colorado.....	342	365, 666	127, 905	23, 503	635	574, 846	7, 063	3, 798, 850	8, 000	82, 620	1, 454, 963	8, 773, 081	162, 592	17, 708, 538
Connecticut.....	70	74, 844	36, 416	6, 880	237	264, 378	8, 140	4, 378, 116	12, 800	45, 828	-----	13, 203, 930	165, 586	16, 668, 816
Delaware.....	12	12, 830	7, 234	749	35	34, 973	608	327, 014	-----	-----	689, 496	2, 038, 191	-----	4, 307, 019
District of Columbia.....	254	271, 576	125, 303	15, 159	271	274, 442	15, 898	8, 550, 773	12, 800	100, 000	-----	4, 608, 082	6, 874, 874	76, 809, 362
Florida.....	531	567, 744	222, 304	37, 361	2, 113	1, 636, 319	15, 528	8, 351, 768	70, 400	306, 922	1, 866, 633	27, 485, 585	7, 393, 657	34, 827, 096
Georgia.....	313	334, 659	81, 371	16, 213	1, 108	1, 013, 209	7, 738	4, 161, 900	14, 400	67, 500	1, 870, 127	17, 103, 077	175, 754	32, 313, 361

Hawaii	73	78,051	35,324	6,123	140	88,040	1,790	982,755		30,000		1,940,573		1,705,553
Idaho	39	41,099	9,700	2,387	112	109,887	1,515	814,846	1,600	20,000		3,456,062		3,577,175
Illinois	307	328,244	136,959	19,950	878	811,432	26,665	14,250,364	33,581	240,000	3,543,041	3,900,446	9,825,935	84,710,745
Indiana	162	173,210	72,271	10,527	637	588,703	7,378	3,968,273	4,800	60,355	4,911,639	20,559,139	115,305	24,814,520
Iowa	110	117,025	42,750	6,971	514	484,212	3,846	2,122,364	4,800	30,000	2,396,017	13,381,163	129,479	22,171,196
Kansas	110	117,599	33,217	4,948	582	359,919	4,661	2,506,929	16,000	48,441	4,170,357	9,482,016		22,978,784
Kentucky	155	165,726	60,105	10,127	589	557,119	6,725	2,454,339	3,200	110,000	2,093,542	16,482,757		17,545,996
Louisiana	271	289,753	63,064	13,868	855	803,394	6,400	3,617,056	14,400	18,642	3,331,991	12,051,900	163,281	21,937,516
Maine	53	56,067	27,574	5,209	179	199,878	1,184	969,817	4,800	20,119	2,624,925	5,139,785	11,812	9,985,849
Maryland	155	165,726	76,465	9,251	454	464,412	8,258	4,441,583	1,600	20,000	584,290	14,355,950	201,903	21,565,481
Massachusetts	247	264,092	128,497	24,276	1,059	1,181,330	13,693	7,364,809	22,150	120,031		25,787,540	660,389	51,843,596
Michigan	361	385,980	122,719	21,345	958	862,552	15,668	8,427,067	40,000	244,265	3,968,035	38,144,139	338,183	42,732,265
Minnesota	199	212,770	77,339	12,611	751	707,477	10,282	5,530,195	25,600	110,000	12,505,332	17,723,395	676,716	34,296,210
Mississippi	196	208,494	45,378	9,967	563	528,018	2,836	1,525,349	12,800	90,000	1,914,143	8,773,081	280,744	18,913,297
Missouri	173	184,671	63,980	9,740	730	778,052	9,204	4,950,391	12,800	84,865	4,730,509	15,951,056	235,006	30,428,131
Montana	30	32,076	7,962	1,836	132	128,539	1,637	880,464	3,200	19,968	3,839,859	3,721,913		4,649,185
Nebraska	102	109,058	39,641	6,464	371	349,439	4,084	2,196,588	12,550	70,220	1,572,315	5,582,869	44,071	13,474,479
Nevada	13	13,900	4	1,090	32	36,325	6,777	364,126		10,000		1,417,872	60	3,018,567
New Hampshire	48	45,875	22,370	4,226	152	169,558	1,023	550,223	6,400	1,215		3,544,679	41,753	3,290,564
New Jersey	139	148,618	103,695	9,913	349	355,139	11,424	6,144,423	22,400	170,000		33,704,451	163,180	31,279,374
New Mexico	143	152,895	53,481	9,827	336	304,170	3,002	1,614,632	3,200	20,000	229,922	4,696,700	240,263	8,800,753
New York	796	851,081	460,048	45,673	1,825	1,708,461	38,225	20,443,397	49,249	260,000	790,314	83,341,342	3,143,144	140,387,695
North Carolina	216	230,947	56,153	11,189	1,148	1,049,787	6,628	3,564,884	12,800	60,000	1,109,696	2,420,095	2,626,576	32,496,784
North Dakota	38	40,630	14,768	2,408	78	73,430	1,682	904,667	3,200		2,942,637	3,190,211	1,855	4,341,017
Ohio	379	405,226	146,967	24,761	1,229	1,162,478	24,953	13,331,024	39,690	150,000	13,818,629	44,998,807	254,475	62,118,116
Oklahoma	301	321,828	90,892	12,718	787	893,982	7,758	4,172,657	9,600	49,100	2,789,646	12,229,143	98,822	15,385,940
Oregon	152	162,518	39,041	9,303	451	442,490	5,886	3,165,798	26,910	66,115	3,335,703	9,127,549	80,228	16,916,875
Pennsylvania	571	610,512	344,038	35,635	1,508	1,506,839	31,748	16,970,729	44,800	188,214	2,222,870	63,441,139	367,249	86,979,064
Rhode Island	24	25,661	12,485	2,359	142	158,403	2,186	1,175,745	22,395			4,164,998		7,205,217
South Carolina	138	147,549	35,878	7,148	529	483,743	3,166	1,702,840	8,000	30,000	3,550,547	9,747,867	505,868	13,502,156
South Dakota	43	45,975	16,712	2,724	127	119,640	1,428	768,053	1,600		3,990,000	3,987,764	31,807	12,066,825
Tennessee	228	243,777	59,275	11,811	881	803,630	7,273	3,911,798	16,000	109,700	2,178,146	17,634,778	3,119,537	40,217,010
Texas	1,293	1,382,472	503,286	116,954	2,921	2,642,606	24,599	13,145,624	38,295	234,816	4,572,985	45,796,861	1,065,252	76,576,085
Utah	78	83,397	29,171	5,360	387	350,339	3,843	2,066,966		67	5,936,546	4,253,615	15,864	8,842,762
Vermont	16	17,107	8,324	1,573	95	105,974	459	246,874	3,146	20,000	674,036	2,038,191		3,552,175
Virginia	351	375,288	173,157	20,948	678	693,549	4,576	2,461,211	6,400	138,160	1,157,722	19,407,118	115,302	34,512,592
Washington	405	433,025	104,023	24,790	802	786,867	8,687	4,672,321	11,200	90,000	1,456,415	12,182,866	60,329	27,168,399
West Virginia	119	127,235	46,142	7,775	373	352,811	2,710	1,457,579	6,400	40,000	9,905,938	12,140,526	2,971	19,124,867
Wisconsin	142	151,826	63,352	9,228	622	574,841	9,104	4,896,606	22,250	110,595	4,635,579	17,989,247	338,725	34,395,098
Wyoming	19	20,315	7,106	1,307	73	66,055	721	387,791	3,185		599,266	1,683,722	51	6,707,124

<sup>1</sup> Excludes \$806,516,458 not distributable by State; \$368,873,004 for the loan guaranty revolving fund; \$109,073,032 for the revolving supply fund; \$87,801,126 for death gratuities under Title 38, United States Code, ch. 19 for burial and other expenses of the compensation and pensions appropriation; \$59,803,006 for personal funds of patients; \$17,304,638 for interest and other expenses of the direct loan fund; \$9,066,356 for transfers from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation for insurance trust funds; \$150,449,931 for servicemen's group life insurance fund; and \$4,145,365 for miscellaneous items. The total of \$7,321,037,133 which has been distributed by State includes, how-

ever, \$6,010,265 in accrued expenditures for construction and administration and other benefits not reflected in the amount of vouchers approved for payment as given in the preceding table.

<sup>2</sup> Includes retired reserve officers of World War II and retired emergency officers of World War I.

<sup>3</sup> Include special act cases.

<sup>4</sup> Accrued expenditures.

**Table 99.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet <sup>1</sup>**

ASSETS	June 30, 1967	June 30, 1966	Increase (decrease)
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Cash and disbursing authority <sup>2</sup> .....	\$1,595,304,763.13	\$1,660,542,020.10	
Accounts receivable.....	56,832,907.78	38,417,927.85	
Interest receivable.....	27,965,699.73	17,312,283.65	
Advances for bidding at public sales.....	155,544.00	100,777.42	
Inventories.....	42,207,961.67	44,735,475.45	
Acquired security or collateral—property.....	148,971,712.57	152,910,911.53	
Accrued reimbursements due from insurance appropriations.....	121,624.66	817,500.00	
<b>Total current assets.....</b>	<b>1,871,560,213.54</b>	<b>1,914,836,896.00</b>	<b>\$(43,276,682.46)</b>
<b>Other assets:</b>			
Loans receivable.....	1,190,750,875.01	1,160,497,684.46	
Vendee accounts receivable.....	674,117,593.80	555,922,298.16	
Investments in U.S. Treasury bonds, debentures, and notes.....	7,219,089,000.00	7,239,723,000.00	
Miscellaneous assets—insurance program.....	871,128.35	898,958.45	
<b>Total other assets.....</b>	<b>9,084,828,597.16</b>	<b>8,957,041,941.07</b>	<b>127,786,656.09</b>
<b>Fixed assets:</b>			
Land, buildings, and plants.....	1,543,487,899.38	1,453,029,519.35	
Construction and betterments in process.....	168,616,042.80	214,181,925.55	
Leasehold improvements.....	64,146.11	66,542.17	
Equipment.....	362,520,690.31	344,045,305.83	
<b>Total fixed assets.....</b>	<b>2,074,688,778.60</b>	<b>2,011,323,292.90</b>	<b>63,365,485.70</b>
<b>Deferred charges:</b>			
Construction advance.....	2,108,632.55	2,844,279.80	
Advanced payments on undelivered supplies and services.....	176,981.70	183,227.68	
Advance to employees for travel expenses.....	564,413.20	360,545.10	
Other prepaid expenses and suspense items.....	7,901,844.37	7,180,635.01	
Value of ADP equipment purchase options.....	435,250.47	71,319.76	
<b>Total deferred charges.....</b>	<b>11,187,122.29</b>	<b>10,640,007.35</b>	<b>547,114.94</b>
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>13,042,264,711.59</b>	<b>12,893,842,137.32</b>	<b>148,422,574.27</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL</b>			
<b>Current liabilities:</b>			
Accounts payable.....	46,362,781.75	44,729,323.91	
Accrued salaries and wages.....	47,762,756.79	40,628,407.18	
Accrued annual leave—canteen service.....	1,177,159.67	1,126,697.33	
Accrued services—other than personal.....	20,562,810.60	18,088,721.46	
Undelivered orders—personal funds of patients.....	154,240.75	196,503.02	
Employees payroll allotments for U.S. savings bonds.....	1,365,899.86	1,040,526.69	
Federal, State, and territorial income taxes withheld and FICA taxes.....	27,072.48	39,669,730.83	
Canteen service unredeemed coupons.....	388,456.52	389,203.61	
Canteen service employees payroll deductions for Civil Service retirement and life insurance, FICA taxes, Federal and State income taxes, etc.....	108,502.72	125,898.17	
Other miscellaneous liabilities—canteen service.....	1,077.33	1,922.80	
Accrued interest—U.S. Treasury.....	8,375,244.52	9,135,425.86	
Accrued interest on policy liens due general fund.....	291,577.18	342,415.07	
Accrued interest on dividend deposits.....	1,119,071.25	3,818,218.58	
Accrued reimbursements due insurance fund.....	121,624.66	817,500.00	
Premiums paid in advance.....	95,245,889.00	92,047,403.00	
Matured contracts payable.....	29,173,450.33	33,438,869.98	
Undeposited general fund receipts.....	705,641.98	480,294.57	
<b>Total current liabilities.....</b>	<b>252,944,157.39</b>	<b>286,077,062.06</b>	<b>(33,132,904.67)</b>
<b>Reserves:</b>			
Insurance program operating reserves.....	7,553,345,992.00	7,512,899,311.00	40,446,681.00
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>7,806,290,149.39</b>	<b>7,798,976,373.06</b>	<b>7,313,776.33</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 99.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet <sup>1</sup>—**  
Continued

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL—Continued	June 30, 1967	June 30, 1966	Increase (decrease)
Accountabilities:			
Nonexpenditure transfers made by other Government agencies.....	109,262.61	142,333.79	
Funds of patients and incompetent beneficiaries.....	57,740,796.58	59,451,226.62	
Policyholders insurance dividend deposit accounts.....	252,941,019.35	233,572,866.44	
Borrowers deposits for taxes and insurance and suspended credits.....	41,404,242.76	36,787,285.84	
Unapplied insurance collections.....	3,203,447.62	11,441,315.84	
Bid deposits and other suspense items.....	1,218,385.31	786,995.59	
Total accountabilities.....	<u>356,617,154.23</u>	<u>342,182,024.12</u>	<u>14,435,130.11</u>
Capital reserves:			
Insurance fund retained earnings (reserve for contingencies).....	64,408,620.62	69,123,893.06	
Direct loan and loan guaranty programs—reserve for losses.....	590,900,875.75	589,258,627.47	
Total reserves.....	<u>655,309,496.37</u>	<u>658,382,520.53</u>	<u>(3,073,024.16)</u>
Capital borrowings from U.S. Treasury—interest bearing—direct loan program.....			
	1,730,077,996.00	1,730,077,996.00	
Capital residual.....	2,493,969,915.60	2,364,223,223.61	129,746,691.99
Total liabilities and capital.....	<u>13,042,264,711.59</u>	<u>12,893,842,137.32</u>	<u>148,422,574.27</u>

<sup>1</sup> Contingent liabilities with respect to the guaranty or insurance of loans not shown.

<sup>2</sup> Cash and disbursing authority for annual appropriations reduced by the unobligated balance returned to the Treasury in accordance with sec. 2070, title 7, GAO Policy and Procedures Manual.

**Table 100.—Direct loan program—comparative balance sheet**

ASSETS			
	June 30, 1967	June 30, 1966	Decrease
Cash.....	\$837,624,467.38	\$1,001,899,532.78	
Accrued interest receivable.....	1,660,485.30	1,698,053.78	
Accrued rents on property owned.....	1,253.83	1,660.12	
Equity in Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust.....	17,487,263.13	9,565,383.94	
Equity in Federal Assets Liquidation Trust.....	921,487.97		
Vendee accounts receivable.....	39,642,867.24	35,550,671.58	
Loans receivable from veterans for homes and farms.....	1,208,799,022.64	1,159,712,131.73	
Sale of participations certificates:			
GMLT.....	(716,471,544.72)	(768,700,000.00)	
FALT.....	(154,000,000.00)		
Principal collections deposited or reserved for trustee:			
GMLT.....	68,965,977.29	58,478,548.06	
FALT.....	4,080,116.78		
Veterans liabilities.....	1,208,418.28	902,278.33	
Acquired security on collateral on real property <sup>1</sup> .....	5,213,090.93	4,687,520.51	
Receivables—miscellaneous.....	115,110.51	72,198.24	
Receivables in process—DPC.....	431.73	(295.34)	
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>1,315,248,448.29</b>	<b>1,503,867,683.73</b>	<b>\$188,619,235.44</b>
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
<b>Liabilities:</b>			
Holders of participation certificates:			
GMLT.....	9,044,483.72	10,093,766.09	
FALT.....	1,636,486.08		
Borrowers tax and insurance.....	24,028,887.91	23,305,747.25	
Suspended credits.....	926,796.69	818,522.43	
Undistributed collections.....	380,177.54	197,216.71	
Total trust and deposit liability.....	36,016,831.94	34,415,252.48	
Accrued interest due U.S. Treasury.....	8,375,244.52	9,135,425.86	
Bonds, debentures and notes payable U.S. Treasury <sup>2</sup> .....	1,224,359,974.00	1,424,359,974.00	
Total liabilities.....	1,268,752,050.46	1,467,910,652.34	
Reserve for expenses and losses <sup>3</sup> .....	46,496,397.83	35,957,031.39	
<b>Total liabilities and capital.....</b>	<b>1,315,248,448.29</b>	<b>1,503,867,683.73</b>	<b>\$188,619,235.44</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$950,327.55 as of June 30, 1967, and \$1,061,291.12 as of June 30, 1966, which represents real property in process of acquiring title less \$37,694.47 allowance for losses on unsold property.

<sup>2</sup> Reflects the transfer in capital funds to the loan guaranty revolving fund of \$105,718,022 pursuant to Public Law 87-404, approved Feb. 13, 1962, \$200 million pursuant to Public Law 88-507, approved Aug. 30, 1964, and \$200 million pursuant to Public Law 89-555, approved Sept. 6, 1966.

<sup>3</sup> Reflects the transfer in earnings to the loan guaranty revolving fund of \$101,152,978 pursuant to Public Law 87-411, approved Aug. 17, 1961, and \$27 million pursuant to Public Law 88-215, approved Dec. 19, 1963.

**Table 101.**—*Direct loan program—Statement of reserve for expenses and losses*

[Fiscal year 1967]

Balance at beginning of year <sup>1</sup> .....			\$35,957,031.39
Credits:			
Interest on loans.....	\$17,999,497.14		
Interest on vendee accounts.....	2,094,045.61		
Interest on veterans liability accounts.....	1,960.96		
Interest from mortgage trust operations:			
Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust.....	3,743,599.68		
Federal Assets Liquidation Trust.....	64,447.66		
Rental income.....	21,902.44		
Gross gain on sale of mortgages.....	0.00		
Premium on vendee accounts sales and purchases.....	(544.59)		
Miscellaneous income.....	5,165,992.72	\$29,090,901.71	
Charges:			
Property expense.....	299,832.50		
Gross loss on sale of property.....	139,078.39		
Provision for valuation allowance on unsold properties.....	37,694.47		
Sales expense.....	427,990.36		
Loan closing fees.....	968.52		
Interest expense.....	16,745,301.50		
Commission on sale of participations: Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust.....	0.00		
Federal Assets Liquidation Trust.....	309,765.92		
Other general expenses.....	590,903.61	18,551,535.27	
Net credit for fiscal year.....			10,539,366.44
Less: Earnings transferred to loan guaranty revolving fund.....			0.00
Balance at end of year.....			<u>46,496,397.83</u>

<sup>1</sup> Reflects an amount reduced by the transfer of \$105,718,022 in capital funds to loan guaranty revolving fund, pursuant to Public Law 87-404, approved Feb. 13, 1962, and \$27 million pursuant to Public Law 88-215, approved Dec. 19, 1963.

**Table 102.—Loan guaranty program—comparative balance sheet**

ASSETS	June 30, 1967	June 30, 1966	Increase
Cash.....	\$257,164,029.35	\$180,855,507.85	
Advances for bidding at public sales and sales commissions.....	153,009.00	100,089.92	
Accounts receivable:			
Receivables—miscellaneous—net.....	778,069.65	254,821.37	
Accrued interest on vendee accounts and advances.....	2,644,456.42	2,253,836.56	
Accrued interest on acquired mortgage loans and advances.....	(500,229.95)	(298,572.28)	
Accrued rents on property acquired.....	30,347.31	48,485.89	
Equity in trust:			
Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust.....	1,004,268.16	1,116,876.66	
Federal Assets Liquidation Trust.....	826,963.86	-----	
Total accounts receivable.....	4,783,875.45	3,375,448.20	
Loans receivable.....	955,221,666.06	737,504,852.58	
Less: Participation certificates outstanding:			
Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust.....	(198,000,000.00)	(206,300,000.00)	
Federal Assets Liquidation Trust.....	(106,000,000.00)	-----	
Funds on deposit with trustee for payment on participation certificates:			
Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust.....	2,764,544.94	2,878,958.84	
Federal Assets Liquidation Trust.....	794,602.86	-----	
Equity in loans receivable.....	654,780,813.86	534,083,811.42	
Principal collection in escrow for trustee:			
Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust.....	882,532.47	701,423.56	
Federal Assets Liquidation Trust.....	208,915.81	-----	
Claims receivable.....	38,224,270.81	31,487,459.26	
Less allowance for losses.....	(30,579,301.59)	(25,186,942.54)	
Claims receivable, net (veterans indebtedness).....	7,644,969.22	6,300,516.72	
Real property owned.....	156,338,357.70	164,522,856.00	
Less: Valuation allowance.....	(7,246,250.21)	(6,169,329.64)	
Property acquisitions pending settlement.....	(5,333,485.85)	(10,130,115.34)	
Equity in real property.....	143,758,621.64	148,223,411.02	
Total assets.....	<u>1,069,376,766.80</u>	<u>873,640,208.69</u>	<u>\$195,736,558.11</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND GOVERNMENT EQUITY</b>			
Liabilities:			
Holders of participation certificates:			
Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust.....	1,886,800.63	1,818,300.22	
Federal Assets Liquidation Trust.....	651,052.80	-----	
Accounts payable—tax and insurance deposits.....	15,460,758.31	11,914,006.40	
Deferred credits—undistributed collections.....	267,855.29	139,254.23	
Suspended credits.....	987,799.85	749,009.76	
Total liabilities.....	19,254,266.88	14,620,570.61	
Government equity:			
Assets assumed at inception of the fund.....	521,335,096.02	521,335,096.02	
Transfers from direct loan fund:			
Capital.....	505,718,022.00	305,718,022.00	
Earnings.....	128,152,978.00	128,152,978.00	
Less: Cumulative net deficit as of June 30, 1967.....	-105,083,596.10	-96,186,457.94	
Total liabilities and Government equity.....	<u>1,069,376,766.80</u>	<u>873,640,208.60</u>	<u>195,736,558.11</u>

**Table 103.—Loan guaranty program—statement of revenue, expenses and retained earnings**

[Fiscal year 1967]

Deficit (—), start of year.....			—\$96,186,457.94
Credits:			
Interest on loans.....	\$877,545.91		
Interest on veterans liability accounts.....	177,874.41		
Interest on vendee accounts.....	33,373,066.72		
Income from mortgage trust operations:			
Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust.....	388,208.22		
Federal Assets Liquidation Trust.....	31,081.95		
Income from funding fees.....	7,306,297.32		
Rental and miscellaneous income.....	3,417,895.36		
Premium on vendee account sales and repurchases.....	99,535.14	\$45,671,505.03	
Charges:			
Property expense.....	12,183,067.26		
Sales expense.....	17,123,470.33		
General expense.....	451,517.46		
Gross loss on sale of property.....	1,587,276.33		
Provision for valuation allowances.....	21,934,256.57		
Writeoffs on acquired security and collateral.....	475,657.48		
Net premium chargeoff on vendee sales and repurchases.....	600,842.80		
Commission on sale of participations:			
Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust.....	0.00		
Federal Assets Liquidation Trust.....	212,554.96	54,568,643.19	
Net charge for fiscal year.....			—8,897,138.16
Deficit (—), end of year.....			<u>—105,083,596.10</u>

**Table 104.—General post fund—comparative balance sheet**

ASSETS	June 30, 1967	June 30, 1966	Increase
Cash.....	\$2,276,841.26	\$2,961,281.54	
Interest receivable.....	5,481.12	4,753.30	
Accounts receivable.....	22,230.02	24,409.89	
Investment in bonds of U.S. Treasury.....	1,070,000.00	933,000.00	
Investments—other.....	0	0	
Trust property, equipment, and supplies.....	5,434,862.75	4,934,403.12	
Work in process.....	103,247.70	26,089.95	
Total assets.....	<u>8,912,662.85</u>	<u>8,883,937.80</u>	<u>\$28,725.05</u>
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accounts payable.....	60,508.48	134,840.51	
Trust accountability for trust property and allocations for general and specific purposes.....	7,431,159.39	7,624,305.60	
Trust capital.....	1,420,994.98	1,124,791.69	
Total liabilities and capital.....	<u>8,912,662.85</u>	<u>8,883,937.80</u>	<u>28,725.05</u>

**Table 105.—General post fund—statement of trust capital**

[Fiscal year 1967]

Balance at beginning of fiscal year.....			\$1,124,791.69
Credits:			
Interest on investments.....	\$38,835.52		
Trust revenue.....	669,491.23		
Trust investments.....	137,000.00		
		\$845,326.75	
Charges:			
Trust revenue—allocated.....	549,123.46		
Changes in trust capital.....	0		
		549,123.46	
Net credit for the fiscal year.....			296,203.29
Balance end of fiscal year.....			<u>1,420,994.98</u>

**Table 106.—VA supply fund—comparative balance sheet**

ASSETS	June 30, 1967	June 30, 1966	Increase (decrease)
Cash	\$8,954,502.17	\$1,928,223.57	
Advance payments on undelivered orders	109,350.84	101,661.85	
Cash loaned to GSA supply fund	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00	
Advance to employees	16,729.34	18,192.70	
Accounts receivable	6,850,367.17	4,911,780.08	
Inventories	31,845,124.71	34,887,255.95	
Work in process—service and reclamation division	46,155.48	44,657.52	
Work in process—printing and reproduction	7,035.44	7,232.04	
Supply depot operating equipment less reserve for depreciation	299,197.85	334,015.88	
Printing and reproduction equipment less reserve for depreciation	196,323.33	190,625.67	
Marketing center equipment less reserve for depreciation	28,943.91	-----	
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>50,753,730.24</b>	<b>44,823,645.26</b>	<b>\$5,930,084.98</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL</b>			
Accrued salaries and wages	186,667.67	156,063.31	
Accrued transportation and service costs	415,655.98	422,378.91	
Accounts payable	5,849,773.53	4,912,462.72	
Advances from other government agencies	23,924.84	11.63	
Advances from VA appropriations	5,000,000.00	-----	
Deferred income—equipment rental test	89,131.36	-----	
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>11,565,153.38</b>	<b>5,490,916.57</b>	<b>6,074,236.81</b>
Capital at beginning of period	39,223,205.25	39,985,586.08	
Less: Capital adjustment (decapitalization of P&R inventories)	-----	762,380.83	
Adjusted capital	39,223,205.25	39,223,205.25	
Operating profit or loss*—current fiscal year	*34,628.39	322,243.01	
Operating profit or loss*—net prior fiscal year	109,523.44	*212,719.57	
<b>Capital at end of period</b>	<b>39,188,576.86</b>	<b>39,332,728.69</b>	<b>(144,151.83)</b>
<b>Total liabilities and capital</b>	<b>50,753,730.24</b>	<b>44,823,645.26</b>	<b>5,930,084.98</b>

**Table 107.—VA supply fund—statement of income and expense**

[Fiscal year 1967]

INCOME		
Sale of supplies and equipment		\$103,537,289.02
Less: Cost of goods sold		101,216,744.31
<b>Income on sales</b>		<b>2,320,544.71</b>
Other income:		
Income—station transfers	\$2,573,647.06	
Credit allowances	775,888.39	
Discount on purchases	564,628.82	
Reimbursable earnings	498,642.49	
Equipment rental test	481,115.92	
Donated income	254,073.70	
Miscellaneous income	19,214.98	
Increased valuation	130,590.95	
Variances and adjustments	203,311.97	
<b>Total income</b>		<b>7,821,658.99</b>
EXPENSE		
Maintenance and operation of supply depots		2,948,157.62
Other operating expenses		2,526,739.83
Net transportation costs		957,659.11
Completed S & R projects		598,417.59
Equipment rental test		481,115.92
Depot storage, handling, etc.		171,090.93
Donations reappraisals and writeoffs		167,501.65
Disposal of operating equipment		5,604.73
<b>Total expense</b>		<b>7,856,287.38</b>
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>34,628.39</b>

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